

WASHINGTON

1894

VOLUME IV

The
George Washington University
Hollister

1894

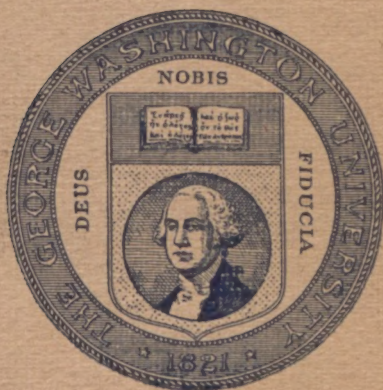
VOLUME IV

(PART 1)

NUMBER 1

The
George Washington University
Bulletin

CONVOCATION NUMBER



Published by the University at Washington, D. C.

March, 1905

D. W. F.

VOL. IV.

NO. 1, PART 1

THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
(FORMERLY COLUMBIAN)
BULLETIN

MARCH, 1905

CONVOCATION NUMBER

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY, AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MARCH,
JUNE, OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER

Entered October 6th, 1904, at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter
under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894

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The George Washington University

BULLETIN.

VOL. IV.

MARCH, 1905.

NO. I, PART I

FIRST WINTER CONVOCATION.

FEBRUARY 22, 1905.

On the twenty-second of February, 1905, the Trustees, Members of the Faculties, alumni, and students of The George Washington University met in University Hall, at ten o'clock in the morning, and proceeded in academic procession to the Lafayette Opera House, where the Convocation exercises were held. Music was furnished by the United States Marine Band, Lieutenant William H. Santelmann, leader. The Right Reverend Henry Y. Satterlee, D.D., LL.D., pronounced the invocation. The University Glee Club, Mr. Roland D. Rodrick, leader, sang selections befitting the day.

President Charles Willis Needham then opened the proceedings by announcing the official adoption of a University flag, which was hanging draped above the stage. While the Marine Band played "The George Washington March," the official President's march during the administration of President Washington, the flag was unveiled by Mr. Irvin S. Pepper, president of the association of class presidents. The new seal of the University, the design of which was adopted by the Board of Trustees on November 16, 1904, was formally accepted as the seal of the University from this date. Both the seal and the flag were designed and donated by Mr. Frederick D. Owen, of Washington, who made the following presentation:

MR. FREDERICK D. OWEN.

President Needham, Members of the Board of Trustees, the Student Body of the George Washington University, and Guests:

A study for a flag should always embrace two well-defined principles—the shape and the proportion of parts and their

relation to one another. Colors when applied should be so arranged as to cut, make and look well, besides harmonize in their arrangement in the design.

For the George Washington University the shape here represented is a rectangle of five (5) feet hoist and seven (7) feet fly, with a band of one unit of measure through the center of each side, thereby forming a cross; 1, 2, 3, 5, 7 are therefore the measurements.

In this design the form lends itself well for the placing of the University colors, buff and blue. Buff for the field and blue for the cross placed upon the center divides the flag into four parts, giving a good section for the placing of the appropriate symbols of the great University departments.

In the center of this blue cross, and therefore in the center of the flag, is placed a painted enlarged copy of the great seal of the University.

Around the edge of the flag a gold fringe is placed, and a gold cord and tassel at the head of the staff make a flag indicative of the colonial days, yet modern in its adaptation; therefore let the buff and the blue wave in the breeze for years to come and lead the students to achievements second only to those performed by men who wore the buff and the blue over one hundred years ago.

THE SEAL—HERALDIC DESCRIPTION.

The seal of the George Washington University shall be two inches in diameter, bearing the arms of the University, as follows:

Or, the head of George Washington, as painted by Gilbert Stewart, on a chief (azure); an open Testament showing the following words from chapter I, verses 1-4, of the Gospel according to St. John:

On the left-hand page: *Ἐν ἀρχῇ ἦν ὁ λόγος, καὶ ὁ λόγος ἦν πρὸς τὸν θεόν, καὶ θεὸς ἦν ὁ λόγος.* "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God."

On the right-hand page: *Ἐν αὐτῇ ζωῇ ἦν, καὶ ἡ ζωὴ ἦν τὸ φῶς τῶν ἀνθρώπων.* "In Him was life, and the life was the light of men."

The design and the inscription are taken from the original seal of Columbian College.

All proper.

Upon the background the words *Deus Nobis Fiducia*, "God is our trust."

All within a double annulet (azure), outer roped, inner beaded, bearing the words "The George Washington University, 1821."

THE SEAL, DESCRIBED.

It is seen, therefore, that the arms of the University, strictly speaking, consist of the shield, with an open book—the Bible—in the chief and a medallion of the head of Washington where the stripes of a shield generally are placed.

In the field around the arms is the motto of the University, and encircling this creation is a band with the words "George Washington University, 1821," inscribed within.

The proportions of this study as adopted are as follows: The shield (or arms) is rectangular and patterned after the one adopted by the State Department for the United States Seal.

Upon the open book is placed the Greek text, in the field the Latin motto, and in the outer band the University name and date, all with the intent of typifying the growth of languages—due respect being given to the Greek, Latin, and English.

The diameter is taken at $32/16$, seal and die measure, and the outer band is one-eighth the diameter or one-quarter the radius.

The shield is one radius wide by one and one-third high. The chief is one diameter by two-fifths wide. The lower part is practically one radius square, and embraces the circle in which is head of Washington in *alto* and *bas relief*.

The colors of the University are placed as follows: Blue in the chief surrounding the book, with buff below encircling the head of Washington. The field is left open with the outer band blue, with the gold or buff letters shining out. When this seal is engraved upon a flat surface the blue is represented by fine horizontal lines and the buff by small dots. The form

always remains the same, with only a change representing it in colors, or engraving, or in relief. With these proportions well understood the arms of the University can be drawn any size, and above all, if the seal should be destroyed, by following these conditions it could be restored.

It is therefore a great pleasure, Mr. President and friends, to present this flag and seal to the University which is to bear the name of the Father of our Country, GEORGE WASHINGTON, on this 22d of February, 1905.

The seal is cut in steel and hardened a buff and blue temper by Mr. George T. Morgan, of Philadelphia, United States Mint, who has considerable reputation for seal and die cutting, and especially in cutting the head of Washington, and his latest effort in carrying out the original drawing is pronounced by many his best work. We are to be congratulated upon having such a fine piece of engraving as is now seen in the new seal of the University.

The box, in which the seal is securely fastened, is of solid oak, strongly made, and lined with buff and blue plush. Brass handles and lock, with an engraved plate, give the box proper trimming in the full buff color, which will last as long as the seal. Upon the plate is engraved the words

SEAL
OF THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON
UNIVERSITY.

The pedestal that holds the seal and box is one of the original cuttings in buff sandstone, 1792-3, and the design was doubtless approved by General Washington, for it is known that he visited the work in connection with the building of the White House many times before its completion. This is, therefore, an appropriate base and support for the seal of so great an University.

The President thanked Mr. Owen in the name of the University, and then presented the Honorable Wayne MacVeagh, Chairman of the Board of Trustees, who spoke as follows:

MR. MACVEAGH'S ADDRESS.

Mr. President, Ladies, and Gentlemen :

I stand only for a moment between you and the distinguished jurist who honors us all by his presence today and to whom you are eager to listen. As American citizens, it is good for us to be here and to observe with ever-recurring devotion the 22d of February, and it is eminently fitting that this university, destined soon to be one of the chief seats of the higher education of the country, and which now bears the illustrious name of the first President of the United States, should seek to give the fullest possible effect to his ardent and often-expressed wishes for the establishment of a great university in this city of the nation.

She is walking in the pathway his far-sighted wisdom marked out for her, and she is proud and glad on this anniversary of his birth to give you some evidence of the progress she is making.

First the church, then the school, then the college, then the university, and all so related to each other as to form an accordant system of Christian education, producing men and women fit for the duties and the glory of true American citizenship, and to this beneficent result this youthful seat of learning is destined, we believe, to make an ever-growing contribution. Indeed, it is only by such growth in usefulness she can prove herself worthy of the name she bears.

There have been other great generals and there have been other wise statesmen, but history reveals no one else who combines in himself such a splendid array of great qualities ; such courage, unselfishness, patience, judgment ; such devotion to the right, and such loyalty to liberty as he whom our children's children will always call the Father of His Country.

He has now been dead for more than a hundred years, but he was never more loved and honored than today nor was his influence ever greater.

The grace and charm of his nobility of character are only increased and hallowed by time, and it is his divine and happy

fortune that his fame has become one of the priceless possessions of mankind, secure beyond the possibility of change. We can add nothing by any weak words of ours to his renown. To every race his example is a blessing and an inspiration, and his memory will be fresh in the hearts of men forever.

Let us reverently thank God that our fathers in their hours of darkest trial had for guidance the sagacious leadership of this Christian gentleman, this peerless soldier, statesman, and patriot, greatest among good men and of great men the best—George Washington, of Virginia.

He well deserves our noblest service of praise and commemoration, and it is with the greatest pleasure that I present to you as the orator of the day Mr. Justice Brewer, of the Supreme Court of the United States.

MR. JUSTICE BREWER'S ADDRESS.

SHALL GEORGE WASHINGTON'S WILL BE EXECUTED?

Theologians and scientists alike change their phraseology, if not their ideas, from generation to generation. One theologian recently spoke of the Almighty as not the great first cause, but only "intelligent energy," and more than one scientist has affirmed that there is no such thing as a material atom, the only existence being that of electricity. Using for the moment this phraseology, it may be affirmed that education has attracted the attention and enlisted the sympathy of every one of our Presidents from that "intelligent energy" named George Washington to that concrete electricity we call Theodore Roosevelt. They have believed in it as something to wisely direct intelligent energy and to usefully restrain dynamic electricity. I invoke their faith as an excuse for what I have to say.

Education moves horizontally and perpendicularly. Horizontally it means the common school; perpendicularly, the university. Horizontally it uplifts the many; perpendicularly, the few. The horizontal uplift dwarfs the apparent height of the nation's leaders. From the base of Pike's Peak we look

up only 9,000 feet to the summit; yet that peak, like Mt. St. Elias, towers 14,000 feet above the ocean's level. The difference comes from the elevation of the surrounding base. So as all rise through the horizontal uplift of the common school, the intellectual peaks seem nearer and lower; yet still, as of old, they rise to the same height above the ocean level of universal ignorance. There are Websters and Clays today towering in lofty grandeur, but by the horizontal uplift of universal education the masses are nearer their summits. This uplift means much for the Republic, for it gives to all a clearer vision of the peaks. All see more clearly the barren rocks as well as the snowy summits of glory. All more accurately determine the elements and the worth of the summits.

The perpendicular uplift means now, as ever, the mountain heights. They tower into the eternal blue and catch the early glimpses of celestial glory. The sunlight of the morning first radiates upon their summits, and God's mightiest manifestations of Himself come first to them. The university may mean the perpendicular uplift of only the few, but even the single mountain glorifies the surrounding valleys. Every dweller in the lowlands shines in the reflected sunlight. He longs to climb to the summit that he may share in the early glow. So it is that the university is a blessing and benefit not merely to the few who dwell on its heights, but to the many who bathe in its reflecting glory.

The Father of His Country, in his last will and testament written by his own hand and acknowledged less than six months before his death, recognized both the horizontal and the perpendicular movement of education. One item provides:

"To the trustees * * * of the academy in the town of Alexandria, I give and bequeath, in trust, \$4,000, or in other words 20 of the shares which I hold in the Bank of Alexandria towards the support of a free school, established at, and annexed to the said academy for the purpose of educating such orphan children, or the children of such other poor and indigent persons as are unable to accomplish it with their own means, and who in the judgment of the trustees of the said seminary are best entitled to the benefit of this donation."

In another is this declaration :

"It has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised, on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread systematic ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away (with) local attachments and state prejudices, as far as the nature of things would, or indeed ought to admit, from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation), my mind has not been able to contemplate any plan more likely to effect the measure than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youths of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent, for the completion of their education in all the branches of polite literature, in the arts and sciences, in acquiring knowledge in the principles of politics and good government ; and, as a matter of infinite importance, in my judgment, by associating with each other, and forming friendships in juvenile years, be enabled to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies, which have just been mentioned, and which, when carried to excess, are never-failing sources of disquietude to the public mind, and pregnant with mischievous consequences to this country."

Following these words is this bequest :

"I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (under the aforesaid acts of the Legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a university to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it,—and until such seminary is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is that the profit accruing therefrom shall whenever the dividends are made be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia or some other bank at the discretion of my executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being under the direction of Congress, provided that honorable body should *patronize* the measure. And the dividends pro-

ceeding from the purchase of such stock is to be vested in more stock and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, of which I have not the smallest doubt before many years pass away, even if no aid or encourage(ment) is given by legislative authority or from any other source."

The value of these bequests is not to be measured by the money they bestow, but by the influence which will be exerted when the thought they express is fully carried into the life of the nation. The American people have recognized the first and are putting it into effect wherever between the oceans Old Glory waves supreme. By the census of 1890 (the last statistics I have been able to obtain) there were in the United States in round numbers 220,000 school-houses, 423,000 teachers, and 14,374,000 students. Thus in one respect they have magnificently executed the will of George Washington.

There is as yet no national university, and that thought of the Father of His Country has not been carried into effect. Will the American people execute this provision also of Washington's will? We have in the land many colleges and universities. Shall we have a national university?

Is a national university constitutional and possible? Some would answer the constitutional objection in the words attributed to a well-known Congressman, "What's the Constitution among friends?" Others contend that it has been buried by judicial hands in Porto Rico and the Philippines. I do not admit this contention, but I do say that if there has been any burial, on the tombstone above the grave will be found the prophetic word "*Resurgam*," and the Constitution will yet arise, the bright and shining angel with no spot of death on her face and no smell of the grave in her garments, leading the Republic to heights of national usefulness and glory. Under this Government of express delegations and limitations of power a constitutional objection may never be put one side. The objection is that Congress may legislate only to carry into execution some one of the powers granted by the Constitution; that education is not entrusted to the General Government, and therefore by the tenth amendment full control of it is reserved

to the States and the people. I concede that this constitutional objection is to a certain extent valid ; that Congress may not create an institution for educational purposes and endow it with the operative force of national law throughout the land ; but at the same time a university which is in fact national may be established in this Capital City. Over this District Congress has full legislative power. It may incorporate, as it has done, the George Washington University, and that university may, by the combined efforts of the American people acting as individuals, be so built up in endowment, in equipment, in instructors, scientific investigators, and students as to make it the acknowledged representative of American education. Legally, constitutionally, it may dwell and have operative force only in this District, and yet it may stand as the educational leader of the nation. Place may bound jurisdiction, but greatness knows no limits of influence. Many dread the centralizing tendencies manifested today within the Republic. To them the increasing power of Congress and the Executive and the widening of the jurisdiction exercised by the nation is freighted with peril. They see in it the gradual undermining of democratic institutions, the formation of a strong central authority, ending in personal despotism. The power of the States is to them their refuge, and their glory is in the town meeting. I confess to something of sympathy with this belief. The perpetuity of the Republic depends largely upon the preservation to the locality of its control of local matters, and the fact that any may be more efficiently attended to by the nation is no reason for taking away from the locality its control. I was brought up on the town meeting and nurtured in the spirit of independence born of local control. At the same time, some centralizations have no terrors. They mean, not increased power in the central government, but added glory to the Republic. What earthly danger can there be to the liberties of the nation if here in Washington is built the finest temple of art and in it gathered the richest treasures of painting and sculpture ?

Place of birth may be within narrow boundaries, while the life touches the confines of earth and time. The waters of

the Mediterranean bound the little island where Napoleon was born, but the grown Napoleon shook Europe from center to circumference. The baby Abraham Lincoln was shut in by the four walls of a cabin in Kentucky, but the man Abraham Lincoln filled this Republic from ocean to ocean, and wrote his name in letters of glory on the firmament of time from horizon to horizon. So with a university. Its birth and legal residence may be confined by constitutional limitation to the narrow territory of this District, but its power and influence may reach wherever the mind of man aspires to higher knowledge. Congress may perhaps not endow it with national authority to occupy as its field of action the entire national domain, but no constitutional restrictions stand in the way of its rise to the height of an educational Himalaya. Congress may perhaps not give its degrees legal force within the States, but if it rises to the possible heights of university development its degrees will have a status in the realms of knowledge above that of any university in the world.

If the American people will this, there is no power which can prevent. It will require large sums of money to endow and equip such an institution. The people have abundance. Even the trusts, popularly denounced as so wicked, may contribute. The Steel Trust might furnish the frames for its buildings, the Standard Oil might lubricate its machinery, the Beef Trust might feed its faculty and students, and the Sugar Trust might sweeten all its efforts to advance and distribute knowledge. If they should do this, I fancy the Government might not improperly say to this university, paraphrasing the words of Scripture, "The wrath of man shall praise thee, and the remainder of wrath I will restrain."

It will require the devoted services of the most accomplished investigators in the broad domain of science, the most profound students and thinkers in all the other realms of knowledge, and surely, if the conditions of successful university development are furnished, the location in the Capital of the Nation will attract such men to its service.

It must inculcate the spirit of patriotism, for no institution which is to be national in its character can hope to be perma-

nent or make the most profound impress unless it holds up before all the citizens their first great duty of citizenship, devotion to the highest welfare of the Republic.

It should teach religion, not creed nor denomination, but that truest science which looks through nature and history to the heights where dwells the unseen and infinite One.

As Tennyson sings :

" Let knowledge grow from more to more,
But more of reverence in us dwell ;
That mind and soul, according well,
May make one music, as before,
But vaster."

Other nations, attracted by the greatness of its achievements, may come to its assistance. No as yet known extension of the Monroe Doctrine will stand in the way. It may be done by agreement ; it may require a treaty. All this may come not as the direct result of congressional legislation, not in defiance of constitutional limitations, not as a centralization freighted with possible danger to free institutions, but from the purpose of the people of the United States to execute the will of George Washington, and because they in their supreme majesty and in the exercise of their reserved power as individuals determine that it shall be done for the glory of the Republic and the better day of humanity.

Is there not something in this possible development appealing strongly to every citizen's love of country ? Who will not rejoice to see the Capital City of the Nation richly endowed with everything which can give it preëminence in the best things ? With prophetic eye Washington and L'Enfant saw what it might be, and laid out its streets and avenues with a view to that possible future.

It has many advantages for highest university development. It is the center of political life. The archives of the Republic are here. The scientific activities of the nation will be carried on in this city, and all that the chemist, the mineralogist, the geologist, discover in the soils, minerals and rock formations, will be open to the students' examination. Governmental administration, daily becoming more and more complex, is call-

ing for legislators of largest experience and greatest wisdom. You cannot run the government of a great nation on the haphazard plan. The ship of state is something more than a plank on the waters driven hither and thither by wind and tide. Legislation must be other than a mere pooling of local interests. The best engineering skill will be summoned to direct the great work which the Government must carry on in the highways and harbors, in forestry and irrigation, in fleets and fortifications. Indeed, the highest thought and wisdom of the nation will more and more be centered here—centered because of the increasingly intimate relations between the Government and the life of the people.

All this will change the character of our society, attract men and women of intelligence and culture, and make it one in which the first place will be accorded not to him who holds the temporary office of Ambassador, Justice of the Supreme Court, or Speaker of the House of Representatives, but to him who has done the most and the best for the Republic and humanity.

This will not be the manufacturing, mercantile, or moneyed center. The time will not come, we trust, when it shall be necessary for some divine hand to drive out the money-changers and them that sell doves. This Capital City will more and more speak for the higher things of the national life. We rejoice in the Congressional Library, and hope that it will steadily grow until it becomes not merely the great library of the nation, but of the world. We look for temples of music, galleries of art, the finest displays of architecture, parks which in part are rich only in nature's wealth and in part adorned with works of art, memorials of the Republic, the incarnation in marble and bronze of the faces and forms of our heroes, and the great events of our history. We mean to have a common-school system to challenge the admiration of the world, and shall we not supplement all with a university which knows no equal and in whose service are the great thinkers and investigators of the world, a university national in fact, if not in law? In short, the will of George Washington must be fully executed by the American people.

And so on this birthday of the Father of His Country I leave with you this thought : George Washington the testator, the people of the United States the executor, the bequest a university, its domicile this District, its field of toil the Republic, the reach of its ever-increasing influence and glory the boundaries of space and time.

President Needham then announced the reorganization of the University, as follows :

PRESIDENT NEEDHAM.

It is not often that an institution or a man with a good-record takes a new name at the age of eighty-three, but this University, on September 1, 1904, by authority granted by Congress and with the approval of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Education, changed its name to 'The George Washington University. This move was taken primarily because the old name, Columbian, was so like the name of Columbia, New York. The one letter "n" did not save the institutions from embarrassment, and as Columbia was the older, it seemed to be the duty of Columbian to make the change. A second object was to secure a name that should be associated with the life of the city and the nation ; and another good and sufficient reason was that the new name was given to us by a national association of patriotic women, who proposed to give the University, with the new name and under new plans, a building to cost a half million dollars. Permit me a few moments in which to tell you of these new plans.

Two years ago we commenced a complete reorganization of the University. The organic law of the corporation was changed by an amendment to the charter, passed by Congress and approved January 23, 1904, repealing the denominational clause in the charter and making the University non-sectarian. Changes were made in the Board of Trustees carrying this provision into effect, and now no denomination has a control in the Board. The Board also determined to make the immediate work of the University graduate work, and hereafter the University, through its Board of Trustees, will not carry on

undergraduate courses. The graduate and professional work is divided into departments consisting at present of, first, a Department of Arts and Sciences, for graduate students in university subjects, with courses leading to the degrees of Master of Arts, Master of Science, and Doctor of Philosophy ; second, a Department of Politics and Diplomacy, with courses in political science, economics, and diplomacy, leading to the degrees of Master of Diplomacy and Doctor of Philosophy: the requirements for admission to these two departments are uniform, namely, a Bachelor's degree in arts or science, and the work is conducted in the usual way and by the usual methods prevailing in the best institutions : third, a Department of Medicine, comprising a four-year course, leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine, and a three-year course, leading to the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery ; fourth, a Department of Law and Jurisprudence, with a three-year course, leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws. The requirements for admission to the course in Law and the courses in the Department of Medicine are graduation from a high school doing four years of preparatory work or from any other preparatory school maintaining an equally high standard, the requirements for admission to the professional courses being at present the same as for admission to a college.

In the Law School there is a graduate course in legal subjects leading to the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. This is a three-year course, and the requirements for admission are a Bachelor's degree in arts or science and a Bachelor of Laws degree. This is purely graduate work leading to the highest degree given, in course, for legal attainments.

These departments are presided over by Deans, who are charged with the general conduct of their respective departments and are responsible directly to the President of the University.

All undergraduate work leading to the Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees, together with technological courses, is vested in colleges organized under the charter of the University. To carry out this plan, Congress, by an act amendatory of the charter, granted power to the University to

organize colleges in connection with the University for the purpose of doing special lines of educational work in the arts, sciences, liberal and technical knowledge, such colleges to be educationally a part of the general system of the University, but upon independent financial foundations. The title of the highest officer of a college, like that of a department, is Dean, and the colleges cannot grant any degrees. Each college has its separate Board of Trustees, who are authorized to purchase and hold property, receive gifts and endowments and administer the same for the benefit of the college, to employ professors and instructors, and generally to conduct the financial affairs of the college under their charge. This relieves the University from any financial responsibility for a college so organized, and the funds given to a college cannot be used for any other purpose in the University system.

The connection of these colleges with the University is three-fold: First, each college Board of Trustees is entitled to representation upon the Board of Trustees of the University, and to enable this to be carried out the charter provides that the University may from time to time increase the number of Trustees to not exceeding forty-five. Second, the Dean and members of the Faculty of every college are members of the University Council. The educational work of the University is carried on through two Councils. One, called the University Council, consists of the President, Deans, Professors, and Assistant Professors of the various departmental faculties of the University and the colleges. The other, called the President's Council, consists of the President, Deans, and Head Professors of departments and colleges. The first is the legislative body, which determines all educational questions, such as the standard for admission to the different courses leading to degrees, the courses of study to be pursued for the various degrees, the general methods of instruction in the departments and colleges. By this general organization there will be maintained a uniform standard of educational work in all departments and colleges. The only competition there can be between colleges is to do better work than is required by the Council or to specialize along certain lines of work. As stated, the Deans and Profess-

ors of the colleges are members of these Councils and take part in the general conduct and control of the educational work. Third, the University grants all the degrees.

The advantages of this system are that any group of people or society desiring to establish a college at the National Capital can do so, securing contributions from their friends and retaining control of the college. At the same time the college so organized will receive all the advantages that come from connection with a university. The advantages to a college in having a university connection are principally a university degree, which is regarded as of more value than a degree granted by a college, and the shortening of the time required by a student in obtaining his college and his professional or graduate degree. In nearly all of our universities today the college student in the university is permitted to take in his last year of college work the first year of professional or graduate studies, thereby shortening his time one year. Thus a student taking a four-year course for his baccalaureate degree in an independent college must go to the university and take a three or four year graduate or professional course, thus making the combined time in college and university work seven or eight years. Where the college is united with the university this is reduced to six or seven years, and where it is possible to take the undergraduate course in three years the combined time is five and six years.

Other advantages apparent are the association of a large number of professors and teachers, engaged in higher education, comparing their views in councils and social contact; the spirit and impulse given to a large body of students pursuing courses of study in all lines of college and university work, and the special opportunities for study and research supplied by the Government in the great collections of knowledge which are constantly increasing in the city of Washington. By Act of Congress all the facilities for study in the various departments and bureaus of the National Government are open, under proper guidance, to students in the universities and colleges located in the District of Columbia.

The system, stated as a whole, then, consists of a graduate

University, with associated colleges carrying on undergraduate and technical work. The non-sectarian feature of the University enables all persons to unite in the university work, while any group or society desiring to engage in undergraduate or technical work may do so under the most favorable circumstances.

By the last amendment to the charter, power is given the University to enter into affiliated agreement with institutions of learning outside of the District of Columbia. This important provision will enable the University to extend to independent colleges in any part of the country the advantages of university association. Students in their fourth or last year in the course for their Bachelor's degree may come to the University, taking the balance of their undergraduate course in one of the colleges connected with the University, and also pursuing their first year of professional or graduate studies in the University, dividing the tuition between the college from which they come and the college here in which the final work is done. These students will then go back to their own college, receive credit for the college work here, and take their Bachelor's degree; returning to the University, they will complete their graduate work. This arrangement will save to the independent college, so affiliated, many students as graduates who now leave in the third year and go to a university for their final work and degree, in which event the college loses a graduate. Under the affiliated agreement above referred to the college graduates its men and retains them among its alumni. At the same time the student is given in his last year of college work the advantages of university life and saves one year of time in his combined courses. The university will in this way secure students in its graduate and professional departments.

A few people interested in a national university under the control of the Government will find another provision in this amendment of interest. It is provided that the Board of Trustees may "appoint a Board or Boards of Visitors for any Department" of educational work. This will enable the University to appoint to its Department of Politics and Diplomacy

and other scientific divisions, Boards of Visitors consisting of eminent men in political and governmental life. These Boards will visit and criticise and recommend any improvements in the work, especially in the lines intended to fit men for the foreign and civil service of the United States, and also in the research work intended to develop knowledge of value to mankind. While these Boards have no control, they may be made of great service to the University, giving strength and efficiency to much of its educational work.

The charter of the University has been granted by the Congress of the United States and is in every sense national; it is unequalled in its powers and the scope of organization authorized. The system is adapted to the largest and greatest growth possible in the educational field. With proper endowment, the desire expressed by the first great President of the United States that men might be gathered in the Federal City to pursue the higher courses of study, securing a true conception of the functions and powers of the Federal Government, and, while mingling with men from all parts of the country, have their prejudices reduced, and a patriotic love for the whole country broadened and deepened, can now be realized to the highest and greatest degree possible.

Another change has been effected by the Board of Trustees in taking all of the educational work out of the evening and placing it in the daytime. All class-room work closes at half past six, except in the Medical School, and there this change will also go into effect very soon. The work throughout the University has been increased and strengthened, the standards of admission and graduation have been advanced; and these standards are strictly upheld. These advance movements in the educational work will go steadily forward, making the institution the equal sister of the best universities in the land.

The first college organized under this system is the Columbian College, thus preserving the old name of the University and continuing the life of the college under the original charter and under the same auspices and control extended over it through all of its history. The Columbian College has all of the undergraduate students and is conducting the courses for

the baccalaureate degrees. The registration of students in the college has increased and now numbers over 400. We are pleased to announce that since the adoption of these plans there has been a large addition to the student body, numbering in the departments and colleges over 1,450. The increase in tuitions and student fees amounted to over \$35,000 in the last two years.

We are pleased to announce that the University has received some gifts of money and property during the last year. At the meeting of the Executive Committee on Tuesday a gift of property was made, the value of which the donor estimates at over \$100,000. I am not permitted by him to announce his name at this time, but desire to express publicly our thanks and obligations for this generous gift. Other gifts will bring the total amount received during the last few months to over \$160,000.

The new site selected by the University borders upon the Potomac Park and the Mall, where the University will have more than a thousand acres of public grounds around it, with all the great storehouses of knowledge possessed by the Government within walking distance of the students. The permanent plans for the improvement of the first five acres purchased are now being prepared under competition by six firms of architects, and the jury, consisting of Mr. Charles F. McKim, of New York; Mr. Bernard R. Green, and Professor Percy Ash, will decide between these plans the 1st of May next. We then hope to commence the physical development of the University by new buildings, laboratories, and dormitories upon improved plans that will enable it to carry on its larger work.

It remains for me to express our profound obligations to that body of patriotic women who compose the George Washington Memorial Association, a corporation organized "to advance and secure the establishment in the city of Washington of an university for the purposes and with the objects set forth in and by the last will of George Washington, the first President of the United States, and to increase the opportunities for the higher education of the youth of the United States." This association gave us our new name and aided in bringing to

the University the support of scientific men who have been laboring for the same purpose along non-sectarian lines. In consideration of the changes wrought in the organization of the University, the Memorial Association has undertaken to erect a building to be known as the George Washington Memorial, with class-rooms and halls to be used for lectures and seminars in all scientific and diplomatic subjects, and a large auditorium that may also be used for meetings of international boards of arbitration. This memorial will be the central figure in the entire group of University buildings. I earnestly appeal to all patriotic persons to support the work of this splendid organization of women.

I desire to express the thanks of the University to the distinguished guests who have honored us with their presence this morning; to Mr. Owen for the beautiful designs of the flag and seal and for these emblems which he has generously presented to the University; to the University Glee Club for their excellent singing; to the Marine Band for their inspiring music, and especially to Lieutenant Santelmann for reviving the President's march, of the administration of President Washington; to Bishop Satterlee and Doctor Greene for their presence and services upon this occasion.

We are under very great obligations to Mr. MacVeagh for his delightful and eloquent introductory address; and, finally, how can I express our obligations for the inspiration communicated to us all by the address of Mr. Justice Brewer. No thoughts could have been more appropriate, or timely, or more eloquently expressed. His address shall be the campaign document of the George Washington University.

Degrees were conferred upon candidates as follows :

Mr. Frederick D. Owen, Bachelor of Science; Mr. Richard Hess Waring, Bachelor of Arts; Mr. Guy Stark Saffold, Doctor of Medicine; Mr. Richard Drum Engel, Master of Laws; Dr. Edward Elliott Richardson, Master of Arts; Mr. Warren Waverley Phelan, Doctor of Philosophy.

The exercises of the first Winter Convocation concluded with the singing of "America" by the audience, led by Mr. Otis D. Swett, precentor, and the United States Marine Band, followed with a benediction by Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D.D., LL.D., chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbian College.

SOME IMPORTANT PROVISIONS IN THE CHARTER.

Degrees.—The Board of Trustees may confer "such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution or others whom by their proficiency in learning or their meritorious distinction they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred * * * and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates under the common seal * * * to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation."

(Act of Congress, 1821.)

A Board of Trustees, "consisting of twenty-two members. The President of the University shall be *ex officio* a member of said Board, and the remaining twenty-one shall be divided in three classes with seven members in each class," the term of service being three years.

(Act of Congress, 1898.)

"The George Washington University shall have, and is hereby, given power to increase the number of its Trustees from time to time by two-thirds vote of the whole number of the Trustees at the time such vote is taken, to a number not exceeding forty-five."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Property and Endowment.—"Shall be competent and capable at law and in equity to take * * * any estate, in any messuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever, * * * and the same to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and place out on interest for the use of said College, in such manner as to them shall seem most beneficial to the institution, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits, income and interest of the same, and to apply the same to the proper use and benefit of the said College."

(Act of Congress, 1821.)

"That power is hereby given the Board of Trustees * * * to change the name of said University, * * * and thereupon the University

shall be known and designated by the name adopted, and by said new name the said University shall be vested with and convey its real estate, hold, control, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property heretofore and hereafter made for the maintenance of its educational work and do and perform all acts which it now has the power to do under its said charter. Such change of name shall not in any other way change, affect, or modify in any degree the rights, privileges, obligations, and powers of the said University under the charter of February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and the amendatory acts thereto "

(Act of Congress, 1904.)

Non-sectarian.—"That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said University, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

(Act of Congress, 1904.)

Power to Organize Colleges.—"That by and with the consent of the said University, colleges may be organized hereunder for the purpose of carrying on, in connection with the University, special lines of educational work in the arts, sciences, and liberal and technical knowledge, such colleges to be educationally a part of the system of the University, but upon independent financial foundations, and to this end any five or more persons desirous of associating themselves for the purpose of establishing a college hereunder may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia, and with the assent of the University in writing, file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the said District a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated: * * * Upon filing such certificate the Trustees named therein and their successors shall be a body politic, incorporated by the name and style stated in the certificate, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession in association with the University, with power in the college to sue and be sued; plead and be impleaded; to acquire, hold, and convey property in all legal ways; to receive by gift, devise, or otherwise, and hold, control, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property thereafter made to it for the maintenance of its educational work; * * * but said college shall not confer academic or honorary degrees; such college shall hold the property of the institution and all moneys and property conveyed to it by purchase, gift, conveyance, will, devise, or bequest solely for the purpose of the educational work specified in said certificate."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Affiliated Colleges.—"That said University may enter into affiliated agreements with any institutions of learning outside of the District of

Columbia, for the purpose of giving to students of such institutions the educational facilities of said University, and the departments of the Government in the city of Washington which are by law open to students, upon such terms as are mutually agreed upon by the said University and the affiliated institutions."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Boards of Visitors.—"Said Board may also appoint a board or boards of visitors for any department or departments of educational work carried on by the University, such boards of visitors to be advisory only."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Vol. IV.

No. 1, PART 2

THE
GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY
(FORMERLY COLUMBIAN)
BULLETIN

MARCH, 1905

CATALOGUE NUMBER

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MARCH,
JUNE, OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER

Entered October 6th, 1904, at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter
under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894

CATALOGUE

OF

The George Washington University.

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PART I.
THE UNIVERSITY.

1905.

1906.

1906.

JANUARY.							JULY.						
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JUNE.							DECEMBER.						
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The George Washington University.

UNIVERSITY CALENDAR.

1905.

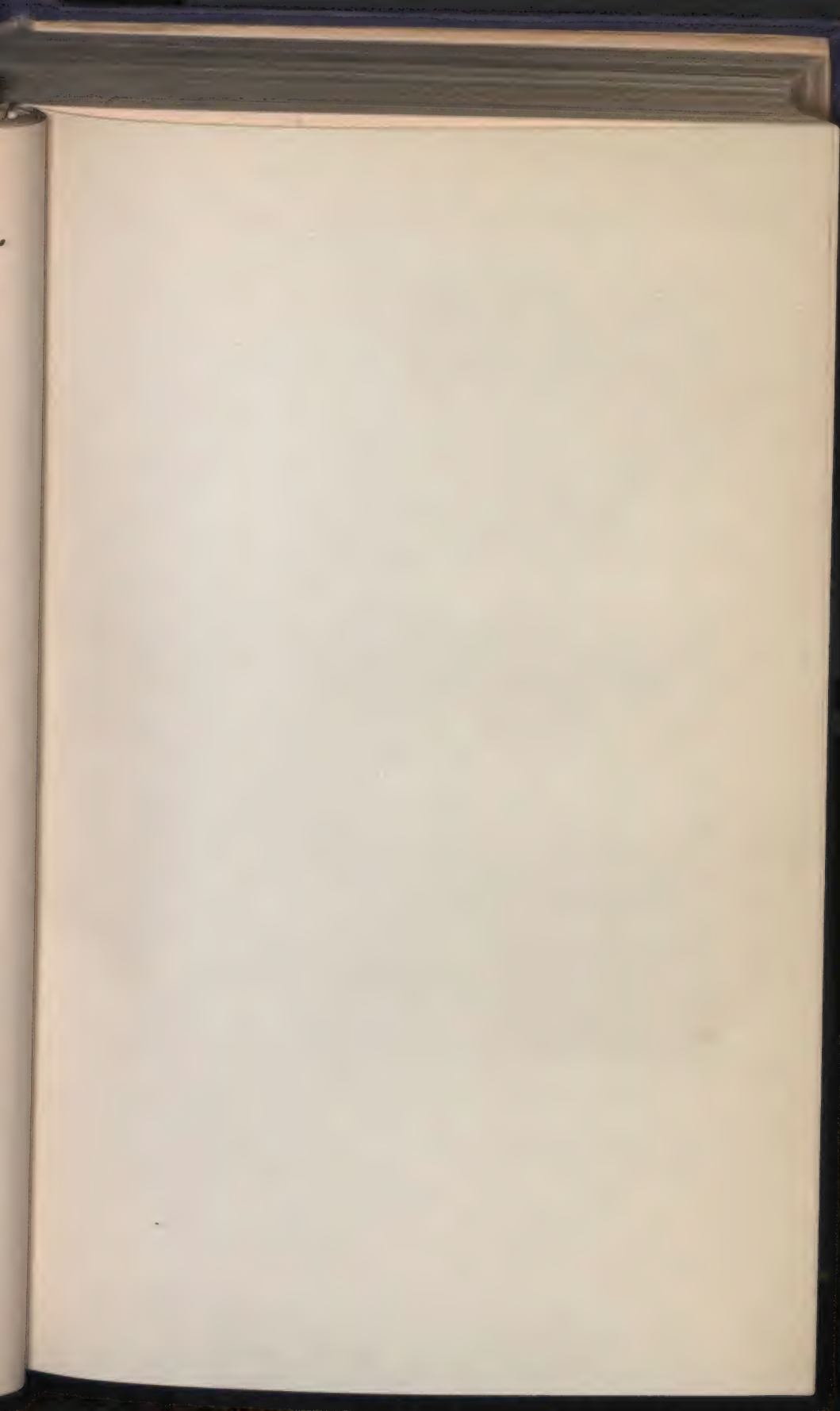
- Jan. 31, *Tuesday*.—Mid-Year Examinations completed in the Department of Arts and Sciences.
- Feb. 1, *Wednesday*.—Second Term begins.
- Feb. 22, *Wednesday*.—Winter Convocation.
- March 4, *Saturday*.—Inauguration Day ; a holiday.
- April 8, *Saturday*.—Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.
- April 21-24, *Friday to Monday*, both inclusive.—Easter holidays.
- April 26, *Wednesday*.—Davis Prize Speaking.
- May 1, *Monday*.—Last day on which Theses may be presented.
- May 10, *Wednesday*.—Examinations for Degrees completed.
- May 22, *Monday*.—Doctorate Disputation.
- May 28, *Sunday*.—Baccalaureate Sermon.
- May 26-30, *Friday to Tuesday*.—Examinations for admission to the Department of Arts and Sciences.
- May 29, *Monday*.—Commencement of the Departments of Medicine and Dentistry.
- May 30, *Tuesday*.—Commencement of the Department of Law, Jurisprudence and Diplomacy.
- May 31, *Wednesday*.—Commencement of the Departments of Arts and Sciences.
- June 5-9, *Monday to Friday*.—Examinations for admission to Department of Medicine.

SUMMER VACATION.

- Sept. 20, *Wednesday*.—Fall Examinations in the Department of Medicine.
- Sept. 22-26, *Friday to Monday*.—Examinations for admission to the Departments of Arts and Sciences, Medicine and Law.
- Sept. 27, *Wednesday*.—Academic Year begins in all Departments of the University.
- Nov. 23-25, *Thursday to Saturday*, both inclusive.—Thanksgiving recess.
- RECESS FROM DECEMBER 23, 1905, TO JANUARY 2, 1906, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

1906.

- Jan. 20, *Saturday*.—Annual Meeting of the Alumni Association.
Jan. 31, *Wednesday*.—Mid-Year Examinations completed in the Department of Arts and Sciences.
Feb. 1, *Thursday*.—Second Term begins.
Feb. 22, *Thursday*.—Winter Convocation.
April 13-16, *Friday to Monday*, both inclusive.—Easter holidays.
April 18, *Wednesday*.—Davis Prize Speaking.
May 1, *Tuesday*.—Last day on which Theses may be presented.
May 16, *Wednesday*.—Examinations for Degrees completed.
May 28, *Monday*.—Doctorate Disputation.
June 3, *Sunday*.—Baccalaureate Sermon.
June 1-5, *Friday to Tuesday*.—Examinations for admission to the Department of Arts and Sciences.
June 6, *Wednesday*.—University Commencement.



CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE.

- 1799. George Washington's last will and testament, urging the establishment of a University in Washington.
- 1821. Charter granted by Act of Congress creating "The Columbian College in the District of Columbia."
- 1825. The Medical School organized.
- 1865. The Law School organized.
- 1866. Mr. W. W. Corcoran gave the Medical School a building, 1325 H street.
- 1872. Mr. Corcoran gave \$100,000 "to make the College an University."
- 1873. Act of Congress changing the name to the Columbian University.
- 1884. University building, Fifteenth and H streets, occupied by various departments of the University.
- 1884. The Corcoran Scientific School organized.
- 1887. The Dental School organized.
- 1893. The School of Graduate Studies organized.
- 1898. The Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy organized.
- 1898. Incorporation of the George Washington Memorial Association.
- 1902. Merging of the College, the Corcoran Scientific School, and the School of Graduate Studies into one Department of Arts and Sciences.
- 1902. Purchase of Van Ness Park as new site for the University.
- 1903. Conferences between representatives of the Washington Memorial Institution, the George Washington Memorial Association, and the Columbian University with a view to coöperation in graduate work.
- 1904. January 23. Act of Congress making the University non-sectarian and giving the Board of Trustees power to change the name.
- 1904. Suggestion of the George Washington Memorial Association that Columbian University change its name to The George Washington University, and its offer to erect a memorial building for graduate study and scientific research at a cost of \$500,000 on the new site, accepted by the Board of Trustees.
- 1904. September 1. Change of name to The George Washington University.
- 1905. February 22. First Winter Convocation of The George Washington University.
- 1905. Act of Congress authorizing the incorporation of colleges under the University charter.
- 1905. Organization of the Columbian College under the University charter and under the same auspices and control extended over it through all of its history.

SOME IMPORTANT PROVISIONS IN THE CHARTER.

Degrees.—The Board of Trustees may confer "such degrees in the liberal arts and sciences to such pupils of the institution or others whom by their proficiency in learning or their meritorious distinction they shall think entitled to them, as are usually granted and conferred * * * and to grant to such graduates diplomas or certificates under the common seal * * * to authenticate and perpetuate the memory of such graduation."

(Act of Congress, 1821.)

A Board of Trustees, "consisting of twenty-two members. The President of the University shall be *ex officio* a member of said Board, and the remaining twenty-one shall be divided in three classes with seven members in each class," the term of service being three years.

(Act of Congress, 1898.)

"The George Washington University shall have, and is hereby, given power to increase the number of its Trustees from time to time by two-thirds vote of the whole number of the Trustees at the time such vote is taken, to a number not exceeding forty-five."

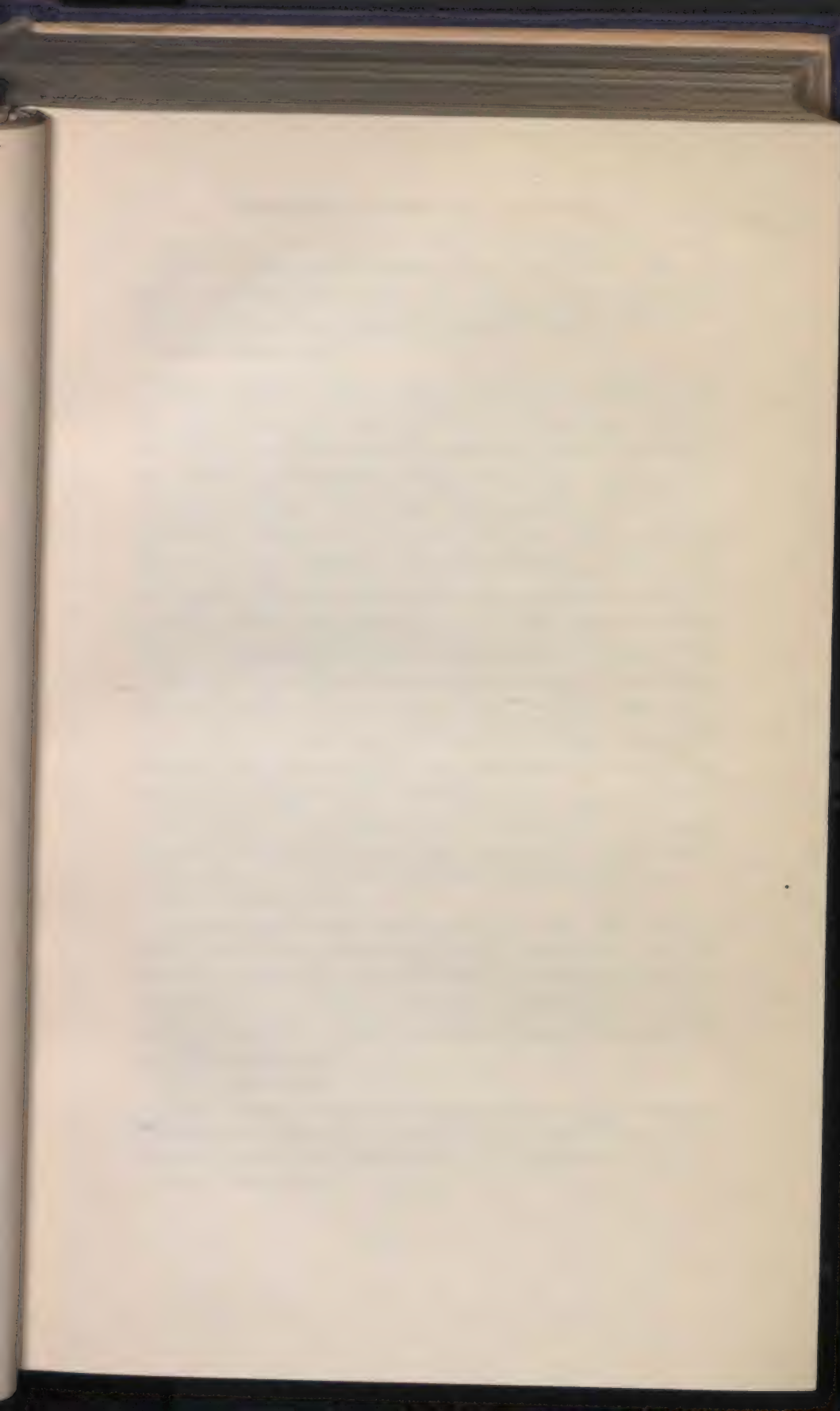
(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Property and Endowment.—"Shall be competent and capable at law and in equity to take * * * any estate, in any messuage, lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, moneys, and other effects, by gift, grant, bargain, sale, conveyance, assurance, will, devise, or bequest, of any person or persons whatsoever, * * * and the same to grant, bargain, sell, convey, assure, demise, and to farm let, and place out on interest for the use of said College, in such manner as to them shall seem most beneficial to the institution, and to receive the rents, issues, and profits, income and interest of the same, and to apply the same to the proper use and benefit of the said College."

(Act of Congress, 1821.)

"That power is hereby given the Board of Trustees * * * to change the name of said University, * * * and thereupon the University shall be known and designated by the name adopted, and by said new name the said University shall be vested with and convey its real estate, hold, control, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property heretofore and hereafter made for the maintenance of its educational work and do and perform all acts which it now has the power to do under its said charter. Such change of name shall not in any other way change, affect, or modify in any degree the rights, privileges, obligations, and powers of the said University under the charter of February ninth, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, and the amendatory acts thereto."

(Act of Congress, 1904.)



Non-sectarian.—"That persons of every religious denomination shall be capable of being elected Trustees; nor shall any person, either as president, professor, tutor, or pupil, be refused admittance into said University, or denied any of the privileges, immunities, or advantages thereof, for or on account of his sentiments in matters of religion."

(Act of Congress, 1904.)

Power to Organize Colleges.—"That by and with the consent of the said University, colleges may be organized hereunder for the purpose of carrying on, in connection with the University, special lines of educational work in the arts, sciences, and liberal and technical knowledge, such colleges to be educationally a part of the system of the University, but upon independent financial foundations, and to this end any five or more persons desirous of associating themselves for the purpose of establishing a college hereunder may make, sign, and acknowledge before any officer authorized to take acknowledgment of deeds in the District of Columbia, and with the assent of the University in writing, file in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the said District a certificate in writing, in which shall be stated: * * * Upon filing such certificate the Trustees named therein and their successors shall be a body politic, incorporated by the name and style stated in the certificate, and by that name and style shall have perpetual succession in association with the University, with power in the college to sue and be sued; plead and be impleaded; to acquire, hold, and convey property in all legal ways; to receive by gift, devise, or otherwise, and hold, control, and administer endowments and gifts of money and property thereafter made to it for the maintenance of its educational work; * * * but said college shall not confer academic or honorary degrees; such college shall hold the property of the institution and all moneys and property conveyed to it by purchase, gift, conveyance, will, devise, or bequest solely for the purpose of the educational work specified in said certificate."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Affiliated Colleges.—"That said University may enter into affiliated agreements with any institutions of learning outside of the District of Columbia, for the purpose of giving to students of such institutions the educational facilities of said University, and the departments of the Government in the city of Washington which are by law open to students, upon such terms as are mutually agreed upon by the said University and the affiliated institutions."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

Boards of Visitors.—"Said Board may also appoint a board or boards of visitors for any department or departments of educational work carried on by the University, such boards of visitors to be advisory only."

(Act of Congress, 1905.)

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNING BOARD.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM, LL.D.,
President of the University and *ex Officio* Member of the Board.

Trustees Whose Term Expires in 1905.

HENRY KIRKE PORTER, LL.D.	WAYNE MACVEAGH, LL.D.
JOHN B. LARNER, LL.D.	FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS, LL.D.
JACOB H. GALLINGER, A.M.	HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND.
ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL, LL.D.	

Trustees Whose Term Expires in 1906.

MYRON M. PARKER, LL.B.	WILLIAM S. SHALLENBERGER, A.M.
THEODORE W. NOYES, LL.M.	DAVID ABBOT CHAMBERS, A.M.
ANDREW J. MONTAGUE, LL.D.	CHARLES D. WALCOTT, LL.D.
CHARLES WILLIAMSON RICHARDSON, M.D.	

Trustees Whose Term Expires in 1907.

SAMUEL H. GREENE, D.D., LL.D.	WILLIAM F. MATTINGLY, LL.D.
SAMUEL W. WOODWARD.	EUGENE LEVERING.
EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, LL.D.	GEORGE O. MANNING.*
JOHN JOY EDSON, LL.B.	

OFFICERS OF THE BOARD.

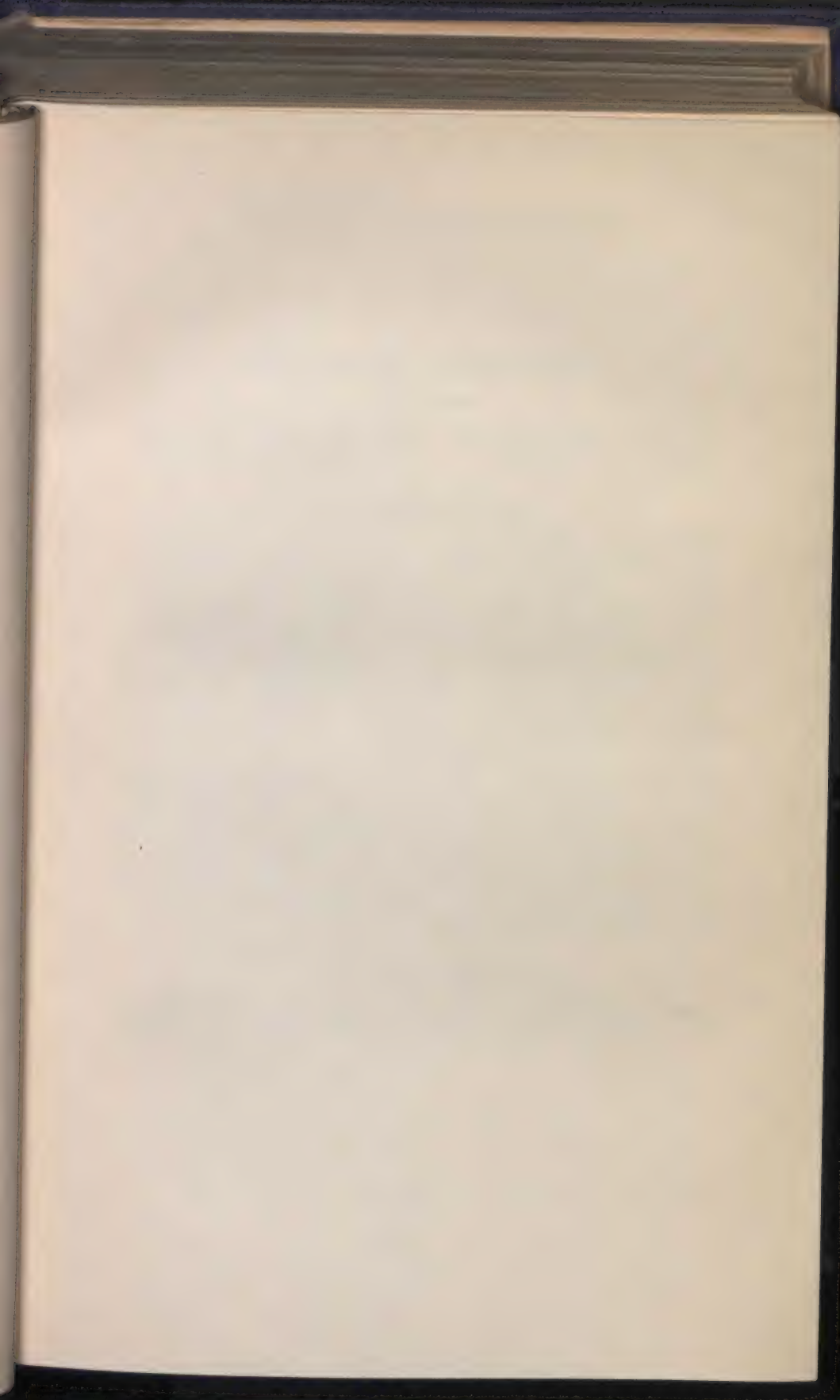
WAYNE MACVEAGH, LL.D., Chairman.	JOHN B. LARNER, LL.D., Secretary.
EDWARD M. GALLAUDET, LL.D., Vice-Chairman.	JOHN JOY EDSON, LL.B., Treasurer.
WILLIAM AUGUSTIN DE CAINDRY, Auditor.	CHARLES WENDELL HOLMES, Assistant Treasurer.

* Resigned January 11, 1905.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

1905-1906.

Nominations: GREENE, WOODWARD, PORTER, GALLINGER, BELL.
Department of Arts and Sciences: NOYES, GALLAUDET, MACFARLAND.
Department of Medicine and Hospital: RICHARDSON, LARNER, EDSON.
Department of Dentistry: SHALLENBERGER, RICHARDSON, GALLINGER.
Department of Law and Jurisprudence: MATTINGLY, LARNER, MONTAGUE.
Department of Politics and Diplomacy: MACVEAGH, MATTINGLY, NEWLANDS.
Auditing Committee: CHAMBERS, PARKER, SHALLENBERGER.
Endowment: GALLAUDET, LEVERING, WOODWARD, GREENE, MACVEAGH, PARKER, NOYES, BELL, NEWLANDS, CHAMBERS, PORTER, GALLINGER, MACFARLAND.



ADMINISTRATION AND INSTRUCTION.

OFFICERS.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D.... PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M..... Registrar of the University

PRESIDENT'S COUNCIL

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D. PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D. Head Professor of Mathematics
HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, Ph.D. Head Professor of Physics
JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, A.M., D.D., Head Professor of Philosophy
CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D. Head Professor of Chemistry
HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D. Head Professor of German
CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D. Head Professor of History
WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M. Head Professor of English
and Acting Dean of Columbian College
MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D. Head Professor of Classical Philology
GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M. Head Professor of Romance Languages
PERCY ASH, C.E. Head Professor in Charge of Division of Architecture
W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D. Dean of the Faculty of Medicine
J. HALL LEWIS, D.D.S. Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL.D. Dean of the Faculties of Law,
Jurisprudence and Diplomacy

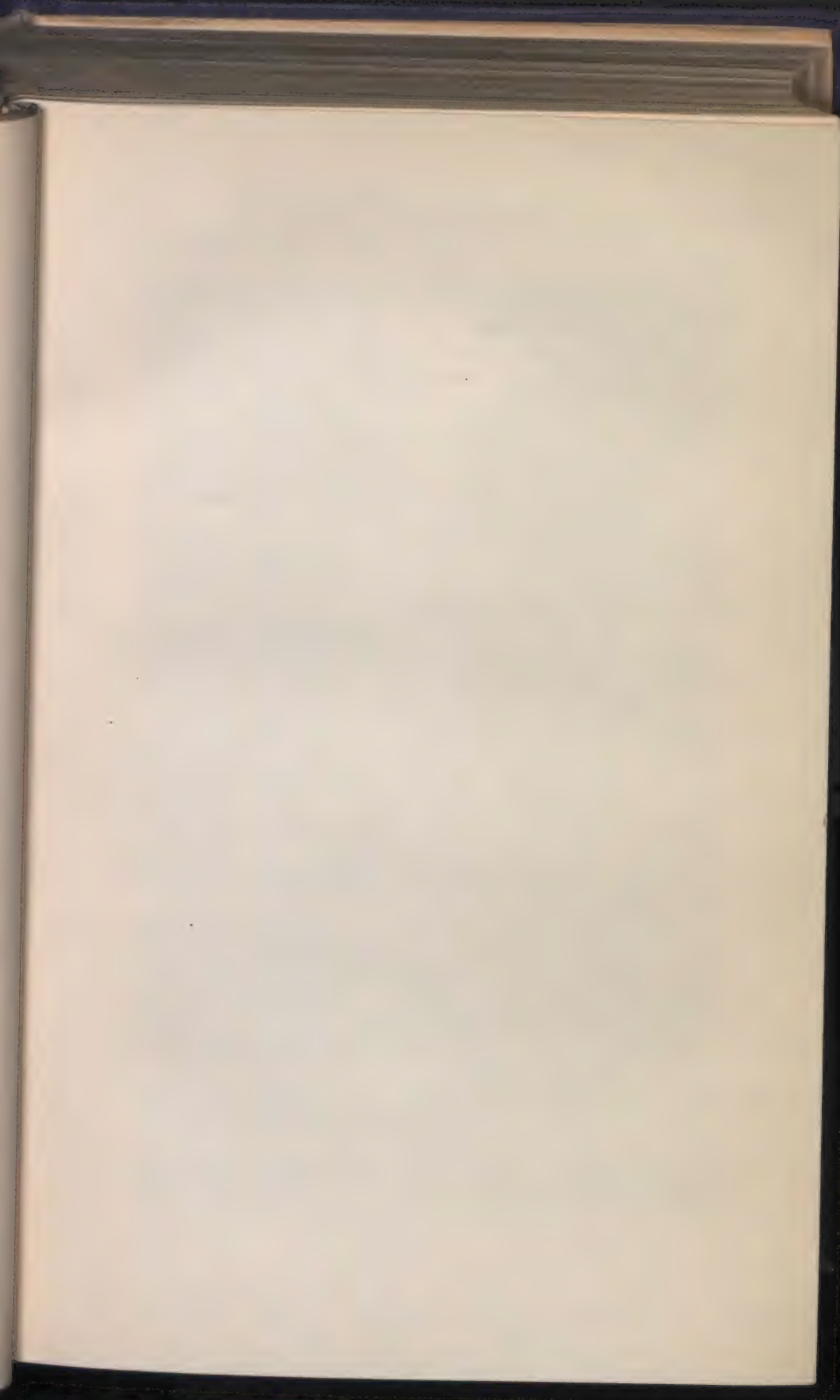
UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

Names of members of the University Council are indicated by an asterisk (*) in the list of Members of the Faculties and Teaching Staff.

MEMBERS OF THE FACULTIES AND TEACHING STAFF.
(Arranged with 41)

(Arranged, with the exception of the President, in the order of appointment.)

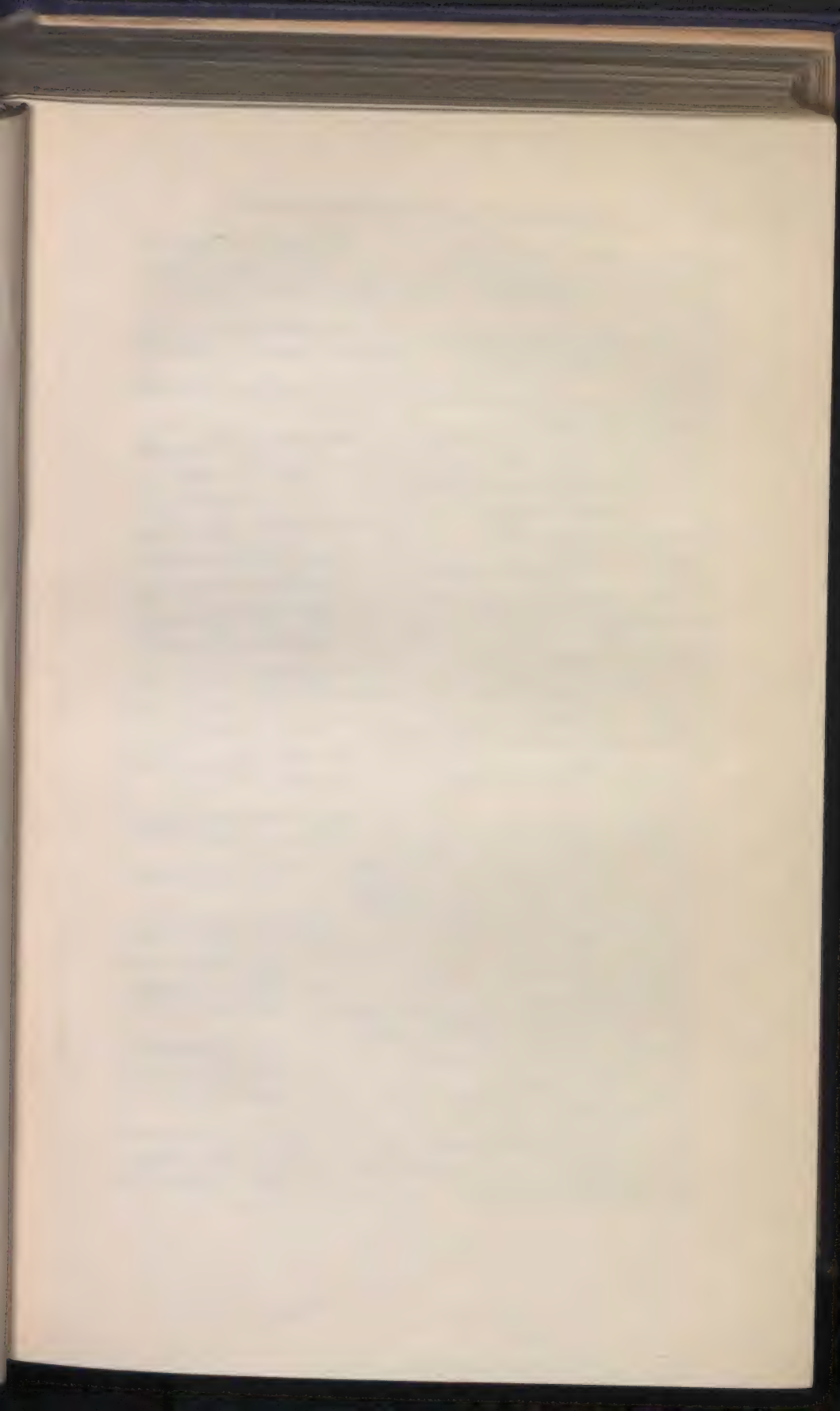
- CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D. PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
- OTIS T. MASON, LL.D. Lecturer on Anthropology
- *J. FORD THOMPSON, M.D. Professor of Surgery
- *ALBERT F. A. KING, A.M., M.D., LL.D. Professor of Obstetrics
and Dean Emeritus of the Faculty of Medicine
- *THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. Professor of Zoölogy
- *JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D. Head Professor of Mathematics
- *WILLIAM A. MAURY, LL.D. Professor of Law
- GEORGE N. ACKER, A.M., M.D. Professor of Pædiatrics and of
Clinical Medicine
- *HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, Ph.D. Head Professor of Physics
- *CLEVELAND ABBE, A.M., LL.D. Professor of Meteorology
- HENRY C. YARROW, M.D. Professor of Dermatology
- *JAMES HALL LEWIS, D.D.S. Dean of the Faculty of Dentistry and
Professor of Dental Prosthetics
- *D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D. Professor of Anatomy and of
Clinical Ophthalmology
- *HENRY CLAY THOMPSON, D.D.S. Professor of Operative Dentistry
- *WILLIAM P. CARR, M.D., Professor of Physiology and of Clinical Surgery
- *JOHN MARSHALL HARLAN, LL.D. Professor of Law
- *DAVID J. BREWER, LL.D. Professor of Law
- *WILLIAM F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D. Dean of the Faculty of Medicine,
Professor of Hygiene and Assistant Professor of Practical Anatomy
- *HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D. Head Professor of German
- *STERLING RUFFIN, M.D. Professor of the Theory and Practice of
Medicine and of Clinical Medicine
- JONATHAN R. HAGAN, D.D.S. Professor of Oral Surgery
- WILLIAM K. BUTLER, A.M., M.D. Professor of Ophthalmology
- *WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, LL.M. Professor of Law
- THOMAS E. MCARDLE, A.M., M.D. Professor of Minor Surgery
- JOHN VAN RENSSLAER, A.B., M.D. Professor of Clinical Surgery
- *JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, A.M., D.D. Head Professor of Philosophy
- *CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE, Ph.D. Head Professor of Chemistry
- *GEORGE P. MERRILL, Ph.D. Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
- THOMAS M. CHATARD, Ph.D. Lecturer on Chemical Engineering
- WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D. Lecturer on the Philosophy of History
- CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D. Professor of Laryngology and Otology
- *EDGAR FRISBY, A.M. Professor of Astronomy
- *FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, Sc.D., Professor of Mineral Chemistry



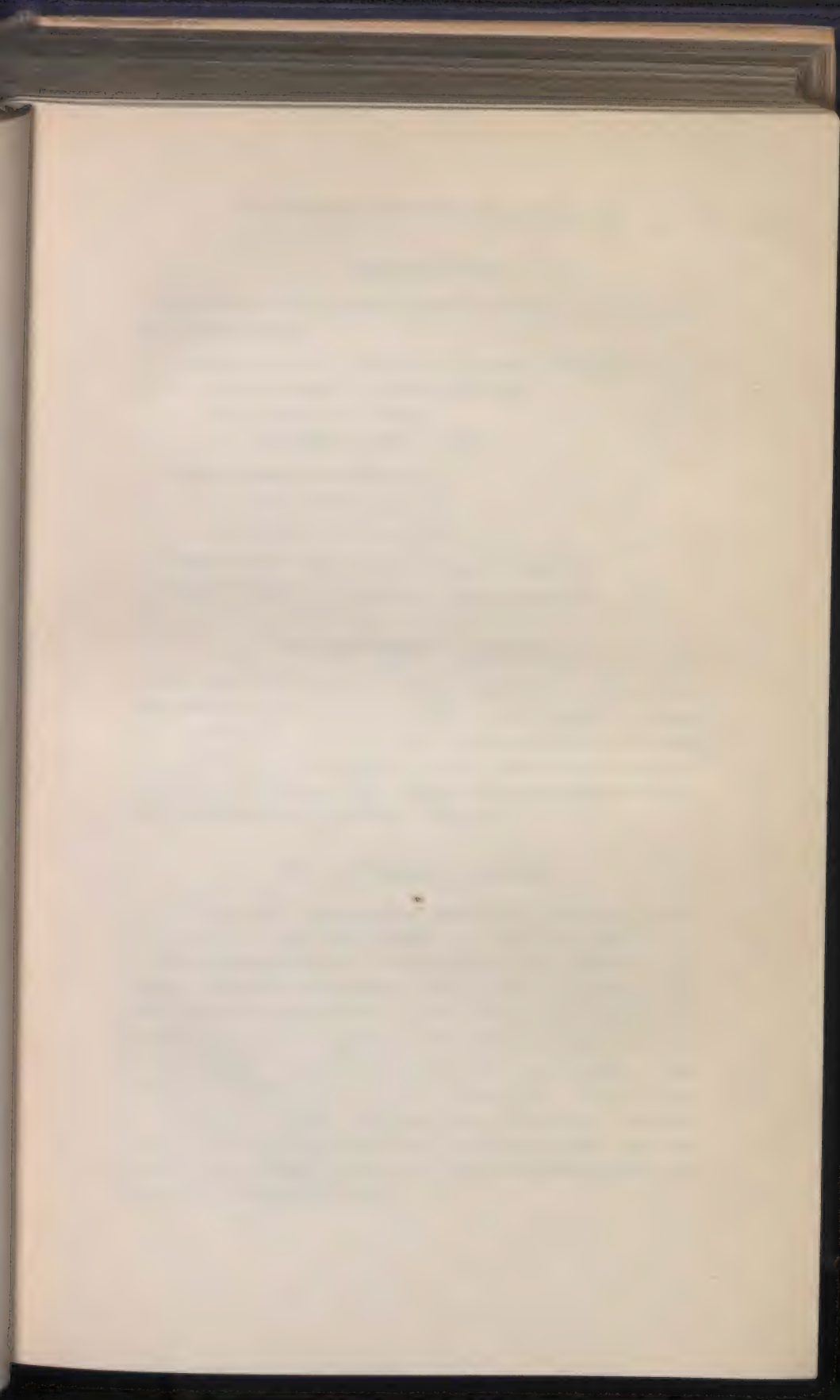
- *HARVEY WASHINGTON WILEY, Ph.D., M.D. . . . Professor of Agricultural Chemistry
- *FRANK HAGAR BIGELOW, A.M., L.H.D. . . . Professor of Astro-Physics
- G. WYTHE COOK, M.D. Professor of Clinical Medicine
- *EDWARD ADAMS MUIR, B.S. Assistant Professor of Graphics
- *HERBERT LOUIS RICE, M.S. Professor of Astronomy
- *ERNEST LAWTON THURSTON, C.E. Professor of Graphics
- FRANCIS P. MORGAN, A.B., M.D. Lecturer on Materia Medica
- EDWARD E. MORSE, M.D. Assistant Professor of Obstetrics
- EDWARD G. SEIBERT, M.D. Assistant Professor of Chemistry
- TIMOTHY W. STANTON, Ph.D. Instructor in Paleontology
- *MELVILLE CHURCH, LL.M. Professor of the Law of Patents
- *WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M. Head Professor of English and
Acting Dean of Columbian College
- *FRANK A. WOLFF, Ph.D. Professor of Electrical Engineering
- *J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D. Professor of Gynecology
- *THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D. Professor of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine
- R. E. L. HACKNEY, D.D.S. Demonstrator in Dental Infirmary
- GEORGE B. HEINECKE, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
- JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, Ph.B. Lecturer on Architectural History
- A. R. SHANDS, M.D. Professor of Orthopedic Surgery
- WILLIAM H. TRAIL, D.D.S., Assistant Professor of Dental Materia Medica
- VIRGIL B. JACKSON, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
- *JAMES CARROLL, M.D. Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology
- *CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D. Head Professor of History
and Professor of Politics
- *CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D. Lecturer on Statistics and Social
Economics
- RANDOLPH B. CARMICHAEL, M.D. Professor of Clinical Dermatology
- FRANCIS R. HAGNER, M.D. Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary
Surgery and Venereal Diseases
- JOHN B. NICHOLS, M.D. Professor of Histology
- *HENRY A. PRESSEY, B.S. Professor of Civil Engineering
- *WALTER C. CLEPHANE, LL.M. Professor of Law
- CHARLES RAY DEAN, M.Dip., Assistant Professor of European Diplomacy
- *JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D. Professor of Diplomacy and Arbitration
- DAVID J. HILL, LL.D. Professor of European Diplomacy and Treaties
- WILLIAM WIRT HOWE, LL.D. Lecturer on Ancient Law, Roman Law,
Mediaeval and Modern Civil Law
- *MARTIN A. KNAPP, LL.D. Professor of Interstate Commerce Law
- EDWARD ELLIOTT RICHARDSON, M.D., M.S. Assistant Demonstrator
of Anatomy
- *MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D. Head Professor of Classical Philology
- B. L. HARDIN, M.D. Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis
- N. W. HOYLES, K.C. Lecturer on Canadian Law

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

- *PAUL BARTSCH, M.S. Professor of Zoölogy
 *EDWIN C. BRANDENBURG, LL.M. Professor of Law
 *NEVIL MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Chemistry
 *JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, A.M., M.Dip. Assistant Professor of Comparative Politics
 *ARTHUR PETER, LL.M. Professor of Law
 *CHARLES SIDNEY SMITH, A.M., Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin
 JULIAN M. CABELL, M.D. Assistant Professor of Obstetrics
 W. C. WOODWARD, M.D., LL.M. Professor of Medical Jurisprudence
 *HENRY P. BLAIR, LL.M. Professor of Law
 *STANTON J. PEELE, LL.D. Professor of Law
 PHILANDER BETTS, E.E. Instructor in Electrical Engineering
 W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Instructor in Clinical Gynecology
 SAMUEL H. GREENE, JR., M.D. Instructor in Anatomy
 BERNARD HERMAN, B.S. Instructor in Civil Engineering
 EDWIN A. HILL, Ph.D. Instructor in Stereo-Chemistry
 HOMER S. MEDFORD, M.D. Instructor in Obstetrics
 D. W. PRENTISS, M.D. Assistant Professor of Histology
 L. H. REICHELDERFER, M.D. Instructor in Medicine
 C. S. WHITE, M.D. Assistant Professor of Physiology
 *GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M. Head Professor of Romance Languages
 EDGAR P. COPELAND, M.D. Instructor in Surgery
 *PERCY ASH, C.E. Head Professor of Architecture, in Charge of Division of Architecture
 *JOHN PAUL EARNEST, A.M., LL.M. Professor of Law
 *HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D. Professor of Law
 FREDERICK I. ALLEN Lecturer on Substantive Patent Law
 OSCAR P. AUSTIN Professor of Commerce
 J. L. RIGGLES, M.D. Instructor in Anatomy
 T. S. D. GRASTY, M.D. Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology
 CARL HAU, A.M., LL.B. Assistant Professor of Law and Instructor in German
 R. M. LITTLE, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
 H. C. MACATHE, M.D. Instructor in Medicine and Clinical Instructor
 G. BROWN MILLER, M.D. Instructor in Gynecology
 GEORGE M. RUFFIN, M.D. Instructor in Anatomy
 LOUIS A. SIMON Instructor in Architecture
 ALBERT L. STAVELEY, M.D. Clinical Professor of Gynecology
 LEVI RUSSELL ALDEN, A.B. Instructor in History
 *HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL.D. Dean of the Faculties of Law, Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, and Professor of Law
 *WILLIAM RYNOlds VANCE, A.M., Ph.D., LL.B. Professor of Law, Librarian of Departments of Law and Jurisprudence and Politics and Diplomacy



- *FRANK VAN VLECK, M.E. Professor of Mechanical Engineering
 J. H. P. BENSON, D.D.S. Professor of Operative Technics
 CÉSARE LOUIS CONSTANTINI, D.D.S. Demonstrator of Orthodontia
 Technics
 JOHN R. DE FARGES, D.D.S. Demonstrator in Dental Infirmary
 ROBERT M. HUGHES, A.M., LL.B. Lecturer on Admiralty Law and
 Procedure
 JOHN WILMER LATIMER, LL.B. Clerk of the Moot Court, Department
 of Law and Jurisprudence
 H. W. LAWSON, B.S., M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
 HENRY J. LUCKE, A.B. Instructor in Applied Mathematics
 J. F. MITCHELL, M.D. Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology
 F. L. MOLBY. Instructor in Freehand Drawing
 THOMAS MALCOLM PRICE, Ph.D. Instructor in Bio-Chemistry
 OSCAR QUICK, A.M. Instructor in Physics
 JOSEPH D. ROGERS, M.D. Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
 J. ROLAND WALTON, D.D.S. Professor of Prosthetic Technics
 WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D. Professor of Mental Diseases
 PAUL NOBLE PECK, A.B. Instructor in Mathematics
 WILLIAM WEBB SNIFFIN Assistant in French
 FRANCIS R. WELLER, B.S. Instructor in Civil Engineering
 *JOHN CLEVELAND WELSH, M.S. Assistant Professor of Botany
 *O. F. COOK, Ph.B. Professor of Botany
 H. H. DONNALLY, M.D. Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology
 *ERNEST G. LORENZEN, Ph.B., LL.B., J.U.D. Professor of Law
 *GEORGE A. ANTHONY, B.Ph. Adjunct Professor of Mechanical
 Engineering
 GEORGE STEPHEN PAINTER, A.B., Ph.D. Instructor in Philosophy
 EUGENE LE MERLE, M.D. Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases
 and Assistant Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Pathology
 MILO B. GOODALL. Assistant Librarian, Departments of Law and
 Jurisprudence and Politics and Diplomacy
 JOSEPH M. HELLER, M.D. Lecturer on Diseases of the Tropics
 OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M. Instructor in Chemistry
 EDWIN SMITH, JR. Assistant in Chemistry
 FREDERICK PRAKE, A.M. Assistant in English
 LEROY A. MCGEE. Assistant Librarian, Departments of Law and
 Jurisprudence and Politics and Diplomacy
 CLARENCE E. REID. Instructor in Electrical Engineering
 ISAAC ALLISON, B.S., F.E. Instructor in Graphics
 RAY SMITH BASSLER, M.S. Instructor in Paleontology and
 Stratigraphical Geology
 THOMAS C. HOLLOWAY. Assistant Instructor in Physiology
 GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT, Ph.D., LL.B. Professor of Law
 EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, Ph.D. Lecturer on Thermodynamics



ORGANIZATION.

The George Washington University comprehends the following Departments :

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES, including

(a) Division of Graduate Studies.

(b) Columbian College.

(c) Division of Architecture.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE :

(a) Faculty of Medicine.

(b) Faculty of Dentistry.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY.

THE UNIVERSITY ASSEMBLY.

The University Assembly meets regularly on Wednesdays throughout the session at 12 o'clock. Members of the faculties and students of all departments are expected to be present. The exercises are regularly presided over by the President. Religious services are held, official announcements are made, and an address is given by the President.

THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

The University Library comprehends (1) the Library of the Department of Arts and Sciences, (2) the Law Library, and (3) the Medical Library. It is in charge of the Library Committee, composed of professors in the various departments who administer the expenditure of the annual appropriation for the purchase of new books and look after the general interests of the Library. Details are given under the sections of the Catalogue devoted to the several departments. The Library of Congress is steadily perfecting its collections of standard works in the various branches of university study, and advanced and graduate students are there given every facility for pursuing their investigations.

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT AND WINTER CONVOCATION.

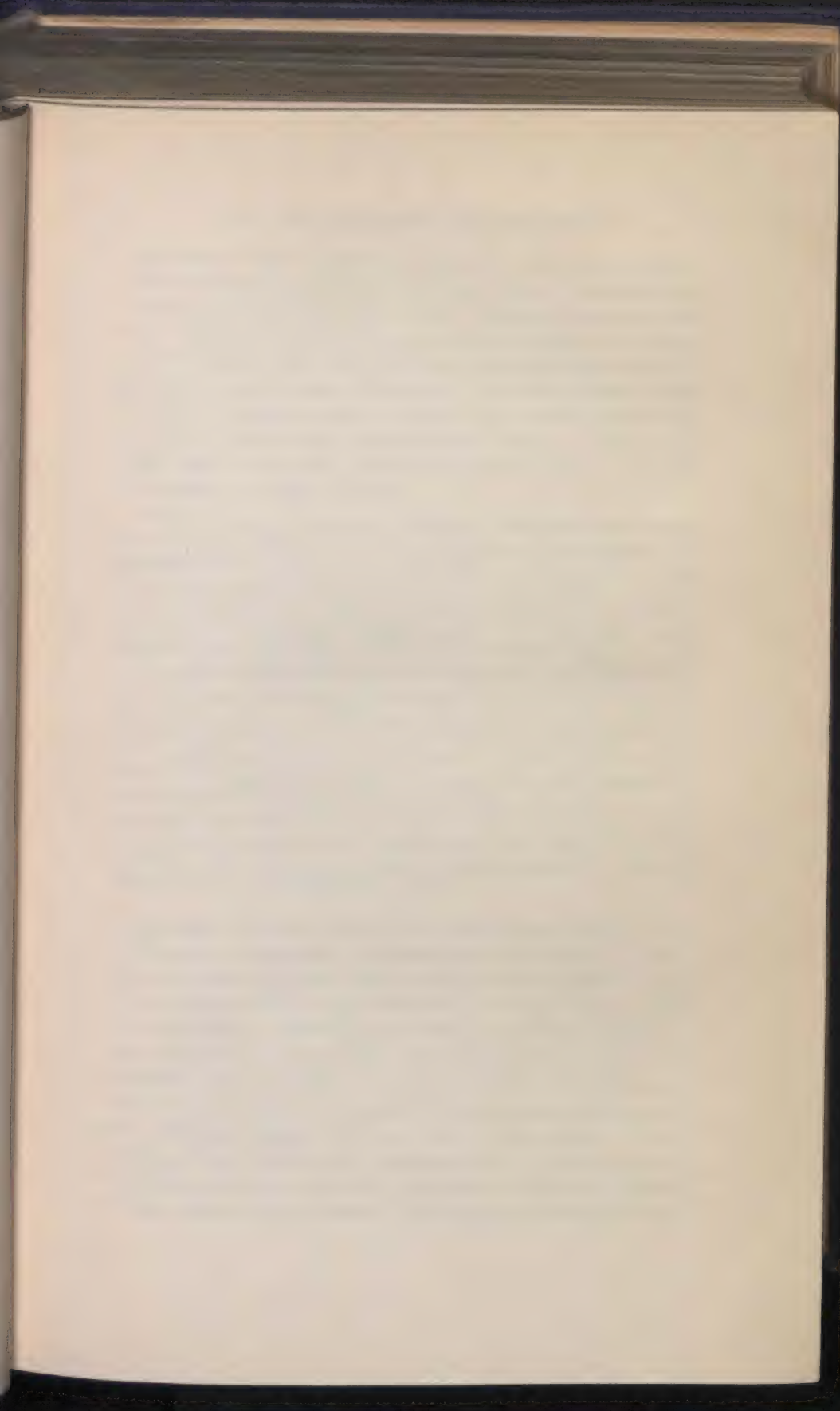
The Annual Commencement is held on the first Wednesday in June. The Winter Convocation is held on the 22d of February. Degrees are publicly conferred on Commencement Day and at the Winter Convocation. Members of the faculties and candidates for degrees are expected to appear in academic caps and gowns. Prizes for special excellence in any department are publicly delivered on Commencement Day.

PRIVILEGES IN GOVERNMENTAL INSTITUTIONS OPEN TO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS.

In order to promote research and the diffusion of knowledge, the Congress of the United States has made the scientific resources of the Government accessible to students under the terms of the following joint resolution, approved April 12, 1892:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the facilities for research and illustration in the following and any other governmental collections now existing or hereafter to be established in the city of Washington for the promotion of knowledge shall be accessible, under such rules and restrictions as the officers in charge of each collection may prescribe, subject to such authority as is now or may hereafter be permitted by law, to the scientific investigators and to students of any institution of higher education now incorporated or hereafter to be incorporated under the laws of Congress or of the District of Columbia, to wit:

1. Of the Library of Congress.
2. Of the National Museum.
3. Of the Patent Office.
4. Of the Bureau of Education.
5. Of the Bureau of Ethnology.
6. Of the Army Medical Museum.
7. Of the Department of Agriculture.
8. Of the Fish Commission.
9. Of the Botanic Gardens.
10. Of the Coast and Geodetic Survey.
11. Of the Geological Survey.
12. Of the Naval Observatory."



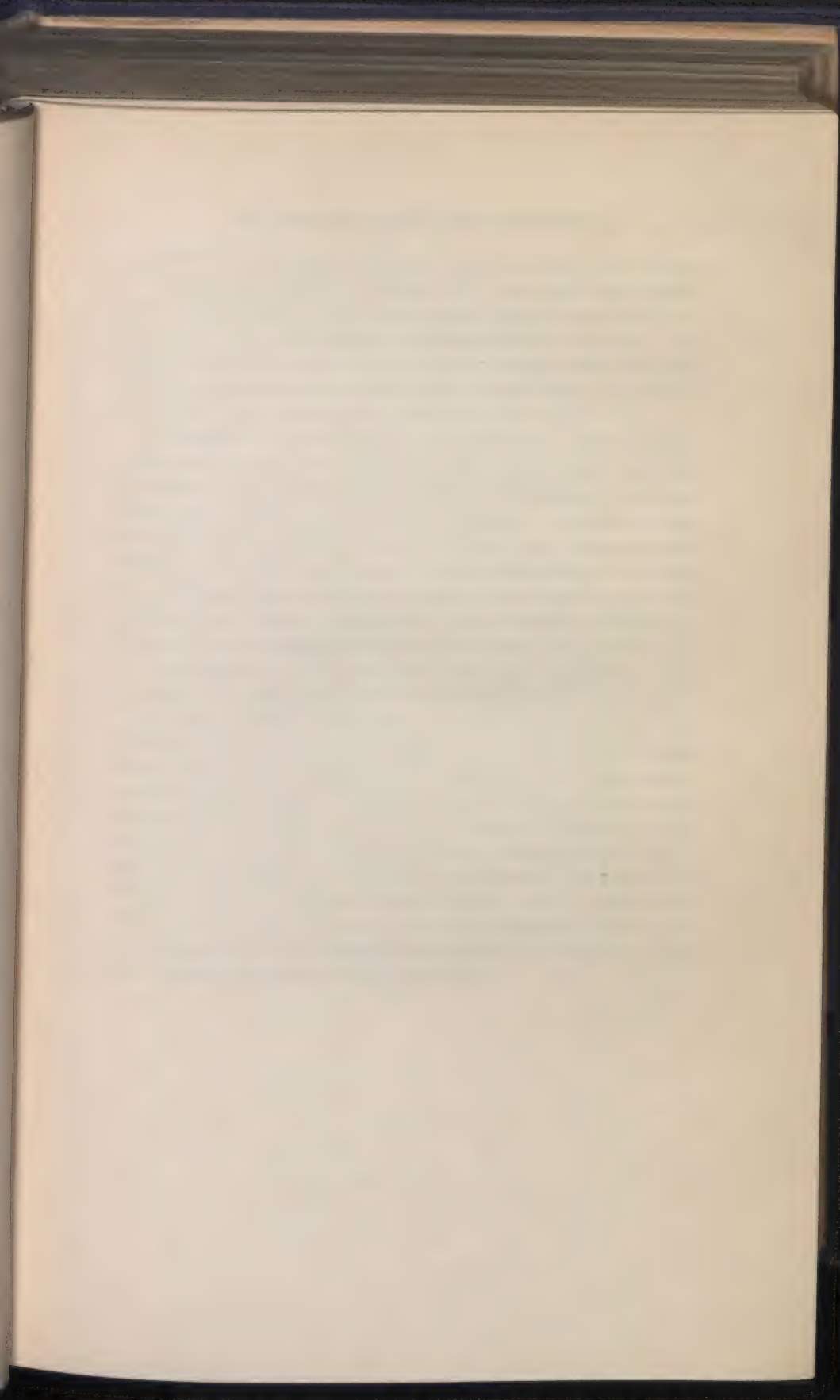
Libraries.—In the archives of the State and other Departments and in the statistical bureaus of these Departments are extensive accumulations of original historical documents and data which are invaluable to graduate students in history, political science, economics, sociology, and the allied topics of research. The Library of Congress, the Public Library of the District of Columbia, and the many highly specialized libraries attached to the various Departments of the Government are made easily accessible. Herbert Putnam, LL.D., Librarian of Congress, has said of them :

"There are thus in the city of Washington *thirty-four* governmental libraries freely available for research. These libraries now contain in the aggregate over two million books and pamphlets and over a half million other articles literary in character—manuscripts, maps, music, and prints. If we add to them the contents of the District Library and of the libraries of private associations and institutions * * * we shall have a total not merely greater than is to be found in any other city of this size in the world, but one which in proportion to population represents several times as many volumes *per capita* as exist for public use in *any* other city of the world. * * * Today the Library of Congress is a collection, including duplicates, of over 1,100,000 books and pamphlets and nearly half a million other articles. It is housed in a building devoted to its sole use—the largest library building in the world, the most commodious, the most efficient in equipment for the work which it has to do; a building which provides for ample classification and display of the material, for reasonable growth, and for a multitude and great variety of service; a building which may accommodate a thousand readers at a time and differentiate them to their best advantage."

Museums.—In the collections of the National Museum, the Smithsonian Institution, the Army Medical Museum, the Museum of Naval Hygiene, and the departmental museums are found extensive series of specimens of great value to the student of anthropology, archæology, mineralogy, geology, paleontology, biology in all its branches, and other sciences. In the Patent Office are the records of the many inventions that have contributed so materially during our national existence to modify the conditions under which we live. The Army Medical Museum, which is open for inspection daily, presents a field for study superior to any other institution of the kind, either in this country or in Europe. Its library of medical books

and periodicals is the best in the world. It has an unrivaled collection of anatomical and pathological specimens, illustrating normal anatomy and the results of disease in every form, and an almost unlimited number of other preparations showing the effect of gunshot wounds and surgical injuries of every kind. It also contains almost numberless crania of every human nationality. In the National Museum is found the most complete and best arranged collection of *Materia Medica* in the world. The drugs are shown in all their processes of manufacture, from the original package to the delicate alkaloid constituting the active principle.

Laboratories.—In the experimental sciences the most notable facilities are available, since in Washington are centered the Weather Bureau, with its appliances for the study of national problems in meteorology; the Coast and Geodetic Survey, from which the surveys of our territory are carried on and by which the figure of the earth and terrestrial magnetism are experimentally determined; the Hydrographic Bureau, which conducts the surveys of foreign coasts and the study of the oceans; the Bureau of Standards, which standardizes the instruments used in measuring mass, volume, heat, light, electricity, and all other magnitudes; the Geological Survey, which investigates the structure of the earth, ascertains our mineral resources, and supervises the sources of supply and means for distribution and control of water for irrigation purposes; the Department of Agriculture, which exists primarily for conducting original investigations for the benefit of agriculture in all its branches, and is therefore provided with extensively equipped laboratories for the study of chemistry, botany, vegetable physiology, entomology, bio-chemistry, bacteriology, comparative pathology, parasitology, the physics and chemistry of the soil, forestry, and microscopy; the Naval Observatory and Nautical Almanac Office, where researches in astronomy and navigation are conducted; the Marine Hospital Service, which deals with national problems in hygiene; the Bureaus of Construction and of Steam Engineering of the Navy, having supervision over the designs and construction of our ships; the Bureau of Yards and Docks, having supervision over the engineering



operations at our navy yards and naval stations ; the Bureau of Equipment, which is charged with the electrical installations for the Navy ; the United States Signal Corps, which has supervision over the electrical installations for the Army ; the Engineer Corps of the Army, which is charged with river and harbor improvements, and the Light-House Board, which controls the system for lighting our navigable waters.

Of chemical laboratories for conducting the tests of materials, and especially for research work, there are now eighteen attached to the different departments at Washington. An extensive new laboratory is being equipped for the Marine Hospital and Public Health Service. This is the national health department of the Government. In this laboratory and in the laboratories of the Department of Agriculture there are superior facilities for all kinds of bacteriological and chemical investigations, and for the study of bio-chemistry, comparative pathology, and parasitology. The new laboratories and hospitals of the Army and the Navy also offer many opportunities for instruction.

Washington offers exceptional opportunities for special or advanced work in Mechanical Engineering. The departments of the Government charged with designing are all located here. In the Bureaus of Steam Engineering and of Construction and Repair, and Ordnance, of the Navy, there is projected a large amount and extensive variety of heavy constructional work. Here is also located the United States Navy or Ordnance Gun Factory. The Ordnance Proving Station is but a few miles down the Potomac. Tours of inspection may be made to the large steel works and shipbuilding plants in Baltimore, and to the shipbuilding plant at Newport News.

PART II.

DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Department of Arts and Sciences.

The Department of Arts and Sciences comprehends the following :

- I. DIVISION OF GRADUATE STUDIES.
- II. COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.
- III. DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE.

This Department is open to young men and young women who satisfy its requirements. The session of 1905-1906 begins September 27, 1905. The main building of the University, in which most of the courses of study are conducted, is University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, N. W. The offices of the President, Assistant Treasurer, and Registrar of the University are in this building.

I. DIVISION OF GRADUATE STUDIES.

COMMITTEE ON HIGHER DEGREES.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, *Chairman.*
J. MACBRIDE STERRETT.
HERMANN SCHOENFELD.

FACULTY.

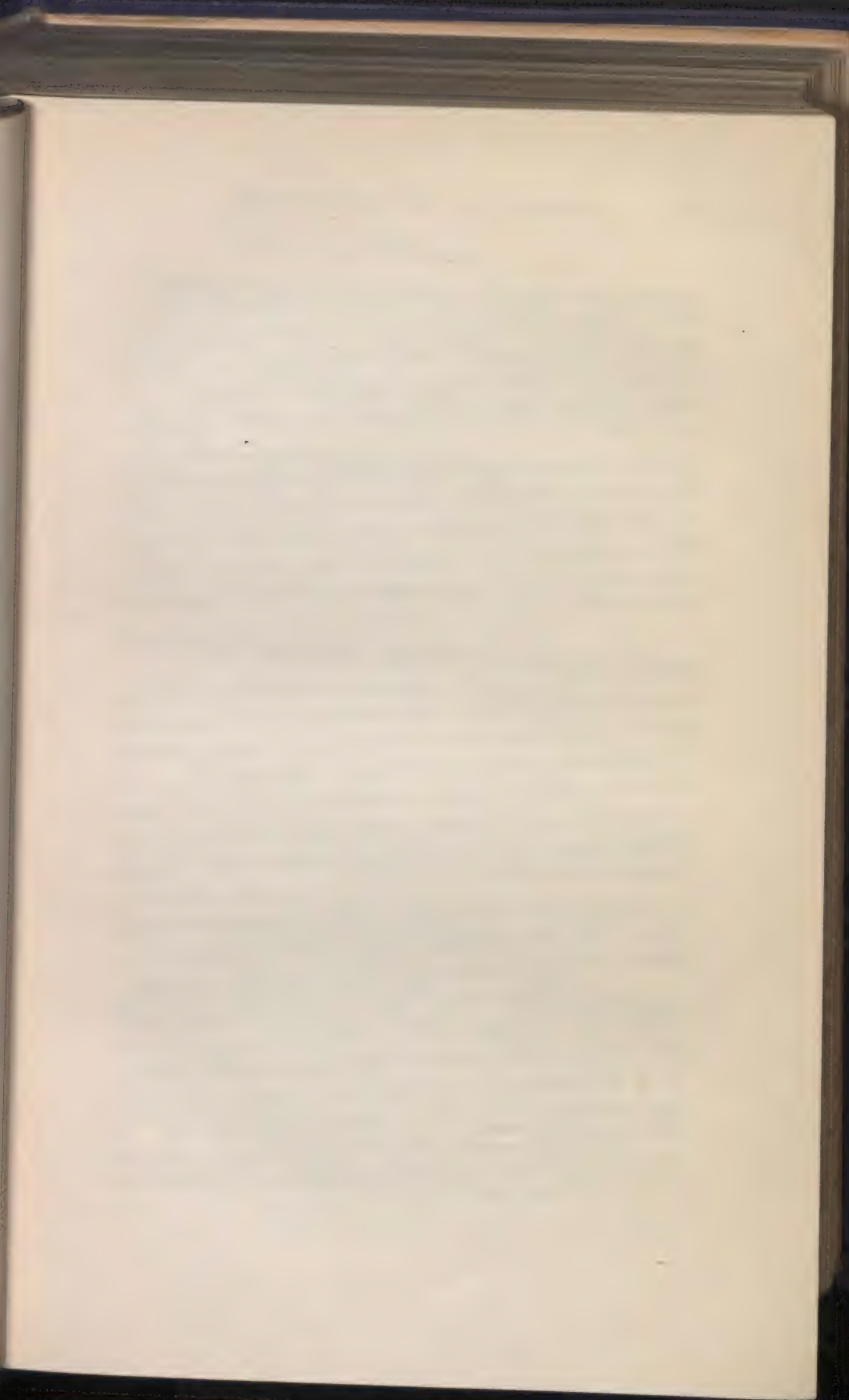
CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D....PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D..... Head Professor of Chemistry
JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D..... Head Professor of Mathematics
HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, Ph.D..... Head Professor of Physics
JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, D.D..... Head Professor of Philosophy
HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D..... Head Professor of German
CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D..... Head Professor of History
WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M..... Head Professor of English
MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D..... Head Professor of Classical Philology
GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M.... Head Professor of Romance Languages
THEODORE N. GILL, Ph.D..... Professor of Zoölogy
CLEVELAND ABBE, LL.D..... Professor of Meteorology

EDGAR FRISBY, A.M.	Professor of Astronomy
FRANK W. CLARKE, Sc.D.	Professor of Mineral Chemistry
HARVEY W. WILEY, Ph.D.	Professor of Agricultural Chemistry
FRANK H. BIGELOW, L.H.D.	Professor of Astro-Physics
GEORGE P. MERRILL, Ph.D.	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
FRANK A. WOLFF, Ph.D.	Professor of Electrical Engineering
HERBERT L. RICE, M.S.	Professor of Astronomy
HENRY A. PRESSEY, B.S.	Professor of Civil Engineering
O. F. COOK, Ph.B.	Professor of Botany
PAUL BARTSCH, M.S.	Professor of Zoölogy
FRANK VAN VLECK, Ph.D.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
ERNEST L. THURSTON, C.E.	Professor of Graphics
PERCY ASH, C.E.	Head Professor of Architecture
C. W. A. VEDITZ, Ph.D.	Professor of Economics
GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND, L.H.D.	Professor of Æsthetics
N. MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
CHARLES SIDNEY SMITH, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin
EDWIN A. HILL, Ph.D.	Instructor in Stereochemistry
THOMAS M. PRICE, Ph.D.	Instructor in Biochemistry
BERNARD HERMAN, B.S.	Instructor in Civil Engineering
PHILANDER BETTS, E.E.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering
TIMOTHY W. STANTON, Ph.D.	Instructor in Paleontology
OTIS T. MASON, LL.D.	Lecturer on Anthropology
WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D.	Lecturer on Philosophy
EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, Ph.D.	Lecturer on Thermodynamics
FREDERICK E. FOWLE, JR., S.B.	Lecturer on Astrophysics
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S.	Secretary

The Division of Graduate Studies is charged with the development and supervision of research courses leading to the higher degrees. This work was organized at this University in 1893 with a view to enable properly equipped students to avail themselves of the advantages which Washington offers for original investigations. Announcements relative to the official matters of this Division are made at the University Assembly, and professors and students in this Division are expected to be governed by them.

HIGHER DEGREES.

The higher degrees conferred in course by the University in this division of the Department of Arts and Sciences are Master of Arts (A.M.), Master of Science (M.S.), Civil Engineer (C.E.), Electrical Engineer (E.E.), Mechanical Engineer (M.E.), and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.).



ADMISSION.

Candidates for admission to courses for higher degrees must present the diplomas they hold, or certificates that they have received such diplomas, to the Registrar of the University, and obtain from him application blanks. When properly filled and signed, these applications are to be submitted to the Chairman of the Committee on Higher Degrees, together with a catalogue of the institution from which the candidate received his diplomas.

Graduates of other institutions desiring to enter The George Washington University for a higher degree must in every case present their diplomas or certificates that they have received such diplomas, together with catalogues of the institutions from which they hold their degrees and certificates of their courses of study at such institutions. All such applications should be accompanied by testimonials as to character and scholarship.

DEGREES OF MASTER OF ARTS AND MASTER OF SCIENCE.

Before a student can be admitted to candidacy for the Master's degree he must give evidence that he has completed a liberal undergraduate course of academic study such as is required by colleges of good standing antecedent to the baccalaureate degree. The President's Council reserves the right to decide in all cases whether the antecedent training fulfils the requirements. Moreover, the courses of study pursued for this degree must be approved by the University Council as qualifying the candidate for pursuing the chosen line of study for the Master's degree.

A candidate for this degree shall pass at least one full year of residence and study at this University, and shall sustain satisfactory examinations on the studies pursued and present an acceptable thesis, together with a bibliography.

Three full courses throughout the year shall be the minimum required as constituting a full year's work. The courses chosen must be passed upon by the President's Council and have the approval of the professors under whom they are to be taken. These courses may consist of special study or research work. In any case they must form a consistent plan of work, for which the candidate's previous work has qualified him. No work done for Bachelor's degree shall be counted again for a Master's degree. Theses in their final form must be presented to the Chairman not later than May 1.

DEGREES IN ENGINEERING.

Before a student can be admitted to candidacy for degrees in Engineering he must give evidence that he has completed a liberal undergraduate course of academic study such as is required by colleges of good standing antecedent to the baccalaureate degree, and which was of such a character as to fit him to pursue to advantage the study of advanced engineering topics. The President's Council reserves the right to decide in all cases whether the antecedent training fulfils the requirements. Moreover, the courses of study pursued for the Bachelor's degree must be approved by the University Council as qualifying the candidate for pursuing the chosen line of study for the degree.

A candidate for a degree in Engineering shall pass at least one full year of residence and study at this University, and shall sustain satisfactory examinations on the studies pursued and present an acceptable thesis, together with a bibliography.

Three full courses will be the minimum required as constituting a full year's work. At least one-half of this work must be in the course in which the degree is sought and the balance in correlated courses. The courses chosen must be passed upon by the President's Council and have the approval of the professors under whom they are to be taken. Theses in their final form must be presented to the Chairman not later than May 1.

DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

GENERAL STATEMENT.—The degree of Doctor of Philosophy is conferred upon students who have pursued specialized courses in university subjects and engaged in original research in certain of the various departments of letters or science, under university auspices, for a period of not less than three years, and have submitted an acceptable thesis and met all the requirements prescribed. The degree is given, not because of the faithful completion of a course of study according to a stated program for a given length of time, but for high attainments and proved ability to do research work in some special branch of knowledge, as determined by the various tests applied.

ELIGIBILITY OF THE CANDIDATE.—Before a student can be admitted to candidacy for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy he must give evidence that he has completed a liberal undergraduate course of academic study such as is required by colleges of good standing antecedent to the baccalaureate degree, and which was of such a character as to fit him to pursue to advantage researches in the field chosen for graduate work. The President's Council reserves the right to decide in all cases

whether the antecedent training fulfils the requirements. The applicant may be credited with graduate work done at other universities, provided such work is shown to be of grade similar to that required here, but at least one year must be spent in residence at this University and the other requirements of the degree as prescribed must be fulfilled.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE.—Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall offer themselves in three topics from the university subjects—one major and two collateral minor studies—the combination to be approved by the President's Council. These must be pursued under the guidance of a committee, consisting of the professors in charge of the departments in which studies are pursued, with the professor in the major subject as Chairman. This committee will determine his division of time, study, and research among the major and minor topics, but in general the major topic should be pursued during the whole time devoted to graduate work, and each minor topic during at least one year. The candidate shall pass satisfactory written examinations upon the three subjects selected. The examinations in the minor topics may be taken at the completion of the courses pursued or at the discretion of the professor in charge. In written examinations the time limit is four hours for the major and three hours for the minor topics. The candidate must show that he possesses a reading knowledge of French and German, as evinced by familiarity with philological or scientific monographs pertaining to his special branches of study. The head professor of a subject may require such knowledge of other subjects as is considered fundamental. The candidate must present a satisfactory thesis, together with an exhaustive bibliography, exhibiting independent research in some branch of his major subject, under the following regulations:

REGULATIONS REGARDING THESES.—Theses must be presented not later than May 1 of the year in which the degree is sought. After their acceptance, theses, with their accompanying drawings, are the property of the University, and must be deposited in the University archives, but authors are permitted to make copies. All theses must be typewritten on official thesis paper, which may be obtained from the Assistant Treasurer of the University. No thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be submitted to the University Council until it has been approved by the professor having supervision of the major topic, and also by a co-referee to be appointed by the President's Council. The referees shall present to the Council written reports on the thesis to be filed therewith. The candidate is expected to print his thesis, under the supervision of the professor in charge of his major topic, within one year after

the degree is granted, and shall present one hundred copies to the University, to be distributed among institutions of learning. The candidate must defend his thesis before a board of experts consisting of three specialists of university standing and established reputation in the subject represented by the principal topic, to be appointed by the President's Council.

DOCTORATE DISPUTATION.

A Doctorate Disputation was held publicly in University Hall, May 23, 1904. The theses that were successfully defended, the candidates, and the members of the boards of experts were as follows:

Thesis: A Refutation of Mommsen's Theory on Caesar's Agrarian Policy.

Candidate: William Macon Coleman, A.B. 1858, A.M. 1892, University of North Carolina.

Board: Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, LL.D., Treasurer of the United States; Professor A. C. McLaughlin, A.M., LL.B., University of Michigan; Edward Farquhar, Ph.D.; Professor Hermann Schoenfield, Ph.D., LL.D., presiding.

Thesis: Improvements in Ship Construction.

Candidate: Frank Van Vleck, M.E. 1884, Stevens Institute of Technology.

Board: Naval Constructor David W. Taylor, U.S.N.; Joseph McMakin, Superintendent of Construction, U.S. Light-house Board; H. D. Williams, M.E., Ordnance Engineer, U.S. Navy Department; Adjunct Professor George A. Anthony, B.Ph., presiding.

Thesis: Influence of John Marshall on the Political History of the United States.

Candidate: Andrew Wilson, B.A. 1886, M.A. 1890, Kansas Normal College; LL.B. 1890, LL.M. 1891, Georgetown University; M.L. 1892, D.C.L. 1893, Yale University.

Board: Baron von Speck Sternberg, LL.D., Imperial German Ambassador; Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D., Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; Hon. John B. Henderson, LL.D.; Professor Charles C. Swisher, Ph.D., presiding.

TOPICS FOR STUDY.

The topics and courses from which elections may be made are announced in the second and third sections of University Subjects, Department of Arts and Sciences, and in the similar sections of the curricula of the Departments of Medicine, Law and Jurisprudence, and Politics and Diplomacy. In filling out application blanks the number of the course must be given.

II. COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D.	PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M.	Acting Dean, and Head Professor of English
JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Mathematics
HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Physics
JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, A.M., D.D.	Head Professor of Philosophy
CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Chemistry
HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D.	Head Professor of German
CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D.	Head Professor of History
MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Classical Philology
GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M.	Head Professor of Romance Languages
PERCY ASH, C.E.	Head Professor of Architecture
CLEVELAND ABBE, A.M., LL.D.	Professor of Meteorology
EDGAR FRISBY, A.M.	Professor of Astronomy
GEORGE P. MERRILL, Ph.D.	Professor of Geology and Mineralogy
FRANK A. WOLFF, Ph.D.	Professor of Electrical Engineering
HENRY A. PRESSEY, B.S.	Professor of Civil Engineering
ERNEST L. THURSTON, C.E.	Professor of Graphics
PAUL BARTSCH, M.S.	Professor of Zoölogy.
C. WILLIAM A. VEDITZ, Ph.D., LL.B.	Professor of Economics
FRANK VAN VLECK, M.E.	Professor of Mechanical Engineering
GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND, L.H.D.	Professor of Aesthetics
EDWARD ADAMS MUIR, B.S.	Assistant Professor of Graphics
CHARLES SIDNEY SMITH, A.M.	Assistant Professor of Greek and Latin
N. MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
JOHN CLEVELAND WELSH, M.S.	Assistant Professor of Botany
BERNARD HERMAN, B.S.	Instructor in Civil Engineering
PHILANDER BETTS, E.E.	Instructor in Electrical Engineering and Mechanical Engineering
EDWIN A. HILL, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
CARL HAU, A.M.	Instructor in German
LOUIS A. SIMON.	Instructor in Architecture
THOMAS MALCOLM PRICE, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
OSCAR QUICK, A.M.	Instructor in Physics
F. L. MOLBY.	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
HENRY J. LUCKE, A.B.	Instructor in Applied Mathematics
LEVI RUSSELL ALDEN, A.B.	Instructor in History
FRANCIS R. WELLER, B.S.	Instructor in Civil Engineering

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

GEORGE S. PAINTER, A.M., Ph.D.	Instructor in Philosophy
ISAAC ALLISON, B.S., E.E.	Instructor in Graphics
R. S. BASSLER, M.S.	Instructor in Paleontology and Stratigraphical Geology
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S.	Instructor in Chemistry
PAUL NOBLE PECK, A.B.	Instructor in Mathematics
DE WITT C. CROISSANT, A.B.	Instructor in English
OSCAR L. KEITH, A.M.	Instructor in Romance Languages
JAMES FREDERICK PRAKE, A.M.	Assistant in English
RAYMOND OUTWATER, M.S.	Assistant in Assaying
EDWIN SMITH, JR.	Assistant in Chemistry
OTIS D. SWETT.	Secretary

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE FACULTY.

Committee on the Bachelor of Arts Course.
Professors GORE, SWISHER, CARROLL.

Committee on the Bachelor of Science Course.
Professors HODGKINS, HENNING, MERRILL.

Committee on the Schedule.
Professors HENNING, GORE, HODGKINS.

The session of 1905-1906 begins Wednesday, September 27, 1905.

Columbian College is open to young men and young women. The main building of the University, in which most of the courses of study in this Department are conducted, is University Hall, corner Fifteenth and H streets, N. W. The office of the Dean of the College is in this building.

ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission is required to present a testimonial of good character, and also a certificate of standing and regular dismissal from the school or college which he has attended or from the tutor with whom he has studied.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class may present certificates of admission or take an examination in the required subjects. Certificates, in lieu of any or all examinations, will be accepted from schools whose work is attested by well-prepared students admitted to the University in previous years, and from schools desiring coöperation with the University, that present evidence of affording adequate preparation

in the required subjects. The Registrar of the University will, on application, furnish certificate blanks to the principals of such accredited schools.

The certificate of the College Entrance Examination Board for the Middle States and Maryland will be accepted in so far as the subjects specified meet the requirements for admission.

The certificate of the Washington high schools covering all the requirements for admission admits students without examination to the courses of the Freshman year.

The certificates of all schools accredited to the University will be accepted in so far as they specifically meet the requirements for admission.

The general requirement for admission is a four-year high school course, or its equivalent, consisting usually of four or five recitations per week in four or more topics. The high school studies which may be presented in satisfaction of the requirements of admission are given in the adjoining table, the unit being four or five recitations per week for one school year. The figures show the relative value of each subject. The list is substantially that set forth in Document No. 8 of the College Entrance Examination Board.

LIST OF PREPARATORY SUBJECTS FOR EXAMINATION.

	Units.		Units.
English	4	History :	
Latin :		English	1
Elementary	2	American	1
Advanced	2	Mathematics :	
Greek :		Elementary Algebra	1
Elementary	2	Advanced Algebra	$\frac{1}{2}$
Advanced	1	Plane Geometry	1
French :		Solid Geometry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Elementary	2	Plane Trigonometry	$\frac{1}{2}$
Advanced	2	Physics	1
Spanish	2	Chemistry	1
German :		Botany	1
Elementary	2	Zoölogy	1
Advanced	2	Physiography	1
History :		Drawing	1
Ancient	1	Shopwork	2
Mediaeval and Modern	1		

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO BACHELOR OF ARTS COURSES.

Candidates for admission to the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts are required to present subjects from the list of High School studies aggregating fifteen units, distributed as follows :

	Units.
English	4
Latin	4
{ Greek	3
or	
{ French or German	2
Elementary Algebra	1
Plane Geometry	1
Electives	2 or 3
	<hr/>
	15

TERMS OF ADMISSION TO BACHELOR OF SCIENCE COURSES.

Candidates for admission to the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science are required to present subjects from the list of High School studies aggregating fifteen units, distributed as follows :

	Units.
English	4
French or German	2
Elementary Algebra	1
Plane Geometry	1
Physics	1
Chemistry	1
Electives	5
	<hr/>
	15

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION.

The regular examination for admission to the Freshman Class is held in University Hall, southeast corner of Fifteenth and H streets, N. W., in May. A second examination is held at the beginning of the academic year, in September. The following is the schedule for both examinations :

May 26 and September 22, 1905.

Registration of Applicants at the Dean's office	8.30- 9.00
Latin ; Advanced French or German	9.00-11.00
Plane Geometry	11.00- 1.00
Elementary Algebra	2.00- 4.00

May 27 and September 23.

Greek ; Physics	9.00-11.00
History	11.00- 1.00
German	2.00- 4.00

May 29 and September 25.

Plane Trigonometry ; Botany	9.00-11.00
French	11.00- 1.00
English	2.00- 4.00

May 30 and September 26.

Advanced Algebra ; Zoölogy ; Drawing	9.00-11.00
Solid Geometry ; Spanish	11.00- 1.00
Chemistry ; Physiography	2.00- 4.00

Subjects offered for admission, but not named in the schedule of examinations, will be arranged for as occasion arises.

Unless admitted by certificate, every undergraduate candidate for a degree is required to pass an examination.

DEFINITION OF REQUIREMENTS.

ENGLISH.

(Counting four units.)

Candidates are expected to be familiar with the elements of rhetoric, and no candidate will be accepted whose work is obviously defective in spelling, punctuation, idiom, or division into paragraphs.

The examination in English consists of two parts, one to test general reading, the other to show the results of more careful study and practice.

1. *Reading and Practice.* The candidate will be required to write a paragraph or two on each of several topics chosen by him from a considerable number—perhaps ten or fifteen—set before him in the examination paper. The candidate should read all the prescribed books, but knowledge of them will be regarded as less important than ability to write good English.

The books set for this part of the examination are :

Addison and Steele's Sir Roger de Coverley Papers				
Carlyle's Essay on Burns	1905	'06	'07	'08
Coleridge's Ancient Mariner	1905	....	....	....
George Eliot's Silas Marner	1905	'06	'07	'08
Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield	1905	'06	'07	'08
Irving's Life of Goldsmith	1905	....	....	....
Lowell's Vision of Sir Launfal	.....	'06	'07	'08
Scott's Ivanhoe	1905	'06	'07	'08
Scott's Lady of the Lake	1905	'06	'07	'08
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar	.....	'06	'07	'08
Shakespeare's Macbeth	1905	....	....	....
Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice	.....	'06	'07	'08
Tennyson's The Princess	1905	'06	'07	'08
Tennyson's Gareth and Lynette, Lancelot and Elaine, and the Passing of Arthur	1905	....	....	....
		.....	'06	'07 '08

2. *Study and Practice.* This part of the examination presupposes the thorough study of each of the works named. It involves knowledge of the subject-matter, literary form, literary history, grammatical and logical structure.

The books set for this part of the examination are :

Burke's Speech on Conciliation with America				
Macaulay's Essay on Addison	1905	'06	'07	'08
Macaulay's Essay on Milton	1905	....	....	....
Macaulay's Life of Johnson	1905	'06	'07	'08
Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas	.....	'06	'07	'08
Shakespeare's Julius Cæsar	1905	'06	'07	'08
Shakespeare's Macbeth	.....	'06	'07	'08
	1905	....	....	....

LATIN.

The minimum requirements in Latin and Greek are in substantial agreement with those set forth in Document 8 of the College Entrance Examination Board, which carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Twelve of the American Philological Association :

The Elementary Requirement (counting two units).

- a. i. Latin Grammar : The inflections ; the simpler rules for composition and derivation of words ; syntax

of cases and the verbs ; structure of sentences in general, with particular regard to relative and conditional sentences, indirect discourse, and the subjunctive ; so much prosody as relates to accent, versification in general, and dactylic hexameter.

ii. Latin Prose Composition : Translation into Latin of detached sentences and easy continuous prose based upon Cæsar.

b. Cæsar : Any four books of the Gallic War, preferably the first four, or their equivalent.

The Advanced Requirement (counting two units).

a. Cicero : Any six orations from the following list, but preferably the first six mentioned :

The four orations against Catiline, Archias, the Manilian Law, Marcellus, Roscius, Milo, Sestius, Ligarius, the Fourteenth Philippic.

b. Vergil : The first six books of the *Æneid*.

c. Advanced Prose Composition, consisting of continuous prose of moderate difficulty based on Cicero.

d. Sight Translation, based on prose of no greater difficulty than the easier portions of Cicero's orations.

GREEK.

The Elementary Requirement (counting two units).

a. i. Greek Grammar : The topics for the examination in Greek grammar are similar to those detailed under Latin grammar.

ii. Greek Prose Composition, consisting principally of detached sentences to test the candidate's knowledge of grammatical constructions.

The examination in grammar and prose composition will be based on the first two books of Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

b. The Xenophon : The first four books of the *Anabasis*.

The Advanced Requirement (counting one unit).

a. Homer : The first three books of the *Iliad* (omitting II, 494, to end).

b. Sight Translation, based on prose of no greater difficulty than Xenophon's *Anabasis*.

FRENCH.

Elementary (counting two units). Candidates in Elementary French must have a good knowledge of the essential parts of grammar, with stress on pronouns and on regular verbs and the common irregular verbs. They must know the principles of pronunciation; must be able to translate simple English sentences or easy connected prose into French, and to translate accurately ordinary modern French prose. Candidates must have translated not less than 450 duodecimo pages by at least four different authors, of which amount at least one-third must be history. Candidates must have had a two-years' course of at least four periods per week.

Advanced (counting two units). Candidates in Advanced French must have partly translated, partly read, in addition to the requirements for Elementary French, at least 1,000 pages of difficult French of several different authors, including history, fiction, drama, and poetry. Candidates must have had a four-years' course of at least four periods per week.

Fraser and Squair's French Grammar or Grandgent's Essentials of French Grammar is recommended.

SPANISH.

(Counting two units.)

Candidates in Spanish must have a good knowledge of grammar, including syntax, with stress on pronouns and verbs, regular and irregular. They must know the principles of pronunciation. They must be able to translate simple English sentences or easy connected prose into Spanish, and to translate accurately fairly difficult modern Spanish prose and verse. Candidates must have translated not less than 500 pages by at least four different authors, of which amount at least one-fourth must be history or drama. Candidates must have had a two-years' course of at least four periods per week.

GERMAN.

Elementary (counting two units). Candidates in Elementary German must have had a two-years' course of at least four periods a week. They must be able to read fluently at sight and to translate easy narrative prose and poetry. An accurate knowledge of an elementary German grammar is requisite, to be tested by the translation into German of some fifteen sentences. About 300 pages of graduated narrative prose, one short play, and such poetry as is usually found in a First Reader will be considered an adequate preparation.

Advanced (counting two units). Candidates in Advanced German must have had a four-years' course of at least four periods a week. They should be well trained in the syntactical laws of the language, have read about 800 pages of good literature in prose, preferably such prose works as are given in the Report of the Committee of Twelve of the Modern Language Association, and poetry, especially dramas by Lessing, Schiller, and Goethe, and studied an elementary history of German literature. German composition should comprise a number of short themes upon assigned historical or literary topics, lives of the authors read, etc.

HISTORY.

In this subject special importance is attached to preparation in geography.

Ancient (counting one unit).

(a) Greek History, through the Roman Conquest; as much as is contained in Myers' History of Greece.

(b) Roman History; as much as is contained in Allen's History of the Roman People.

Mediæval and Modern European History (counting one unit). As much as is contained in Myers' History of Mediæval and Modern Europe.

English History (counting one unit). As much as is contained in Larned's History of England.

American History (counting one unit). As much as is contained in Fiske's History of the United States.

MATHEMATICS.

Elementary Algebra (counting one unit).

i. Algebra to Quadratics:

The four fundamental operations for rational algebraic expressions, factoring, highest common factor, lowest common multiple, complex fractions, the solution of equations of the first degree containing one or more unknown quantities, radicals, including the extraction of the square root of polynomials and numbers, and fractional and negative exponents.

ii. Quadratics, etc. :

Quadratic equations and equations containing one or more unknown quantities that can be solved by the methods of quadratic equations, problems depending upon such equations, ratio and proportion, and the binomial theorem for positive integral exponents.

Advanced Algebra (counting one-half unit).

i. Progressions, etc. :

The progressions, the elementary treatment of permutations and combinations, and the use of four and five place tables and logarithms.

ii. Series, etc. :

Undetermined coefficients, the elementary treatment of infinite series, the binomial theorem for fractional and negative exponents, and the theory of logarithms.

iii. Theory of equations.

Determinants and the elements of the theory of equations, including Horner's method for solving numerical equations.

Plane Geometry (counting one unit).

The solution of simple original exercises and numerical problems.

Solid Geometry (counting one-half unit):

Properties of straight lines and planes, of dihedral and polyhedral angles, of projections, of polyhedrons, including prisms, pyramids, and the regular solids; of cylinders, cones, and spheres, of spherical triangles, and the measurement of surfaces and solids.

Plane Trigonometry (counting one-half unit).

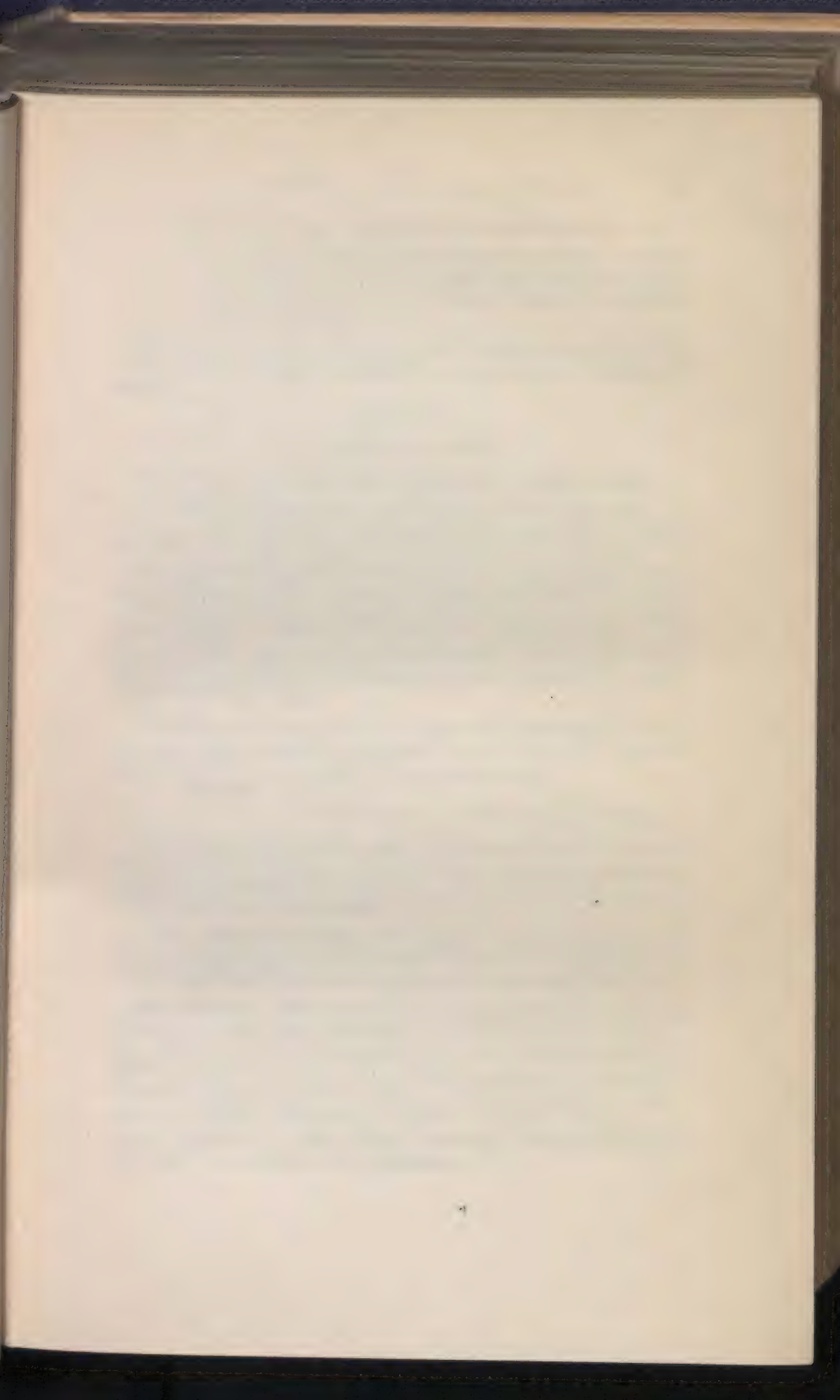
The definitions and relations of the six trigonometrical functions as ratios, proof of important formulæ, theory of logarithms and use of tables, solution of right and oblique plane triangles.

PHYSICS.

(Counting one unit.)

It is recommended that the candidate's preparation should include :

- a. Individual laboratory work, comprising at least thirty-five exercises well distributed over the subjects of physics.



- b. Instruction by lecture-table demonstrations.
- c. The study of at least one standard text-book, supplemented by the use of many and varied numerical problems. The metric system should be familiar to the student.

The laboratory note book must be submitted for inspection, whether the candidate is admitted on certificate or by examination.

CHEMISTRY.

(Counting one unit.)

The candidate's preparation in chemistry should include :

- a. Individual laboratory work, comprising at least forty experiments of a character analogous to those set forth in Document No. 8 of the College Entrance Examination Board.

On application for admission to this University, every candidate seeking credit in chemistry must present a note book in which he has recorded the steps and the results of his laboratory exercises. This note book must contain an index to its contents, and must bear an endorsement of the teacher who directed the student, written in ink on the inside of the cover, in the following form :

I certify that this note book is the true and original record of experiments actually performed by _____ in the chemical laboratory of _____ school during the year 19—.

(Signed)

Title _____ [*Instructor*] in Chemistry.

- b. Instruction by lecture-table demonstrations to be used in instructing the student as to methods of manipulation and as a basis for questioning him upon the general principles involved in his laboratory experiments.

- c. The study of at least one modern text-book, to the end that the student may gain a comprehensive and connected view of the most important facts and laws of elementary chemistry.

Requirements. The ground to be covered should include the following: The chief physical and chemical characteristics, the isolation and the recognition of the following elements and the preparation and study of their principal compounds: *Oxygen, hydrogen, carbon, nitrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, sulphur, phosphorus, silicon, potassium, sodium, calcium, magnesium, zinc, copper, mercury, silver, aluminum, lead, tin, iron, manganese, chromium.*

The more detailed study should be confined to the italicized *elements* (as such) and to a restricted list of compounds, such as water, hydrochloric acid, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, oxides of nitrogen, nitric acid, ammonia, sulphur, dioxide, sulphuric acid, hydrogen sulphide, sodium hydroxide, ammonium hydroxide.

Attention should be given to the atmosphere (constitution and relation to animal and vegetable life), flame, acids, bases, salts, oxidation and reduction, crystallization, combining proportions by weight and volume, calculations founded on these and on Boyle's and Charles's laws, symbols, formulas, equations and nomenclature, atomic theory, atomic weights, nascent state, natural groupings of the elements, solution (solvents and solubility of gases, liquids, and solids), strength of acids and bases, conservation and dissipation of energy, chemical energy and electrolysis, and of valence, electrolytic dissociation, osmosis, mass action in a very elementary way. Chemical terms should be clearly understood, and the student should be able to illustrate and apply the ideas that they embody. The theoretical topics are not intended to form separate subjects of study, but to be taught only so far as is necessary for the correlation and explanation of the experimental facts. The facts should be given as examples from various classes and not as isolated things.

BOTANY.

(Counting one unit.)

Candidates must have had at least one year's full work in Botany, comprising the General Principles of Morphology, Physiology, and Ecology, as well as in the Natural History of Plant Groups and Classification. Bergen's Foundations of Botany and Atkinson's Elementary Botany indicate the general scope of the work required.

ZOÖLOGY.

(Counting one unit.)

In general, Zoölogy is not recommended as an entrance subject unless the subject has been preceded or accompanied by that of physics and chemistry, which form the most desirable groundwork for collegiate courses in biology. The entrance examination in zoölogy is designed to test, first, the candidate's practical acquaintance with the natural history, structure, and relationships of some of the leading types of animals, and, second, his knowledge of the more essential facts of physiology.

Practical Zoölogy. A practical examination of at least ten common animal types, and the presentation by the candidate of a laboratory note book, certified by the teacher, as evidence of a laboratory course actually performed. Examples of the types suggested are the frog, fish, mollusk, insects, crustaceans, annelid, starfish, hydroid (hydra), and protozoan. In the examination less weight is laid on a knowledge of anatomical *minutiæ* than on the ability to recognize the specimen and its allies, to indicate its relationship, and to point out the leading features of its life history, organization, and physiology.

Elementary Physiology. The nature of foods and their history in the body; the essential facts of digestion, absorption, circulation, secretion, excretion, and respiration; the motor, nervous, and sensory functions, and the structure of the various organs by which these operations are performed. Martin's *Human Body* (briefer course) forms a suitable basis for this work, but teachers are recommended as far as possible to correlate the physiology of man and the higher animals with that of the lower forms studied in the course of practical zoölogy.

PHYSIOGRAPHY.

(Counting one unit.)

The equivalent of Davis's Physical Geography, together with an approved laboratory and field course of at least forty exercises actually performed by the candidate.

The candidate will be required to present at the time of his examination the original note book in which he recorded, with dates, the steps and results of his laboratory exercises. This book, which should contain an index of subjects, must bear the endorsement of the teacher, certifying that it is a true record of the candidate's work.

DRAWING.

(Counting one unit.)

The candidate's preparation in drawing should include simple geometrical, plane, and solid figures and simple pieces of machinery, with a fair knowledge of the rules of perspective and light and shade as applied in freehand sketching. The candidate should be able to reproduce from a flat copy with enlargement or reduction of size.

For courses in architecture, the preparation should include, in addition to the above, the drawing of simple pieces of archi-

tectural ornament (a Greek anthemium, a design of iron scroll-work, etc.).

For courses in engineering, the preparation should include the copying of machinery details.

For courses in general science or in science for teachers, the preparation should include the copying of still life and simple plant forms.

SHOPWORK.

Candidates who have been trained in manual-training schools or in commercial shops in the use of tools and in the ordinary processes employed in the working of wood or metal may receive admission credits for such work. They should submit letters from their teachers or employers, stating the character of the work in which they have been trained and the time given to it. The amount of credit will vary according to circumstances, but it will not exceed two units.

ADMISSION TO ADVANCED STANDING.

Candidates for admission to advanced classes in any department are examined in all indispensable preliminary studies.

Due credit is given for properly certified courses of study pursued in other colleges and universities.

ADMISSION TO SPECIAL COURSES.

All the courses of instruction are open to students of suitable age and attainments who wish, without reference to any degree, to pursue special studies. Candidates are examined in each special study. They must be familiar with the subjects preliminary to the studies which they wish to pursue.

AUDITORS.

Certain courses are open to the public on payment of an auditor's fee. Auditors are without responsibility for class exercises or examinations, and they will receive no credit on the records.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREES.

The undergraduate degrees offered by Columbian College are Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science. To be recommended for either of these degrees, the student must be registered in the College for at least one academic year, must satisfy the admission requirements, and must complete at least sixty hours of undergraduate courses with the requisite grades.

The studies to be taken by a student during each year of his college course, while largely elective, should be chosen with careful attention to their relation to each other and to his aims and purposes for the future. The prescribed studies, as a rule, should be taken during the first two years of his course, with such electives as his time and preparation make wise. In general, the courses to be taken during the early years are those given under the first section in University Subjects, while courses under the second section are elected during the latter part of the course. No time limit is prescribed, and the degree is given when the total of prescribed and elective courses is completed.

BACHELOR OF ARTS COURSE.

To be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, the student must complete courses of study aggregating at least sixty units. The unit of credit is one hour of recitation or lecture work per week for one academic year. Laboratory hours in Chemistry and in Architecture count one-third unit each, in other subjects one-half unit each. Thirty-five of these units are prescribed studies and twenty-five are electives. The prescribed studies, usually completed within the first two years, are as follows:

	Units.
English, 1, 3, 4	6
Mathematics, 3, 5, 7	3
Latin or Greek, 1, 3	6
French or German	6
Chemistry or Physics, 1, 2	5
Philosophy, 1	3
Economics	3
History, 1	3

Of the twenty-five hours of electives, fifteen, at least, must be taken from the second section.

The sequence in which *required studies* may be taken to advantage is shown in the following distribution of subjects through the first two years:

<i>First Year.</i>		<i>Second Year.</i>	
	Units.		Units.
Latin		Latin	3
English	3	English	3
Mathematics	3	French or German	3
French or German	3	Philosophy	3
History	3	Physics or Chemistry	5
Economics	3		
	2		

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE COURSES.

To be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Science, the student must complete courses of study aggregating at least sixty units. The unit of credit is one hour of recitation or lecture work per week for one academic year. Laboratory hours in Chemistry and in Architecture count one-third unit, in other subjects one-half unit each. Forty of these units must be selected from First Section courses and must include the topics named below, and twenty of the units must be selected from Second Section courses.

Since there are certain options and electives in the studies that may be offered in satisfaction of the admission requirements, there will be corresponding variations in the courses that must be taken by students; but *in every case the following subjects must be completed:*

	Courses.
English	1 or 2 and 4
Mathematics	3, 5, 7, 9, 11, or 2, 4, 12, 14
French	1, 3, or 2, 4
German	1, 3, or 2, 4
Chemistry	1 and 2 or 3
Physics	1, 3
Electives:	

List 1. History, Economics, Philosophy.
One two-hour course.

List 2. Astronomy, Botany, Geology,
Mineralogy, Meteorology, Zoölogy.
Two two-hour courses.

If any of these topics be presented and accepted in satisfaction of the admission requirements, additional topics must be taken, so that the total work for the degree shall aggregate

sixty units, divided, as mentioned above, between the First Section courses and Second Section courses.

If a student elect studies largely in one line of work, a diploma may be issued stating the course for which the degree is given.

The sequence in which *required studies* may be taken to advantage is shown in the following distribution of subjects through the first two years :

<i>First Year.</i>	Units.	<i>Second Year.</i>	Units.
Mathematics	3	Mathematics	3
English	3	French or German	3
French	3	Physics or Chemistry	5
German	3		
Chemistry or Physics	5		

CHEMICAL COURSE.

For the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.

All required studies enumerated on page 48, and the following topics :

Architecture	I
Chemistry	3, 6, 20, 21 including part of 24, 23, 24, 25
Graphics	I, 3

ENGINEERING COURSES.

Courses of study are arranged for students preparing for Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering, which lead to the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering. Graduates in these courses are admitted to the corresponding course leading to the Engineer's degree under the Faculty of Graduate Studies.

The requirements for these degrees are as follows :

For the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

All required studies enumerated on page 48, and the following topics :

Applied Mathematics	20, 21, 22
Architecture	I
Chemistry	6
Civil Engineering	I, 2, 3, 4, 20, 21, 22
Graphics	I, 8, 20
Mathematics	20 and 22 or 21 and 22

For the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

All required studies enumerated on page 48, and the following topics :

Applied Mathematics	20, 21, 22
Architecture	1
Chemistry	6
Electrical Engineering	1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24
Graphics	1, 3, 8
Mathematics	20 and 22 or 21 and 22
Mechanical Engineering	1, 2, 22

For the Degree of Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.

All required studies enumerated on page 48, and the following topics :

Applied Mathematics	20
Architecture	1
Chemistry	6
Graphics	1, 3, 8
Mathematics	20 and 22, or 21 and 22
Mechanical Engineering	1, 2, 3, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25

UNDERGRADUATE AND PROFESSIONAL COURSES.

Students in the last year of their undergraduate course may take as part of their electives the first year's work in the Department of Medicine or of Law, and may receive credit for as many units of work, not exceeding ten, as would be granted for the same time in courses under University Subjects.

PRIZES.

Only candidates for degrees may compete for these prizes.

STAUGHTON AND ELTON PRIZES.—The Staughton Prize, for excellence in the Latin Language and Literature, and the Elton Prize, for excellence in the Greek Language and Literature, founded by the Rev. Romeo Elton, D.D., of Exeter, England, consist of two gold medals, annually awarded to the best scholar in each of these languages.

RUGGLES PRIZES.—The Ruggles Prizes, for excellence in Mathematics, founded by Professor William Ruggles, LL.D., consist of two gold medals, annually awarded upon examination to the best two scholars in Mathematics.

MUNROE PRIZE.—Professor Munroe offers a gold medal to that student from any Washington high school or the Manual Training School who shall attain the highest mark in Chemistry among those passing the entrance examinations, and shall remain in regular attendance for one year.

CLASS OF '96 JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, JR., MEMORIAL MEDAL.—This prize is annually awarded to that student taking Course 1 in Physics who obtains the highest average in a special examination on a given subject and in the writing of an essay on an assigned topic.

DAVIS PRIZES.—The Davis Prizes, for excellence in Elocution, founded by the Hon. Isaac Davis, LL.D., of Massachusetts, consist of three gold medals, annually awarded to the successful competitors in a public contest. Members of the Senior Class are eligible to compete for these prizes.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION PRIZES.—These prizes, founded by the Daughters of the American Revolution of the District of Columbia, consist of two gold medals, awarded annually to the two students in the graduating class who, having maintained a high standing in the regular courses in History during three years, shall produce the best essays upon an assigned topic of American history.

THOMAS F. WALSH PRIZE IN IRISH HISTORY.—This prize is a gold medal, awarded to that student in the graduating class who, having maintained a high standard in the regular courses of History, shall produce the best essay based upon the study of some period of Irish history.

E. K. CUTTER PRIZE.—The E. K. Cutter Prize in English was founded by the late Marion Kendall Cutter. The endowment is a fund of one thousand dollars, the income of which is given annually as a prize "for excellence in the study of English." The prize will be awarded to that member of the graduating class whose record in English, combined with general excellence, shows most marked aptitude and attainment in English studies.

WILLIE E. FITCH PRIZE.—The Willie E. Fitch Prize, for highest excellence in all branches of Chemistry, founded by James E. Fitch, Esq., in memory of his son, consists of fifty dollars, which is awarded annually for the best examination in Chemistry.

SCHMIDT PRIZE.—Mr. Fred. A. Schmidt offers a prize to the student who attains the highest standing in Descriptive Geometry, Trigonometry, and Analytic Geometry.

MUTH PRIZE.—Geo. F. Muth & Co. offer a set of Drawing Instruments to the student taking Machine Drawing who makes the highest average record in that subject and in the previous year's Mechanical Drawing.

PRIZE AWARDS, 1903-04.

Staughton Prize		Paul Noble Peck.
Elton Prize		Paul Noble Peck.
Class of '96 James Macbride Sterrett, Jr., Memorial Medal		Katherine Harrington.
Davis Prizes	{ First Prize :	Royal Wilbur France.
	{ Second Prize :	Ethel Louise Gallagher.
	{ Third Prize :	George Ellis Kirk.
Daughters of the American Rev- olution Prizes	{	Henry W. Bradshaw.
Thomas F. Walsh Prize		Albert Holle Homrighaus.
E. K. Cutter Prize		Henry W. Bradshaw.
Schmidt Prize		Catharine Virginia McIlhenny.
Muth Prize		George L. Townsend.
		George L. Townsend.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Applications for scholarships should be filed with the Dean not later than September fifteenth. All scholarships except the Kendall Scholarship and the University Scholarships are awarded for one year only, but they may be renewed. Students holding scholarships pay the matriculation, library, laboratory, and graduation fees.

KENDALL SCHOLARSHIP.—The Kendall Scholarship, founded by the late Hon. Amos Kendall, is annually conferred on that student from any of the Washington High Schools or from the Manual Training School who attains the highest average in the May entrance examinations. This scholarship continues throughout the undergraduate course.

UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS.—The University offers also six scholarships, each continuing throughout the undergraduate course, to be awarded annually to members of the graduating classes of the high schools of Washington and of the Manual Training School. The scholarships will be divided among the several schools in proportion to the number of students in attendance upon each. Three scholarships are offered to young men and three to young women. No scholarship will be awarded to a candidate whose examination average is below 80 per cent. Candidates for these scholarships will take the

May entrance examinations for the undergraduate course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Arts or the degree of Bachelor of Science, as they shall elect, and on the results of these examinations the scholarships will be assigned. Holders of these scholarships will be expected to pursue a regular course, classical or scientific, leading to a degree.

DAVIS SCHOLARSHIP.—This is the income of a fund of one thousand dollars given to the University in October, 1869, by Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts.

MARY LOWELL STONE SCHOLARSHIP.—This scholarship was founded by a woman in memory of a woman student of science. It consists of a fund of two thousand dollars, the income from which is to be paid to needy women students of science in the University; it will be awarded by the President's Council.

HENRY HARDING CARTER SCHOLARSHIPS.—These scholarships, founded by Mrs. Maria M. Carter in memory of her husband, Henry Harding Carter, consist of four scholarships of the annual value of fifty dollars each, and may be awarded to deserving students who are preparing for the civil engineering profession.

MARIA M. CARTER SCHOLARSHIP.—This is the income of a fund of one thousand dollars given to the University in 1871 by Mrs. Maria M. Carter.

FARNHAM SCHOLARSHIP.—This is the income of a fund of one thousand dollars given to the University in 1871 by Mrs. Robert Farnham.

ADMIRAL POWELL SCHOLARSHIPS.—The Admiral Powell Scholarships were founded by the late Admiral Powell, U. S. Navy. The income from this endowment is for "the free education of such young men as may desire to take advantage of the said endowment by way of their preparation for entrance into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, or such as may fit them to become mates or masters in the Merchant Marine Service of the United States," and of "such apprentices as, having filled their time in the great steam manufactory establishments of the country, may apply for appointment from civil life in the Steam Engineer Department of the United States Navy." The number of scholarships awarded each year will be determined by the income from the endowment. Each scholarship will entitle the beneficiary to free tuition for one year. Such special courses of study are offered to each student as will give him the instruction needed to accomplish the purpose for which he is awarded the scholarship.

These scholarships are especially applicable to those who intend to come up for examination as warrant officers in the Engineer Department of the Navy, or to those who desire to fit for responsible positions in the mercantile marine.

The subjects to be taken by a student will vary according to his preparation and according to the purpose for which he has been awarded the scholarship, but a year's work can be selected from the following topics :

	Hours.
Navigation and Nautical Astronomy	6
Algebra and Geometry	3
Trigonometry	1½
Mechanical and Machine Drawing	2
Meteorology	2
English	3
French	3
German	3
Spanish	3
International Law.	1
Commercial Geography	1
Admiralty Law	½
Boilers	1
Measurement of Power	3
Dynamo theory	2
" testing	3

COURSES IN MEDICINE, LAW, AND DIPLOMACY.

Certain courses in the Departments of Medicine, Law, and Diplomacy are open to students in the Department of Arts and Sciences. In general the courses may be taken during the last year of undergraduate work and during the years of graduate work ; but the number of courses in these departments to be taken by any student will be limited, and the courses must be properly related to his principal subjects of study for his degree.

Such courses may be elected from the following subjects in the Department of Medicine :

Anatomy,
Neurology,
Bacteriology,
Bio-Chemistry and Physiologic Chemistry,
Histology,
Hygiene,
Pathology,
Physiology.

Descriptions of the courses in these subjects are to be found in the announcements of the Department of Medicine.

Such courses may be elected, also, from the following subjects in the Departments of Law and Jurisprudence, and Politics and Diplomacy :

History of the Common Law,
Ancient and Roman Law,
Mediaeval and Modern Civil Law,
Constitutional Law,
International Law,
European Diplomacy and Treaties,
Diplomacy and Treaties of the United States,
Statistics and Social Economics,
Comparative Politics.

Descriptions of the courses in these subjects are to be found in the announcements of the Departments of Law and Jurisprudence, and Politics and Diplomacy.

DAVIS PRIZE SPEAKING.

The Davis Prize Speaking is held in University Hall on the Wednesday after the Easter holidays. The Davis Prizes were founded by Hon. Isaac Davis, of Massachusetts, in 1847. The original endowment was five hundred dollars, "proceeds of which will afford three premiums, in cash or gold medals, of the value of \$5, of \$10, and of \$15 annually—these premiums or prizes to be distributed annually to such members of the senior class as shall have made the greatest progress in elocution since their connection with the College."

The award of these three prizes is determined by a public speaking contest, in which the participants deliver original orations. Senior students wishing to enter the competition should report to the Head Professor of English not later than five weeks before the contest, and submit their orations not later than three weeks before the contest. The prizes are awarded by a committee consisting of three members, selected by the President's Council.

ENOSINIAN SOCIETY.

The Enosinian Society, a literary association formed by the students of Columbian College, to which any University student is eligible, meets regularly for the purpose of improvement in debate and composition.

This society had its beginning on March 6, 1822, during the first session of Columbian College, when a number of students held a meeting "for the purpose of establishing a debating society." Two Enosinian prizes are given annually and are publicly delivered at the Commencement. They are the following:

DEBATERS' PRIZE.—A gold medal given by the Society for proficiency in debate.

GORE PRIZE IN PARLIAMENTARY LAW.—A gold medal given by Prof. James Howard Gore for proficiency in parliamentary law.

THE COLLEGE CHAPEL.

Chapel services are conducted in West Hall on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday mornings throughout the academic year, at 9.10 o'clock. The College Chapel is conducted by the Faculty, and all students are invited to help sustain the service. On Wednesdays, at 12 o'clock, the College students participate in the University Assembly, which is held in University Hall.

The Dean of the College will confer with students on questions concerning their welfare and will coöperate with them in furthering the ethical and religious interests of the College.

Official announcements are made regularly at the University Assembly, and professors and students are expected to be governed by them.

III. DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D.	PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
PERCY ASH, B.S.	Head Professor of Architecture, in charge of the Division of Architecture
JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Mathematics
HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Physics
CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Chemistry
HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D.	Head Professor of German
CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D.	Head Professor of History
WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M.	Head Professor of English
MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D.	Head Professor of Classical Philology
GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M.	Head Professor of Romance Languages
HENRY A. PRESSEY, B.S.	Professor of Civil Engineering
ERNEST L. THURSTON, C.E.	Professor of Graphics
JOSEPH C. HORNBLLOWER, Ph.B.	Lecturer on Architectural History
N. MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
EDWIN A. HILL, Ph.D.	Instructor in Chemistry
CARL HAN, A.M.	Instructor in German
LOUIS A. SIMON	Instructor in Architecture
F. L. MOLBY	Instructor in Freehand Drawing
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S.	Secretary of Faculty and Instructor in Chemistry
DE WITT C. CROISSANT, A.M.	Instructor in English
OSCAR L. KEITH, A.M.	Instructor in Romance Languages
PAUL N. PECK, A.B.	Instructor in Mathematics
EDWIN SMITH, JR.	Assistant in Chemistry

The session of 1905-1906 begins Wednesday, September 27, 1905.

Courses in Architecture are open to young men and young women. The general courses of study are conducted in University Hall, corner of Fifteenth and H streets, N. W. The technical courses in Architecture are conducted at 813 Fifteenth street and the courses in water colors and drawing from life and the antique at the Corcoran Gallery of Art.

ADMISSION.

Every applicant for admission is required to present a testimonial of good moral character, and also a certificate of stand-

ing and regular dismissal from the school or college which he has attended or from the tutor with whom he has studied.

Candidates for admission to the Freshman Class may present certificates of admission or take an examination in the required books and subjects.

The general requirement for admission is a four-year high school course, or its equivalent, consisting usually of four or five recitations per week in four or more topics.

Candidates for admission to the course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science are required to present subjects from the list of high school studies aggregating fifteen units, distributed as follows:

	Units.
English	4
French or German	2
Elementary Algebra	1
Plane Geometry	1
Physics	1
Chemistry	1
Electives	5
	<hr/> 15

* The list of high school studies and the definition of requirements in all preparatory subjects are given on pages 37-46 of this Catalogue.

REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ARCHITECTURE.

To be recommended for the degree of Bachelor of Science in Architecture the student must be registered in the Division of Architecture for at least one academic year, he must satisfy the admission requirements, and must complete the prescribed course for the degree. This is a four-year course. General culture studies are pursued through the first two years, about half of the time being devoted to them. The rest of the course is devoted to architectural work. The units of credits is one hour of recitation or lecture per week throughout the academic year. Laboratory hours count one-third units each.

<i>First Year.</i>	Units.
English	3
Mathematics	3
French, Italian, or German	3
Chemistry	5
Drawing, Instrumental and Freehand	14
Shades, Shadows, and Perspectives	2

Second Year.

	Units.
English	3
Mathematics	3
French, Italian, or German	3
Physics	5
Rendering, Design	10
Freehand Drawing	4
History of Architecture	3

Third Year.

	Units.
Mechanics of Material (First term) }	3
Graphic Statics (Second term) }	
Building Construction	2
Sanitary Engineering of Buildings	1
History of Architecture	3
Pen and Ink Rendering	2
Design and Sketch Design	18
Drawing from the Antique	4

Fourth Year.

	Units.
Design and Sketch Design—Thesis	22
Modeling (Architectural)	2
Pen and Ink Rendering	2
Classical Archæology	2
History of Painting	1
Building Construction	2
Special Lectures	1
Drawing from Life	4
Water Colors	3

A special course of three years may be arranged for qualified students who wish to take the purely technical work of the Architectural course. Special students may receive a certificate on the satisfactory completion of the course for which they are registered.

PRIZE.

The Washington Architectural Club offers membership in the Club as a prize in Architecture. In 1903-04 this prize was awarded to Charles R. Lombard.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

UNIVERSITY SUBJECTS.

University subjects are divided into three sections, in accordance with the following requirement of an ordinance adopted by the Board of Trustees October 13, 1902 :

ARTICLE IV.—*Development of University Subjects.*

SECTION 1. Subjects shall be divided into three sections, as follows :

(1) The fundamental section, covering two years' work; this section to be assigned to students in the general-culture courses.

(2) The advanced section, not exceeding three years; this section to be assigned to students specializing for literary, scientific, professional, or industrial pursuits.

(3) The original research section; this section to be assigned to students pursuing a subject for discovery and broader culture.

The courses in the first section are sometimes recommended to graduate students, but are not ordinarily counted toward the Master's degree. The courses in the second section may be taken by students in the second year of their course only by special permission of the professor in charge. The courses in the third section are open to undergraduates only on the recommendation of the instructors, and no undergraduate student shall take in one year more than one course in the third section. When an announced course has not been applied for by at least three students, candidates for a degree, the instructor shall be at liberty to withdraw the course. First-section courses are numbered from 1 to 19, inclusive; second-section courses from 20 to 39, inclusive; third-section courses are numbered on from 40. The number of hours, unless otherwise specified, indicates hours per week throughout the year. The unit of credit is one hour of recitation or lecture work per week for one academic year; laboratory hours in Chemistry and Architecture count one-third unit each, in other subjects one-half unit each. Sixty hours of credit is the minimum requirement for the Bachelor's degree. Laboratories and drawing-rooms will be open from 9.30 a. m. till 10 p. m., with competent assistants in charge to

direct students. No student is admitted to a course unless he fulfils all of the preliminary requirements for that course, or otherwise satisfies the instructor that he is prepared to pursue it. Every student must make his election of courses so as to avoid conflict between the hours appointed for recitations. As changes may be made in the hours of certain courses in Columbian College for 1905-06, students should before definitely planning their course consult the schedule for that year.

APPLIED MATHEMATICS.

HENRY J. LUCKE, A.M. *Instructor*

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Analytical and Applied Mechanics. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50.

21. Hydraulics. Friday, at 5.40.

22. Strength of Materials and Theory of Elasticity. Wednesday and Saturday, at 5.40.

ARCHÆOLOGY, CLASSICAL.

MITCHELL CARROLL, M.A., Ph.D. *Head Professor*

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

For a proper appreciation of the languages, literatures, and history of Greece and Rome, some knowledge of ancient life and art is essential. To meet this need, the following cycle of courses in Classical Archæology, extending over a period of three years, is offered. Each course consists of weekly lectures and conferences illustrated by maps, plans, photographs, and lantern slides, supplemented by a prescribed course of reading and the preparation of papers on special topics. The work constitutes a two-hour elective for undergraduate students, or either the lectures on Mondays or the class conferences on Thursdays may be taken as a one-hour elective. With additional work, the course serves as a topic for the M.A. degree. A knowledge of Greek or Latin is not essential.

20. Topography and Monuments of Athens and Rome. A study of the history, topography, and monuments of the chief centers of ancient life. Not given in 1904-05. Given in 1906-07.

21. Life of the Greeks and Romans. Selected topics in Private and Public Life: family organization; the state, the constitution,

assemblies, magistracies; the ancient house, its architecture, furniture, and ornamentation; education, occupation, and amusements; dress, arms, and armor; religious festivals, rites, and ceremonies; and similar themes. Monday and Thursday at 4.50.

22. Greek and Roman Architecture and Sculpture. Given in 1904-05.

In all these courses considerable use will be made of the illustrative material accessible in the Library of Congress, the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the Smithsonian Institution, and the Halls of the Ancients.

ARCHITECTURE.

PERCY ASH, B.S.....	Head Professor
JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER, Ph.B.....	Lecturer on the History of Architecture
LOUIS A. SIMON.....	Instructor
FRANK L. MOLBY.....	Instructor in Freehand Drawing

Instruction in drawing from the antique and in water-colors is given at the Corcoran Gallery of Art by Mr. Messer, Mr. Brooke, Miss Mueden, and Mr. Moser.

The following architects have given criticisms on design, in addition to the regular corps of instructors: Theo. W. Pietsch, Architecte diplômé par le Government; Geo. Oakley Totten, Jr., Walter G. Peter, E. Frère Champney, Chas. Mason Remey.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Freehand Drawing. This course consists of drawing, in charcoal, of simple objects, in which particular attention is paid to the study of values and form. First division, Monday, day, at 5.40; second division, Saturday, at 5.40. Mr. MOLBY.

2. Freehand Drawing. For architectural students primarily. This course begins with drawing, in charcoal, of simple objects, such as cubes, cones, etc., and is followed by a series of drawings from architectural casts. Particular attention is paid to the study of values and form. Monday and Saturday, at 4.50. Mr. MOLBY.

3. Architectural Drawing and Elementary Design. The Five Orders of Architecture: This course includes the study of the Five Orders of Architecture, the use of India ink and water-color rendering. In addition to this, all students are required to measure some building in the city, of their own selection, then from the notes thus obtained draw it out, accu-

ately cast the shadows, and make a completed Rendu in India ink or color. Lectures on the Five Orders on Tuesday, at 4.50, and instruction in the use of color and rendering in India ink on Thursday, at 4.50, and at least ten additional hours in the drafting-room. Professor ASH.

4. Shades, Shadows, and Perspectives. A course in orthographic projections, shades, shadows, and perspectives. Wednesday and Friday, at 4.50. Mr. SIMON.

5. Rendering and Design. In this course the instructions in India ink rendering and the use of water colors given in the first year are continued, personal instruction being given to each student on Thursday, at 4.50. At least nine (9) additional hours each week to be devoted to the problems in design. Six problems and seven sketch problems constitute the course in design. Criticism on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10 a. m. Professor ASH.

6. Freehand Drawing. The drawing from architectural casts in both charcoal and pencil, being a continuation of the course given in the first year, is intended to fit the student for his subsequent freehand drawing from the antique. Monday and Saturday, at 4.50, and at least two additional hours. Mr. MOLBY.

Second Section. For Graduates and Undergraduates.

20. History of Architecture. History of classical architecture down to the fall of the Roman Empire. Illustrated. Two lectures per week. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30, and one additional hour for research. Mr. HORNBLOWER.

21. Building Construction. Elements of frame construction and interior finish. Wednesday and Friday, at 5.40. Mr. SIMON.

22. Sanitary Engineering of Buildings. One hour per week. Professor PRESSEY.

23. History of Architecture. History of renaissance architecture down to modern times. Illustrated. Two lectures per week, and one additional hour for research. Monday and Friday, at 4.50. Professor ASH.

24. Pen and Ink Rendering. A study of the works of the best draftsmen, with practice in the use of the pen as a means of architectural expression. Two hours per week.

25. Design and Sketch Design. This course embraces problems in plan, in archæology, and in sketch design. Three problems in archæology, three plan problems, and seven sketch

problems constitute the course. The student is required to spend at least eighteen hours in the drafting-room each week. Criticism on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 10. Professor ASH.

26. Drawing from the Antique. To be eligible for this course the student must have passed satisfactorily Course No. 6. He is required to devote at least four hours per week to working from the antique in the Corcoran Gallery of Art under the criticism of the instructor on that subject. Criticism 9 to 12 daily by Miss MUEDEN. Criticism 7 to 10 daily by Mr. BROOKE.

27. Design and Sketch Design. Thesis. Problems of an advanced character are assigned to the student during the first term. Three advanced problems and four sketch problems are required of the student in addition to his thesis. The three months preceding graduation are devoted to the production of the thesis designs, the subject for the thesis being selected by the student. The student is required to spend twenty-two hours each week in the drafting-rooms. Criticism is given three times a week by Professor ASH.

28. Modeling (Architectural). This course will be arranged and an instructor appointed at an early date.

29. Pen-and-ink Rendering. This course is a continuation of the work begun in the third year. The work consists largely of the making of pen-and-ink drawings from photographs of architectural subjects. Two hours per week are devoted to this work.

30. Classical Archæology. A study of the life, art, topography, and monuments of Athens and Rome. Monday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor CARROLL. (See section on Archæology.)

31. History of Painting. This course will comprise a series of illustrated lectures on painting. The details of the course will be given later. To be given every other year.

32. History of Sculpture. This course will comprise a series of illustrated lectures on sculpture and will be given every other year.

33. Building Construction. Masonry, cements, foundations, soils, etc. Two hours per week. Mr. SIMON.

34. Special Lectures. A series of illustrated lectures on the principles of design and building construction by visiting architects.

35. Drawing from Life. To complete this course the student is required to spend at least four hours per week in the Life Class at the Corcoran Gallery of Art. Only students who have satisfactorily passed Course No. 26 are admitted to this class. Men's life; women's life. Criticism by Mr. MESSER.

36. Water Colors. To complete this course the student is required to spend at least three hours per week at the Corcoran Gallery of Art under the criticism of Mr. MOSER.

37. A special course in design will be given, consisting of six regular and seven sketch problems. This course is intended to prepare students for the Beaux Arts problems. Criticisms Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30. Professor ASH.

38. In this course the problems prepared by the New York Society of Beaux Arts Architects will be offered to the students, and the judgments will be made by the jury in New York city under the rules of the society. Criticisms Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 7.30. Professor ASH.

39. Summer Work. Each architectural student is required during the summer vacation to make at least twenty-four sketches from nature, or to do an equivalent amount of work, namely, four weeks in an architect's office, or the measured drawings of an existing monument of architecture.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Composition as applied to architecture.

41. Advanced design.

NOTE.—Courses Nos. 37 and 38 are designed for student draftsmen who wish to supplement their regular office work with special training in design rendering, etc.

ASTRONOMY.

EDGAR FRISBY, A.M. Professor
HERBERT LOUIS RICE, M.S. Professor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

I. General Descriptive Astronomy. Young's General Astronomy, with occasional lectures illustrated with the stereopticon. The student is taught the use of star charts in locating the constellations. When circumstances permit, students will

observe telescopic objects of interest, and also make some of the fundamental observations of practical astronomy, which will be used in the solution of problems. Monday and Thursday, at 5.40. Professor FRISBY.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Mathematical and Theoretical Astronomy. Theory taught mainly by lectures, supplemented by the solution of problems and practical computations. The course includes the discussion and application of various formulæ for interpolation and tabular differentiation and the practical precepts for correcting errors by means of differences; considerations respecting the elliptic form of the earth's meridian, and the derivation of formulæ for computing the "latitude reduction" and $\log p$; transformations of the various coördinate systems employed in spherical astronomy; the construction and use of the American Ephemeris, or Nautical Almanac, including computations of the principal quantities contained in that fundamental work; a discussion of the laws of planetary (elliptic) motion, and the application of Lagrange's Theorem to the solution of Kepler's problem and similar questions; the definition of the elements of an orbit, and their use in fixing the position of a planet in space; the reduction of heliocentric coördinates to geocentric, including the corrections of nutation and aberration. A thorough training in mathematics is presupposed. Four hours. Professor RICE.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. The Theory of Computing the Parabolic Orbit of a Comet from Three Observations, with an ephemeris. Encke's Memoir on Olbers' Method, Abhandlungen, Erster Band. Books of reference: Watson's Astronomy, Oppolzer's Bahnbestimmung der Cometen und Planeten. Professor FRISBY.

41. The Theory of Computing an Elliptical Orbit, or any Conic Section, from Three or Four Observations. Gauss' Theoria Motûs. Books of Reference, as above. Professor FRISBY.

42. An outline of the Method of Least Squares. Encke, Chauvenet, Brünnow, Watson, Johnson. Professor FRISBY.

44. The Theory of General Perturbations. Tisserand, Mécanique Céleste. Books of reference: Laplace, Mécanique Céleste; Lagrange, Mécanique Analytique, and Memoirs; Leverrier, Annals of the Paris Observatory; Hansen, Ausein-

andersetzung ; Pontécoulant, *Système du Monde*, etc. Professor FRISBY.

45. General Spherical Astronomy. Chauvenet's or Brünnow's Spherical Astronomy. Professor FRISBY.

50. On the construction and use of the American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac. Embracing a complete discussion, both theoretical and practical, of all the important elements and data contained in this fundamental work. A practical course for computers. Professor RICE.

51. Spherical and Mathematical Astronomy. A more general course than the preceding, covering the most important of the subjects discussed in Chauvenet's or Brünnow's works on Spherical and Practical Astronomy, and including such portions of Theoretical Astronomy (such as Watson's) as are not especially concerned with the determination of orbits. Professor RICE.

52. On the Theory and Practice of Interpolation. A special course, including a full discussion of the properties of differences, the various formulæ and methods of interpolation, tabular differentiation, and mechanical quadrature ; also other important problems concerned, with the tabular values of functions, for those desiring special acquaintance with this fundamental and important subject. Professor RICE.

53. A reading course in the History of Astronomy. Such works as Grant's History of Physical Astronomy, Clerke's History of Astronomy during the Nineteenth Century, etc., are used as texts. Professor RICE.

ASTRO-PHYSICS.

FRANK HAGAR BIGELOW, A.M., L.H.D. Professor
FREDERICK E. FOWLE, JR. Lecturer

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Solar Physics. The constitution of the sun, the sun-spots, faculæ, prominences, and the coronas ; the circulation of the solar mass and the distribution of these phenomena in latitude and longitude, their variations in the 3-year, 11-year, and 35-year periods ; the grounds for the theory that the sun is a magnetized body, associated with electric currents and an ionized radiation. Professor BIGELOW.

41. Cosmical Electricity and Magnetism. The two fields of force emanating from the sun, their modes of propagation

through the ether as electromagnetic and magnetic types of energy, and their relation to the heat and light received by the earth; the laws of radiation and the determination of the solar constant; the variations in the solar spectrum due to changes in the physical states of the sun's and the earth's atmospheres. Authors: Maxwell, Poincaré, J. J. Thomson, Hertz, Heaviside, Webster, with references to the recent literature in scientific journals. Professor BIGELOW.

42. Terrestrial Magnetism. The distribution and secular variation of the magnetism of the earth, its periodic and irregular disturbances by solar action; magnetic observatories, instruments, and methods of observing; atmospheric electricity and ionization; terrestrial radioactivity and emanations; auroras, magnetic storms, and their relation to the gases of the atmosphere, with a history of the progress of science in these lines of research; the work of the Mount Weather Meteorological Research Observatory in connection with solar physics. Authors: Gauss, Mascart, Stewart and Gee; numerous reports of observatories and recent scientific papers. Professor BIGELOW.

43. Meteorology. The theories of the general motions of the earth's atmosphere and of the generation of local cyclones and anticyclones, periodic variations in the pressure, temperature and precipitation of the atmosphere due to solar operations; short and long range predictions of the weather for the United States. A statement is made of the latest progress in the development of this branch of science, together with the allied problems of the transmission and absorption of solar energy in the earth's atmosphere and the ionization of the gases of the atmosphere, including important contributions of physical laboratories bearing on these subjects.

The results of the International Cloud Survey of 1896-1897; of the Weather Bureau nephoscope observatories in the West Indies, 1898-1902; a comparative study of the theories of dynamic meteorology; Bigelow's standard system of equations useful in meteorology; the gradients of pressure, temperature, and vapor tension as determined by cloud observations, balloon and kite ascensions; the barometry and thermometry of the United States; eclipse meteorology and allied problems; the new cosmical meteorology; these and related topics are included in this course. Professor BIGELOW.

44. A lecture course on the astro-physical instruments employed in modern research; the siderostat, the coelostat, the bolometer, the spectroheliograph, spectroscopes and telescopes

generally, explaining their mechanical parts, the methods of obtaining the instrumental errors, and the formulæ for reducing the observations. To be taken in connection with Courses 40 and 41. Mr. FOWLE.

BOTANY.

O. F. COOK, Ph.B. Professor
JOHN CLEVELAND WELSH, M.S. Assistant Professor

Preparatory work should include a year's course in the elements of the Morphology, Physiology, Ecology, and Classification of Plants. Students should be acquainted with the structure, habits, and natural history of one or more representatives of each of the primary groups of plants. They should be able to use the more important botanical terms with precision, should be familiar with the methods of study of one or more of the principal subdivisions of the science, and should know something of the nature and scope of the principal works of reference, especially those pertaining to American botany.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. General Botany. Plants viewed from the general-culture standpoint. Illustrations of principal types of structure and function. History and methods of botanical research. Natural history and uses of plants. Practical applications of botanical knowledge. Monday and Friday, at 5.40. Mr. WELSH.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Systematic Botany. Purposes and methods of biological taxonomy as affording a necessary vocabulary and index of facts. Natural or phylogenetic arrangement. Systems and categories of classification. Rules of nomenclature. Works of reference. Herbarium methods. Collection and preservation of specimens in the various natural groups. Systematic study of some part of the local flora. Lectures, laboratory and field work. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. Professor COOK and Mr. WELSH.

21. Structural Botany. Comparative studies of the morphology and histology of representatives of the principal types of plant structure. Lectures and laboratory work. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50. Mr. WELSH.

22. Physiological Botany. Comparative study of the methods by which nutrition, growth, reproduction, and other vegetative

functions are accomplished in the different natural groups. History, methods, and problems of physiological experiments with plants. Lectures and laboratory work. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Geographical Botany. The distribution of plants in nature. Methods of dissemination and their efficiency. Geographical origins and histories of various orders and families. Lectures and research work; to follow Courses 20 and 21. Wednesday and Friday, at 4.50.

41. Developmental Botany. The facts of plant development as illustrations of the nature of the evolutionary process. Development and relationships of the principal types. Lectures and seminar work; to follow Courses 20, 21, and 22. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40. Professor COOK.

42. Economic Botany. The Uses of Plants. Aboriginal Botany. Origin and distribution of cultivated plants and agricultural industries. Applications of Botany to agricultural problems. Lectures and research work. Wednesday and Saturday, at 5.40. Professor COOK.

43. Thesis Work. Candidates for higher degrees who elect Botany as a major subject must present an outline of a proposed original investigation, showing methods to be followed and ends to be sought. In planning, executing, and presenting the results of the investigation, evidences of insight, constructive ingenuity, practical resourcefulness, and general scientific interest are expected, not merely applications to other plants of methods and theories already elaborated.

CHEMISTRY.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.	Head Professor
FRANK WIGGLESWORTH CLARKE, Sc.D.	Professor of Mineral Chemistry
HARVEY W. WILEY, Ph.D., M.D.	Professor of Agricultural Chemistry
THOMAS M. CHATARD, Ph.D.	Lecturer on Chemical Engineering
N. MONROE HOPKINS, Ph.D.	Assistant Professor
EDWIN A. HILL, Ph.D.	Instructor
THOMAS M. PRICE, Ph.D.	Instructor
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S.	Instructor
RAYMOND OUTWATER, B.S.	Assistant in Assaying
EDWIN SMITH, JR.	Assistant

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. General Chemistry. A series of illustrated lectures, accompanied by recitations and exercises, on theoretical, inorganic, organic, and technical chemistry. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50. Professor MUNROE, Mr. SWETT.
2. Laboratory Practice. A laboratory course for the study of the principles of chemistry and the methods of conducting chemical experiments. Two three-hour periods. Tuesday and Thursday, at 1.30. Professor MUNROE, Asst. Professor HOPKINS, Dr. HILL, Mr. SMITH.
3. Preparation and Study of the Properties of Chemical Substances. A laboratory course. Two three-hour periods. Tuesday and Thursday, at 1.30. Professor MUNROE, Dr. PRICE, Mr. SMITH.
4. Assaying and Metallurgy of the Precious Metals, carried on by the methods used by the Government assayers, the laboratory being fitted up on the plan of that of the United States Mint. Twelve hours, for three months. Professor MUNROE, Mr. OUTWATER.
5. Lectures on the Principles of Analysis. One hour. Professor MUNROE.
6. Metallurgy of Iron and Steel. A course of lectures and readings. Tuesday, at 5.40. Professor MUNROE.
7. Qualitative Analysis. A brief course intended primarily for students in engineering. Two three-hour periods, for one term. Professor MUNROE, Dr. PRICE, Mr. SMITH.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Qualitative Analysis. A laboratory course in the study of the properties and reactions of chemical substances, and of the means employed for their detection and identification. Three three-hour periods. Professor MUNROE, Dr. PRICE, Mr. SMITH.
21. Quantitative Analysis. A laboratory course in the quantitative estimation of the constituents of a specially selected and typical set of chemical substances, which are particularly adapted for teaching the student the aims and methods of quantitative chemical analysis and for imparting facility in manipulation. Four three-hour periods. Professor MUNROE, Dr. PRICE.
22. Technical Analysis and Industrial Processes. A lecture and laboratory course in which the elements of chemical engi-

Students in Chemistry are invited to attend the meetings of the Chemical Society of Washington. These meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month from October to May, in the Assembly Hall of the Cosmos Club, at 8 p. m.

CIVIL ENGINEERING.

HENRY A. PRESSEY, B.S.....	Professor
BERNARD HERMAN, B.S.....	Instructor
FRANCIS R. WELLER, B.S.....	Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Land and Topographical Surveying, with theory and use of instruments. Practical Exercises and Field-work, not less than sixty hours during the session. Johnson's Surveying. Wednesday and Friday, at 2.30. Mr. WELLER.

2. Railroad and Highway Engineering. Field-work as in Course 1. Allen's Railroad Curves and Earthwork. Searle's Field-book. Judson's Highway Construction. Monday, at 5.40; Tuesday, at 4.50. Professor PRESSEY, Professor THURSTON.

3. Sanitary Engineering (Water Supply and Sewerage). Folwell's Water Supply Engineering. Folwell's Sewerage. Monday and Friday, at 4.50. Design. Two hours. Professor PRESSEY.

4. Materials of Construction. Wednesday and Friday, at 5.40. Exercises. One hour. Mr. WELLER.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Masonry Construction. Wednesday, at 4.50. Constructive Exercises. Baker's Masonry Construction. Two hours. Professor PRESSEY.

21. Hydraulic Engineering (Rivers, Water Power, and Irrigation). Frizell's Water Power. Wilson's Irrigation Engineering. Saturday, at 4.50. Constructive Exercises. One hour. Professor PRESSEY.

22. Framed Structures. Johnson's Framed Structures. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. Design. Two hours. Mr. HERMAN.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Water Supply. Details of water works. Study of surface and underground waters as sources of supply, with special reference to methods of purification. Professor PRESSEY.

41. Sewerage. Details of sewerage systems, with special reference to methods of sewage disposal. Professor PRESSEY.
42. Hydrology. Flow of rivers, rainfall, and the effects of topography, forests, etc., upon the run-off of watersheds. Professor PRESSEY.
43. Irrigation. Professor PRESSEY.
44. Advanced course in the graphic statics of building construction.
45. The theory of suspension, continuous, cantilever, and braced arched bridges, with a more complete course in the design of plate girders, riveted and pin-connected bridges, with working drawings and estimates.
46. Advanced course in construction. The theory and designing of retaining walls, masonry arches, and dams.
47. Thesis, the subject of which is to be selected by the student and approved by the Professor of Civil Engineering.

CLASSICAL LANGUAGES.

MITCHELL CARROLL, M.A., Ph.D. *Head Professor*
 CHARLES SIDNEY SMITH, A.M. *Assistant Professor*
 PAUL NOBLE PECK, A.B. *Instructor*

GREEK.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Lysias (selected orations); Herodotus (selections); Greek prose composition. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2.30. Asst. Professor SMITH.
2. Euripides (Alcestis, Medea). Tuesday, at 3.30. Asst. Professor SMITH.
3. Thucydides (Book VII); Æschylus (Seven against Thebes); Sophocles (Antigone); Xenophon (Memorabilia). Monday, at 11.30; Wednesday, at 11; Friday, at 11.30. Mr. PECK.
4. Elementary Course. For students who have not taken Greek before matriculating. It aims to cover as much as possible of the entrance requirements in Greek. With private study during the summer the student may be able to take up Course 1 at the beginning of the following year with condition on Homer. Three hours. Mr. PECK.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Plato (selections); Aristophanes (Clouds); Pausanias's Description of Attica. Tuesday and Thursday, at 9.30. Not given in 1905-06. Given in 1906-07.

21. Greek Literary Criticism: Aristotle (Art of Poetry); Aristophanes (Frogs); Greek Lyric Poetry (selections); Conferences on History of Greek Literature. Tuesday and Thursday, at 9.30. Professor CARROLL.

22. Greek Prose Composition (advanced course): Practical exercises in syntax and translation. Thursday, at 11.30. Professor CARROLL.

23. Homer: Rapid reading of the Odyssey. One hour. Friday, at 4.50. Asst. Professor SMITH.

LATIN.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Livy (Books I, XXI); Cicero (De Senectute); Cicero and Pliny (selected letters); Latin Prose Composition. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1.30. Asst. Professor SMITH.

2. Horace (Odes and Epodes). Thursday, at 3.30. Professor CARROLL.

3. Tacitus (Agricola and Germania); Satires and Epistles of Horace; Ovid (selections); Martial (selections). Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3.30. Professor CARROLL and Asst. Professor SMITH.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Tacitus' Annals and Histories (selections); Vergil (Bucolics); Lucretius. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Not given in 1905-06. Given in 1906-07.

21. Roman Literary Criticism: Quintilian (Book X) and Horace (Ars Poetica); Catullus, Tibullus, and Propertius; Conferences on History of Roman Literature. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Professor CARROLL.

22. Latin Composition and Reading at Sight: Practice in Latin expression and style. Tuesday, at 1.30. Asst. Professor SMITH.

23. Plautus and Terence. Thursday, at 1.30. Asst. Professor SMITH.

NOTE.—Students in Greek and Latin are recommended to take as electives the following courses in Classical Archæology:

20. Topography and Monuments of Athens and Rome. Given in 1906-07.

21. Private and Public Life of the Greeks and Romans. Given in 1905-06. Monday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor CARROLL.

22. Greek and Roman Architecture and Sculpture. Given in 1904-05.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

THE SEMINARY OF CLASSICAL PHILOLOGY.

Professor CARROLL.....*Director*

The design of the Seminary of Classical Philology is to afford discipline in the methods of philological criticism and research with especial reference to the interpretation of classical authors. It is composed of all graduate students in Classical Languages, and is under the supervision of the Director, who is assisted by the other instructors of the department in certain features of the work. Each year two authors in related branches of Greek and Latin literature are made the center of study. Interpretations of the texts under consideration are prepared by the members, and papers are read by them containing the results of special study of philological or literary topics. Furthermore, wide and systematic reading in the authors selected is carried on under personal supervision, and special lectures are given on the departments of literature involved. The authors selected for criticism and interpretation are as follows:

1903-04. Greek, 40, Aristophanes; Latin, 40, Plautus.

1904-05. Greek, 41, Thucydides; Latin, 41, Tacitus.

1905-06. Greek, 42, Homer; Latin, 42, Vergil.

1906-07. Greek, 43, Attic Orators; Latin, 43, Cicero.

Regular meetings of the Seminary are held on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 4.50 p. m.

SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS.—The University is a contributor to the support of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, and graduates of this University are entitled to all its advantages without expense for tuition.

THE CLASSICAL CLUB.

The Classical Club, which is composed of instructors and advanced students in Greek and Latin and Classical Archæology,

meets monthly for the more detailed discussion of special topics in ancient life, literature, and art than is ordinarily possible in the class-room. At each meeting a paper is read, reviews of recent classical publications are presented, and reports are made from various sites of archæological excavation. Teachers and patrons of the classics in Washington are admitted as associate members, and at open meetings the club avails itself, when possible, of the services of eminent scholars from other universities who may be temporarily in the city.

ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

C. WILLIAM A. VEDITZ, Ph D., LL.B. *Professor of Economics*
 * *Professor of Sociology*

ECONOMICS.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Elementary Economics. Introduction to the study of political economy, beginning with a brief sketch of the rise and development of the science. The principal topics under discussion are: The nature and scope of economic science; economic laws; the nature and evolution of human wants; the concept of value; the determination of prices; the factors and methods of production; the movement of products; the principles underlying the present system of wealth-distribution. Although this is essentially a course in economic theory, the student is led to observe the phenomena of every-day industrial life; and with a view to acquainting him with its actual mechanism, visits are made by the class to factories and other industrial establishments in the vicinity of Washington. Text-book: Gide's "Principles of Political Economy," adapted by Veditz. The text-book is supplemented by lectures, assigned reading from the classical economists and typical modern authorities, class-room discussions, and reports on assigned topics by members of the class. Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.30. Professor VEDITZ.

2. Public Finance. An introductory study of the general principles of public expenditure, public revenue, public indebtedness, and financial administration, with particular regard for American conditions as they now exist. Two hours, first half-year, alternate years. Not given in 1905-06. Professor VEDITZ.

* To be elected.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. The Economics of Commerce. A somewhat more detailed examination of the problems and practices of exchange than could be given in Course 1, embracing the theory of markets, the functions and kinds of money, the principal monetary systems of today, bimetallism and monometallism, metallic money, paper money, credit, bank currency, the organization of banks, foreign exchanges, the theory of foreign trade, and the commercial policies of modern nations. Two hours, second half-year. Monday and Wednesday, at 4.50. Professor VEDITZ.

21. Socialism and Social Reform. This course begins with the history of communistic schemes, particularly so-called "Utopian" socialism as advocated by Plato, Thomas More, Saint Simon, Fourier, Proudhon, and Owen. This is followed by an examination of modern collectivism as presented by Rodbertus, Karl Marx, and Lassalle. The course concludes with an examination of the single-tax doctrine of Henry George, of schemes of profit-sharing between employer and employes, of coöperation. One hour, first half-year, alternate years. Given in 1905-06. Wednesday, at 3.30. Professor VEDITZ.

22. The Organization of Capital and Labor. A study of modern large-scale production, the concentration and localization of industries, and of the effect of monopoly on prices and wages. This course is also designed to furnish the student with a knowledge of the history, objects, and methods of labor unions and of the causes of, and the methods of preventing industrial conflicts. Two hours, second half-year, alternate years. Given in 1905-06. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor VEDITZ.

SOCIOLOGY.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. The Science of Society. A general course in theoretical sociology. The scope of sociology; its relation to the individual social sciences; the organic concept of society; the contract theory and its variants; the fundamental factors of social evolution; the biological, economic, and psychological schools of sociologists; race, environment, and heredity; forms of society; social institutions in their origin and development; social progress. Two hours, first half-year. Monday and Wednesday, at 4.50. Professor ———.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING.

FRANK A. WOLFF, Ph.D.....	Professor
PHILANDER BETTS, E.E.....	Instructor
CLARENCE E. REID.....	Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Elementary Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Text-book: S. P. Thompson's Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism. Monday and Wednesday, at 5.40. First half-year. Professor WOLFF.

2. Dynamo-electrical Machinery. Text-book: Hawkins and Wallis's The Dynamo. Monday and Wednesday, at 5.40; Thursday and Saturday, at 4.50. Second half-year. Mr. BETTS.

3. Electrical Measurements. A laboratory course for students in the Electrical Engineering Course. Text-book: Carhart and Patterson's Electrical Measurements. Three two-hour periods. Mr. REID.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Advanced Mathematical Theory of Electricity and Magnetism. Text-book: Gerard's Electricity and Magnetism (translated by Duncan). Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. First half-year. Professor WOLFF.

21. Dynamo-electric Machinery. Advanced Course. Text-books: S. P. Thompson's Dynamo-electric Machinery and Polyphase Currents; Jackson's Alternating Currents. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. Second half-year. Professor WOLFF and Mr. BETTS.

22. Technical Applications of Electricity. A course covering the most important applications of electricity: Telephony, Telegraphy, Lighting, Power Transmission, Electro-metallurgy, Electro-chemistry, etc. Wednesday and Saturday, at 5.40. Special lecturers.

23. Advanced Laboratory Work for students in the Electrical Engineering Course. Three two-hour periods. Mr. BETTS.

24. Inspection of Electric Light and Power Plants, etc. In the vicinity of Washington and Baltimore are a number of modern electric-lighting and street-railway plants, telephone

exchanges, telegraph operating-rooms, etc., which afford students of electrical engineering an opportunity to familiarize themselves with nearly all types of electrical apparatus in use. The visits are followed by a class discussion. Occasional meetings are held at which papers on special subjects are read by advanced students. Mr. BETTS.

Juniors and Seniors in Electrical Engineering are required to attend the monthly meetings of the Washington branch of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, held at the University.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Technical Applications of Electricity. A course of special lectures on the most recent and most important applications of electricity to industrial and scientific use. Two hours.

41. Design of Direct and Alternating Current Machinery. Two hours.

42. Advanced Course in the Mathematical Theory of Alternating Currents. Three hours, first term. Professor WOLFF.

43. Advanced Course in Polyphase Currents. Three hours, second term. Professor WOLFF.

44. Advanced Laboratory Work, Alternating (including Polyphase) Current Apparatus. Three two-hour periods.

21. American Social Problems. A course in practical sociology designed to acquaint the student with the great present-day problems of social life in this country—the treatment of defectives, dependents, and delinquents. The principal problems under discussion are immigration, pauperism, unemployment, charity organization and poor relief, slums, intemperance, and criminality. This course is not technical, but intended as a preparation for intelligent citizenship. Students are encouraged to undertake sociological field-work—*i. e.*, the study of charitable and correctional institutions and practices in the vicinity of Washington. Class visits are made to institutions of this character, and from time to time specialists in social reform work are invited to lecture to the class. Two hours, second half-year. Tuesday and Thursday, at 2.30. Professor VEDITZ.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Criminology and Penology. An advanced course in social philosophy for the consideration of the following subjects: The concept of crime; the necessity of legal compulsion; evolution of the idea of crime; the *lex talionis*; the nature and purposes of punishment; social defense; the individualization of punishment; capital punishment; duels and ordeals; reformation; the indeterminate sentence; the French *loi Bérenger*; juvenile courts; prison systems; etc. One hour, first half-year. Tuesday, at 4.50. Professor VEDITZ.

41. The Psychic Factors of Civilization, or the Teleological Interpretation of History. A course in theoretical and genetic sociology considered as a social psychology. Two hours, second half-year. Professor ———.

42. Seminary in Economics and Sociology. A limited number of students competent to undertake the work are organized into a Seminary for the scientific investigation of important problems in Economics and Sociology. Two hours. Professors VEDITZ and ———.

ENGLISH.

WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M.	Head Professor
DE WITT C. CROISSANT, A.B.	Instructor
JAMES FREDERICK PEAKE, A.M.	Assistant

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Rhetoric. This course presupposes a knowledge of the elements of rhetoric. The objects of the course are: an exposition of the principles of rhetoric; a verification of these principles by the analysis of selections from the best writers, with definite practical deductions to guide in criticism and composition; the application of these principles in theme writing, with frequent consultations in regard to the theme work. Text-book: Genung's Working Principles of Rhetoric. Tuesday and Thursday, at 9.30. Professor WILBUR, Mr. CROISSANT, and Mr. PEAKE.

2. Rhetoric. Parallel with Course 1. Monday and Friday, at 4.50. Professor WILBUR, Mr. CROISSANT, and Mr. PEAKE.

3. Prose. The development of prose from Sir John Mandeville to Robert Louis Stevenson. About twenty representative prose works are studied in chronological order. The aim of the course is to study critically the development of prose in regard to its form. In addition to the study of the works themselves, lectures are given on the history of English prose and the development of rhetorical theory. The course is open to students who have passed in 1 or 2. Monday, at 10.30; Wednesday, at 10; Friday, at 10.30. Mr. CROISSANT.

4. English Literature. A course of lectures tracing the historical development of the literature with the design of giving a general view of the literature of England and emphasizing its consistency in the persistence of a certain distinctive quality. Students taking this course read a few selected books. Wednesday, at 4.50. Professor WILBUR.

5. American Literature. Lectures and class studies in biography and literature. Students taking this course are required to read widely in the literature. Wednesday, at 5.40. Professor WILBUR.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Composition. An advanced course. Theme writing, paragraph making, and studies in criticism. Wendell's English

Composition is used as a handbook. The course is open to students who have passed in Course 1 or 2. Tuesday, at 1.30. Professor WILBUR.

21. Old English. A beginners' course; the essentials of the grammar and readings from Old English texts. Bright's Reader. Tuesday and Thursday, at 2.30. Mr. CROISSANT.

22. Shakespeare. Comedies and English Historical Plays. Given in 1904-05.

23. Shakespeare. Tragedies and Romances. Given in 1905-06.

Courses 22 and 23 are given in alternate years. The Temple edition of Shakespeare is recommended. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1.30. Professor WILBUR.

27. The English Novel. Development of the Novel, with critical studies of selected works, including some contemporary fiction. Monday and Friday, at 5.40. Professor WILBUR.

30. Middle English. In the first term particular attention is given the grammar; in the second term more attention is given the literature, with wider reading and special reports. Liddell, Chaucer; Skeat, Piers the Plowman. Tuesday and Thursday, at 1.30. Mr. CROISSANT.

34. History of English Literature to 1700. Given in 1905-06.

35. History of English Literature since 1700. Not given in 1905-06.

Courses 34 and 35 are given in alternate years, and together form a complete history of English Literature. Though no text-book on the history of the literature is used, the course is based primarily on the series of "Handbooks of English Literature" edited by Professor Hales. Lectures are given on the development of the literature, and the class is required to read as widely in the literature itself as the time allows. The required reading supplements the lectures and is discussed by the class. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Mr. CROISSANT.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. History of the English Language. This course aims not merely to present the chronological development of the language since the beginning of the Old English period, but principally to serve as an introduction to the comparative grammar of the Germanic group of languages as they are related to English. References are made to Brugmann, Paul,

Dieter, and others. A reading knowledge of German is prerequisite. The course is open to those who have passed in Old and Middle English. Mr. CROISSANT.

44. Seminary in English Literature. Subject in 1905-06: The American Short Story. Two hours. Professor WILBUR.

Special topics of graduate study may be pursued under the direction of the department. The following courses of research are suggested:

51. The Phenomena of Personality in Composition and in Literature.

52. The Arthurian Legends: Their expression, development, and significance in English literature.

53. English Romanticism, with particular reference to the beginnings of the romantic movement in the eighteenth century.

55. Religious Philosophy in Nineteenth Century Poetry.

GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

GEORGE P. MERRILL, Ph.D. Professor
R. S. BASSLER, M.S. Instructor in Paleontology and
Stratigraphical Geology

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Mineralogy. Crystallographic, descriptive, and determinative mineralogy. This course is designed with especial reference to minerals as rock constituents or segregated as ore deposits. It includes, therefore, a discussion of not merely the crystallographic and theoretical, but the practical side of the subjects as well. Whenever possible, it should be considered as introductory to the courses in either systematic or economic geology. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40.

2. Geology. Systematic geology; dynamical, structural, and stratigraphical. The course is designed to form a part of a general-culture course, or a preliminary course for those intending to make a specialty of geology. It includes lectures, recitations, laboratory and field work so far as hours will permit. Paleontology is treated as a branch of geology, having especial reference to stratigraphy and correlation. Text-books: Scott's Introduction to Geology; Merrill's Rocks, Rock Weathering and Soils. Monday and Friday, at 5.40.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.,

20. Economic Geology. The course consists largely of lectures upon the subjects comprised under: (1) Mineral veins and metalliferous deposits, their mode of occurrence, origin, and classification; (2) the ores of iron, copper, lead, zinc, tin, silver, gold, mercury, antimony, etc.; and (3) the non-metallic minerals, as the coals and hydrocarbon compounds; salts and materials used in chemical manufactures; abrasive, refractory, and fictile materials, pigments, gems, ornamental stones, building stones, limes, cements, and mineral waters. Text-books: Kemp's Ore Deposits of the United States; Merrill's Stones for Building and Decoration, and the Non-metallic Minerals. Monday and Friday, at 4.50.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

Advanced study in Geology, both systematic and applied, is arranged to cover two years.

40. Advanced Geology. The student in this first-year course may devote his time largely, if necessary, to perfecting himself in methods; to general work in the laboratory and in the field; to the examination of geological materials, and to familiarizing himself with the literature of the subject. The utility of the various text-books is recognized, but a very large portion of the desired knowledge on any subject must be gained from special memoirs and from the current literature as it appears in numerous periodicals. The various sources of information, the most essential lines of work, as well as the most promising fields of investigation, are from time to time indicated by the instructor.

41. Advanced Geology: A continuation of Course 40. The student is expected to devote himself to some special investigation which shall serve as the subject of his thesis. The course is modified to suit individual cases, in order that the student may be restricted as little as possible in the exercise of personal taste, originality, and capacity for work.

GERMAN.

HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D. Head Professor
CARL HAU, A.M. Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

Instruction in German has, as its primary object, a thorough knowledge of the grammar and familiarity with the general

literature and history, with such practice in conversation as shall serve as a stimulus in the furtherance of this object. The principles of grammar are illustrated from the class readings and composition.

1. A preliminary course in grammar, narrative prose, the elements of historical reading, and select poems of the principal modern poets. Special stress is laid on exercises in composition. One classic (Schiller) is studied. The work done is equivalent to a two years' course in high schools or academies of good standing. Open to students who have not presented German for admission. Monday, at 11.30; Wednesday, at 11; Friday, at 11.30. Professor SCHOENFELD and Mr. HAU.
2. Identical with Course 1, with the addition of material tending to train students in the sciences. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50. Professor SCHOENFELD and Mr. HAU.
3. The deeper aspects of grammar; accurate training in phonetics and translation into German; conversation; readings from the best German prosaists and poets; selected texts from Schiller, Lessing, Goethe, Freytag, and the foremost recent authors. Beginnings of German literature and history. Special preparation for scientific professional work. Open to students who have passed Course 1 or 2, or have fulfilled the entrance requirement in Elementary German. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3.30. Professor SCHOENFELD and Mr. HAU.
4. Identical with Course 3. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 5.40. Professor SCHOENFELD and Mr. HAU.
5. Advanced course in German syntax; principal difficulties of the language; idioms; synonyms; extensive translation of the best English prosaists into German; essays; selected advanced prose; classical reading and literature; German history. Special training for advanced students in the historical and economic departments. Open to students who have passed Course 3 or have fulfilled the entrance requirement in Advanced German. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 1.30. Professor SCHOENFELD.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. German Literature in the first half of the nineteenth century; its social and political aspects; special study of Kleist, Uhland, Heine; the Romantic School; classicism till Goethe's death; essays, lectures, and collateral reading. Tuesday and Thursday, at 11.30. Professor SCHOENFELD.

21. German Literature of the Classic Period at its zenith ; Goethe's and Winckelmann's influence on German art. Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.30, and Friday, at 2.30. Professor SCHOENFELD.

The intervening periods of Modern German Literature will be studied during the subsequent academic year.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. German Literature in the sixteenth century. Braune's Neudrucke Deutscher Literaturwerke. Humanism and Reformation, with special reference to Italian and French influences and their historical basis. Original readings from the Humanists and Luther's works. The reformatory projects of Cardinal Nicolaus Cusanus and of Erasmus, Hutten, and Reuchlin. One hour. Professor SCHOENFELD.

41. German Literature in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, with special regard to the Nibelungen lay, the Gudrun saga, Wolfram von Eschenbach. The lyrics of Walther von der Vogelweide. The grammatical aspects of the classics of the first period of bloom. Two hours. Professor SCHOENFELD.

The other phases of older German literature and philology will be studied in subsequent years, so that the general range of the history of German Literature may be covered every three years.

45. The emerging of the Germanic, Romance, and Slavic races in European History. The Migration of Peoples. The Evolution of European States to the rise of the Hapsburg House. Cultural elements influencing the three predominating races of Europe. (Selections from the historical sources are read and interpreted.) Professor SCHOENFELD.

46. The Romanticists, the Patriotic Poets of the Liberation Period, and the National Revival after 1806. The reconstruction of Prussia, literary influences upon the Revolutions of 1830 and 1848, and upon the building up of the Modern German Empire. Professor SCHOENFELD.

GRAPHICS.

ERNEST LAWTON THURSTON, C.E. Professor
EDWARD ADAMS MUIR, B.S. Assistant Professor
ISAAC ALLISON, B.S., E.E. Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Mechanical Drawing. A course designed to give a knowledge of the fundamental principles of mechanical drawing and

to prepare for higher technical drawing. A study of geometrical and graphical constructions, including: higher curves; elementary orthographic and isometric projections, sections, and intersections; dimensioning, lettering, and conventional symbols; first principles of working drawings and tracings. Monday and Friday, at 5.40, with supplementary exercises. Professor THURSTON and Mr. ALLISON.

2. Machine Drawing. A general course in reading drawings and in drawing-room practice, including: A study of the names and arrangement of views and sections; conventional methods and the nomenclature of machine parts; practice in describing the machine and its operation from the drawing. One hour (special students, two hours). Asst. Professor MUIR.

3. Machine Drawing. A course designed especially for mechanical and electrical engineering students. Projections of intersections and development of surfaces; conventional forms, rules, etc.; the construction and reading of working drawings. Two two-hour periods for one term. Friday and Saturday at 5.40.

For advanced students additional work is offered during the second term, including the construction of working drawings and sketches from models; detailing from general drawings; tracing and blue printing; designing by means of graphic methods and empirical formulæ. Asst. Professor MUIR.

8. Descriptive Geometry. A study of the representation of lines, surfaces, and solids, and of their relations; tangencies, intersections, and developments; warped surfaces; shades and shadows; original construction problems. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40; supplementary exercises, two hours. Professor THURSTON.

9. Lettering as applied to Mechanical, Topographic, and Architectural Drawing. Two hours.

10. Topographic Drawing. A general course, including: Hypsographic expressions; topographic, cadastral, and public culture symbols; scales and plotting; projections, reductions, and enlargements; compilation, plain and in color. Two hours, with supplementary exercises. Professor THURSTON.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Graphic Statics. Principles and methods, including the construction and use of load, stress, and moment diagrams; dead, live, snow, and wind loads; the graphic analysis of simple beams, girders, roof trusses, and bridge trusses, masonry arches,

etc.; simple designing. Thursday and Saturday, at 4.50; supplementary exercises, two hours. Professor THURSTON.

21. Mechanics of machinery; the graphical statics of mechanism. Wednesday and Saturday, at 5.40. Professor THURSTON.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Geometry of Position. A study of the subject as developed by projective methods based on the works of von Staudt, Steiner, etc. Professor THURSTON.

41. Graphic Statics. Studied as a part of Applied Mechanics, based on the works of Culmann, Ritter, Koechlin, Chambers, etc. Professor THURSTON.

42. Graphic Statics. Studied as a part of Analytic Mechanics, based on geometry of position. Professor THURSTON.

43. Systems of Projection. A comparative study of the theories and principles of known systems, with their applications to technical drawing and map projection. Professor THURSTON.

44. The History and Development of Technical Drawing from earliest times. Research work. Professor THURSTON.

HISTORY AND POLITICAL SCIENCE.

CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph. D.....*Head Professor of History and Professor of Political Science*

WILLIAM HAMILTON, Ph.D.....*Lecturer in History*

L. RUSSELL ALDEN, A.M.....*Instructor in Mediæval and Modern European History*

HISTORY.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Mediæval History. After a general survey of those conditions of ancient civilization which have been potent in their influence upon later times, this course treats in detail the migration and settlement of the Germanic tribes in the territory of the Empire and the gradual blending of Roman and Teutonic institutions in the modern State. Text-book, lectures, and collateral reading. Tuesday, Thursday, and Friday, at 10.30. Mr. ALDEN.

2. Modern European History. A history of the European States under the new conditions brought into action by the Protestant Revolution, the invention of printing, and the dis-

covery of America to the period of the French Revolution. Text-book, lectures, and reports. Tuesday and Thursday, at 11.30. Mr. ALDEN.

3. English History. A general survey of the whole field of English History, with special reference to political and social development and later industrial and commercial expansion. Lectures, text-books, and reports. Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.30. Professor SWISHER and Mr. ALDEN.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Modern European History. A study of the French Revolution, the political significance of the career of Napoleon, and the subsequent triumph of the principles of the revolution in France, Italy, Spain, and the German States, with incidental reference to the growth of Russia and the situation in Eastern Europe. The work is intended to give in a general way the political and constitutional history of Continental Europe in the nineteenth century. Lectures, examinations, with special subjects assigned for investigation and report. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor SWISHER and Dr. HAMILTON.

21. Contemporaneous European History. A discussion of the political problems at present confronting the more important European States and the significance of these problems to international politics. Lectures, examinations, and collateral readings. Open to students who have completed Course 20. Wednesday and Friday, at 2.30. Professor SWISHER and Dr. HAMILTON.

22. European Diplomatic History from 1815 to 1878. A history of the foreign relations of the European States from the Congress of Vienna to the Congress of Berlin. Open to students who have completed Course 20. One hour. Professor SWISHER.

23. The Rise of the British Empire. The colonial expansion of Great Britain in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. British colonial policy in the nineteenth century. England in Egypt and the East. The problem of imperial federation. Open to students who have completed Course 3. Lectures and examinations. Wednesday and Friday, at 3.30. Professor SWISHER.

24. American Political History. A study of the economic and social conditions of the English colonists in America leading to Revolution. The acquisition of new territory and ma-

terial development under the Federal Constitution of 1789. Industrial differentiation and Civil War, with a study of resulting conditions. Lectures, text-book, and examination. Wednesday and Friday, at 4.50. Professor SWISHER.

25. English Constitutional History Parliamentary privileges developed under the Norman and Plantagenets, arrested under the Tudors, and reasserted under the later Stuarts, with a study of its fuller realization in the reforms of 1832. Lectures and collateral readings. Open to students who have completed Course 3, first half-year. Tuesday and Thursday, at 2.30. Professor SWISHER.

26. American Constitutional History. The development of constitutional institutions during the Colonial period as formulated in the early State Constitutions and the Articles of Confederation. The more fully developed Constitution of 1789, with its interpretation under the pressure of party issues through the period of division and reunion. Lectures and collateral readings. Open to students who have completed Course 24. Two hours, second half-year. Tuesday and Thursday, at 2.30. Professor SWISHER.

27. American Industrial History. An economic interpretation of some of the more distinctive phases of American politics. Open to students who have completed Course 24. Two hours. Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.30. Professor SWISHER.

POLITICAL SCIENCE.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Party Government in the United States. A study of the issues upon which parties are founded, with an examination into party methods as illustrated in political platforms, primaries, nominating conventions, and campaign literature. Open to students who have taken Course 24. Two hours. Wednesday and Friday, at 1.30. Professor SWISHER.

21. Comparative Politics. A comparative study of political methods in the United States and England, France, Germany, and Switzerland. One hour. Monday, at 3.30. Professor SWISHER.

22. The Government of France. An examination of the "organic laws" of the French Republic and their practical operation, with particular emphasis on the points of interest to the student of Comparative Jurisprudence. Designed primarily for students of Diplomacy and Politics, but open to students

in History and Political Science. One hour, first half-year. Professor VEDITZ.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Historical Construction. A discussion of the sciences auxiliary to historical study. The historical materials contained in the great collections of America and Europe and the methods to be employed in the investigation, presentation, and general treatment of historical evidence. The course is designed primarily as an object lesson in the principles of historical criticism for the assistance of graduate students in the preparation of theses. Professor SWISHER.

41. American History from 1820 to 1856. The slavery question in American politics. A study of parties and party issues from the Missouri Compromise to the formation of the Republican party. Professor SWISHER.

42. American History from 1860 to 1883. A constitutional study of the periods of Civil War and Reconstruction. Professor SWISHER.

43. English History from 1603 to 1689. A study of the constitutional issues between Crown and Parliament under the Stuarts through the Revolution of 1689. Professor SWISHER.

44. English History from 1784 to 1885. A history of the reform movement in England from the close of the American Revolution through the second ministry of Gladstone. Professor SWISHER.

45. The History of France from 1789 to 1848. The history of constitutional development in France from the meeting of the States General, in 1789, to the Second Empire. Professor SWISHER and Dr. HAMILTON.

Work in Seminaries. The results of individual research upon assigned topics and reviews of recent political and historical publications by graduate students will be discussed at the weekly seminaries of history and political science.

MATHEMATICS.

JAMES HOWARD GORE, Ph.D. Head Professor
PAUL, NOBLE PECK, A.B. Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

2. Plane and Solid Geometry ; Gore's Plane and Solid Geometry. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40. Mr. PECK.

3. Solid Geometry ; Gore's Plane and Solid Geometry. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, October and November. Mr. PECK.

4. Algebra ; Bowser's College Algebra. Wednesday and Friday, at 5.40. Professor GORE.

5. Algebra ; Bowser's College Algebra. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, December to March. Mr. PECK.

6. Solid Geometry ; Gore's Plane and Solid Geometry. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50, October and November. Mr. PECK.

7. Plane Trigonometry ; Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, April and May. Mr. PECK.

8. Algebra ; Bowser's College Algebra. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50, December to March. Mr. PECK.

9. Spherical Trigonometry ; Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Monday, at 11.30 ; Wednesday, at 11 ; Friday, at 11.30, October and November. Professor GORE.

10. Plane Trigonometry ; Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50, April and May. Mr. PECK.

11. Analytic Geometry ; Nichol's Analytic Geometry. Monday, at 11.30 ; Wednesday, at 11 ; Friday, at 11.30, December to May. Professor GORE.

12. Spherical Trigonometry ; Crockett's Plane and Spherical Trigonometry. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5.40, October and November. Mr. PECK.

14. Analytic Geometry ; Plane and Solid ; Nichol's Analytic Geometry. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5.40, December to May. Mr. PECK.

NOTE.—Courses 2 and 4 are intended for students who desire to review some parts of elementary algebra and plane geometry, in order to obtain that thorough and ready knowledge of these fundamental mathematical studies that is necessary for their proper use in other subjects. These classes are not intended for beginners, and only students who have studied elementary algebra and plane geometry are admitted.

Courses 3, 5, and 7 are designed to occupy one year ; likewise Courses 2 and 4.

Engineering students whose time will permit are advised to

complete during their first year Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry, and Analytic Geometry.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Differential and Integral Calculus ; Taylor. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50, for six months. Professor GORE.

21. Differential and Integral Calculus ; Taylor. Monday, at 9.30, Wednesday, at 9, and Friday, at 9.30, for six months. Professor GORE.

22. Differential Equations ; Osborne. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50, April and May. Professor GORE.

23. Differential Equations. Johnson's Differential Equations. Two hours. Professor GORE.

In all of the above courses the text is supplemented by lectures and the principles emphasized by proposing for solution a large number of problems taken from the best European and American authorities.

While the disciplinary value of the study of mathematics is never lost sight of, the importance of its practical application is insisted upon.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

41. Theory of the Complex Variable. Lectures with reference to Durege and Forsyth. Three hours for four months. Professor GORE.

43. Functions. Lectures with reference to Harkness and Morley, Briot, and Legendre. Three hours for four months. Professor GORE.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERING.

FRANK VAN VLECK, M.E., Ph.D.....*Professor*
EDWARD ADAMS MUIR, B.S.....*Assistant Professor of Graphics*
PHILANDER BETTS, E.E.....*Instructor in Electrical Engineering*
ISAAC ALLISON, B.S., E.E.....*Instructor*

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Machine Design. Proportioning of the following machine parts : Fastenings, toothed and belt gearing, rotating and sliding pieces, bearings, and connecting rods. Two two-hour periods. Thursday and Saturday, at 4.50. Professor MUIR.

2. Kinematics. Nature of mechanisms. Diagrams of the changes of position and speed in mechanisms. Tuesday, at 4.50; Friday, at 5.40. Mr. ALLISON.

3. Boilers. Location, construction, strength, and wear and tear of boilers. Monday and Wednesday, at 4.50, second term. Mr. BETTS.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Thermodynamics. The steam-engine and other heat engines. Monday and Friday, at 5.40. Professor VAN VLECK.

21. Mechanical Technology. Shop visits. Examination of processes and appliances pertaining to pattern-making, molding, casting, forging, and finishing. Two two-hour periods. Mr. BETTS.

22. The Mechanical Engineering of Power Plants. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40. Mr. BETTS.

23. Engine Design. Theory of and calculations for a high-speed steam-engine. Four hours. Professor VAN VLECK.

24. Mechanics of the Machinery of Transmission. Monday, at 4.50, and Wednesday, at 5.40. Professor VAN VLECK.

25. Measurement of Power. Practical work in indicating steam-engines, determining the evaporative efficiency of boilers, etc. Three periods. Mr. BETTS.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Advanced Steam-engine Design. Study of proportions of multi-expansion engines, with analysis of valves and link movements by Zeuner and other diagrams. Compilation of dimensions and attained results by reference to examples of best and recent practice.

41. Explosion Motors. The chemical and physical theory of, with examination into the essentials of the mechanical design, to be followed with a developed series of tests on the large Westinghouse gas-engine, with which the mechanical-electrical laboratory of the University is provided. Professor VAN VLECK.

42. Hydraulic Machinery. Pumps and pumping engines and the "duty" of pumping machinery and plants. Hydraulic-power applications and hydraulic-power transmission.

43. Hydraulic Prime Movers. Use of water under high heads or in large quantities. Study of modern turbines and

high-speed wheels. With a library course, examining into the technical features of large hydraulic-power plants in this country or abroad, for this purpose using the files of the Congressional Library.

This course constitutes one-third of a course devoted to the subject of the engineering of high-power electric transmission plants, and is open to advanced students in either of the Departments of Civil, Electrical, or Mechanical Engineering. The course is distributed in the three departments of Engineering, as follows :

I. Civil Engineering Problems for plants with large hydraulic heads.

Professor PRESSEY, Professor of Civil Engineering.

II. Hydraulic Prime Movers for water under high heads.

Professor VAN VLECK, Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

III. High Potential Electric Transmission.

Professor WOLFF, Professor of Electrical Engineering.

44. Compressed air Machinery. Design of, with consideration of the mechanical and pneumatic principles. Transmission of air, with application in the arts.

45. Marine Machinery. Screw propulsion, design and proportioning of screws for assumed conditions of speed, displacement and horse-power, with examination into the requirements of engine design for merchant and naval vessels. Special needs of machinery and boilers on board ship, as the use of condensers, evaporators, distillers, etc., with study of the reasons for the design of the various types.

46. Ordnance Engineering. 1. Exterior ballistics. 2. Interior ballistics, chemistry, and physics of explosives. 3. Metallurgy of gun steels and practice of heavy forgings. 4. Built-up guns, shrinkage, wire-winding, etc. 5. Gun design, mounts, turrets, rapid-fire and automatic guns. 6. Armor and projectiles. 7. Torpedoes and torpedo tubes.

47. Mechanical Refrigeration. Thermic principles involved in production of cold by expansion. Advantages possessed by use of ammonia, air, and other gases or fluids. Types of machines for these purposes in use.

48. A thesis on a subject to be selected by the student and which must involve original work, indicating that the writer has some power for original design or investigation. The approval of the subject must be given by the Professor of Mechanical Engineering.

METEOROLOGY.

CLEVELAND ABBE, A.M., LL.D. *Professor**First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.*

1. Observational Meteorology. The student keeps a personal diary of the meteorological conditions. The lectures relate to instruments, methods of observing and computing, and graphic presentation of results. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. General Climatology. The lectures relate to the elements of climate; the physical processes explaining climatic phenomena; the theory of probabilities as applied to climatology; the determination of the numerical factors that represent climatological peculiarities. Tuesday and Thursday, at 5.40.

21. Applied Climatology and Meteorology. The lectures present the detailed relations of climate to geology, botany, anthropology, hygiene, navigation, agriculture, and manufacture.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Experimental and Laboratory Work in Meteorology. The lectures treat of the theories of instruments and the laws of atmospheric phenomena, so far as they are susceptible of elucidation by laboratory experiment.

41. Practical Meteorology. The lectures treat of cartography; daily weather charts; methods of predicting the weather for a few days; long-range predictions for seasons; methods of verification; the climates of past geological ages; the methods of reduction and publication.

42. Physical and Theoretical Meteorology. The lectures sketch the present state of our knowledge of atmospheric phenomena as a problem in thermodynamics and hydrodynamics. An extensive course of reading and private study is marked out for the pupil, and his thesis for the degree of Ph.D. must be in the field of physical meteorology.

Courses 21, 40, 41, and 42 embrace two lectures weekly and laboratory work.

PHILOSOPHY.

JAMES MACBRIDE STERRETT, A.M., D.D.....	Head Professor
GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND, L.H.D.....	Professor of <i>Æsthetics</i>
*	Professor
WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D.....	Lecturer
GEORGE S. PAINTER, A.M., Ph.D.....	Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1a. Psychology. The aim is to make this work a preparation for an intelligent study of Ethics and Philosophy. A careful study is made of the phenomena of intellect, feeling, and will as organic processes of the man developing into conscious universal relations. A text-book is used, with lectures, themes, and constant reference to the leading works on Psychology. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, for three months.

1b. Logic. Creighton's or Jevons' Logic is used as a text-book. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, for two months.

1c. Outlines of the History of Greek Philosophy. Text-book and lectures. Monday, at 9.30 ; Wednesday, at 9 ; Friday, at 9.30, for three months.

2. Course parallel to Course 1. Wednesday and Friday, at 4.50.

This elementary course, or an equivalent preparation, required of students for admission to higher courses in Philosophy. Professor STERRETT and Dr. PAINTER.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Historical Ethics. A study of the chief ethical theories ; the members of the class are required to study the text of Aristotle, Kant, Mill, and Spencer, and to hand in well-prepared abstracts of their systems. The class-room work is devoted to a critical exposition of these and other theories by means of lectures and discussions. Wednesday, at 10 ; Friday, at 10.30. First half-year. Professor ———.

21. Theory of Ethics. A critical and constructive theory of Ethics, including a course of lectures on the fundamental postulates, concepts, and principles of Christian Ethics. Wednesday, at 10.00 ; Friday, at 10.30. Second half-year. Professor ———.

* To be elected.

22. Greek Philosophy. Special study of Plato's Republic. Knowledge of Greek is desirable, but not necessary for one taking this course. Lectures, prescribed readings, and theses. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Two hours, second half-year. Professor STERRETT and Dr. PAINTER.

23. History of Modern Philosophy. Lectures, with reports upon assigned readings, and discussions. Two hours, first half-year. Professor ———.

24. Theory of Knowledge. Two hours, first half-year. Professor ———.

25. History of Religions. Historical study of the chief Religions of the World. Text-books, prescribed readings, and theses. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30, first term. Professor STERRETT.

26. Æsthetics. Lectures once a week during the first half-year on the essentials of the Artistic in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Professor RAYMOND.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. The Philosophy of Nature. A critical study of the fundamental concepts of Modern Physical Science. Prescribed readings, reports, and theses; Pearson's Grammar of Science; Stallo's Concepts and Theories of Modern Physics; Ward's Naturalism and Agnosticism; Holman's Matter, Energy, Force, and Work; Sterrett's Freedom of Authority. Monday, at 10.30; Wednesday, at 10, first half-year. Professor STERRETT.

41. The Critical Philosophy of Kant. Kant's Critique of the Pure Reason and the Prolegomena. Knowledge of German necessary. Two hours, first half-year. Professor STERRETT.

42. The Philosophy of Hegel. The Logik. Knowledge of German necessary. Two hours, first half-year. Professor STERRETT.

Courses 41 and 42 are given in alternate years.

43. Metaphysics. The fundamental problems of Philosophy, Materialism, Idealism, Pantheism, Theism. Taylor's Elements of Metaphysics. Royce's The World and the Individual. Haldane's Pathway to Reality. Advanced Course. Two hours, second half-year. Professor STERRETT.

44. The Philosophy of Religion. Open to those who have taken Courses 41 and 42 and 25. Hegel's Philosophie der Religion. Sterrett's Studies in Hegel's Philosophy of Religion.

Dorner's *Gründriss der Religionsphilosophie*. Two hours. Professor STERRETT.

45. The Philosophy of History. A course for graduate work. Conferences, prescribed readings, and thesis throughout the year. Dr. HARRIS.

46. Ten lectures on the Philosophy of History, supplemented by a syllabus of prescribed readings, with theses and examination. Open to students who have taken at least Courses 22 and 23 in Philosophy and prescribed courses in History. Second term. Dr. HARRIS.

47. *Æsthetics*. *Æsthetics*, considered philosophically, historically, and practically. The Nature of Beauty. Art, as distinguished from Science and Religion, and as representing both material appearances and human thoughts and emotions. Artistic Composition, as determined by the requirements of Nature and of Mind, whether manifested in special characteristics of form like Rhythm, Proportion, and Harmony of Tone or Color, or in the general themes developed in Music, Poetry, Painting, Sculpture, and Architecture. Conferences, prescribed readings, and thesis. Professor RAYMOND.

48. The Theory of the State. Lectures and collateral reading and conferences. Two hours, second half-year. Professor

49. The Society of Philosophical Inquiry, of which the Head Professor of Philosophy is president, meets every Tuesday during the year. Work for graduates can be arranged in this connection to count a full course for the year.

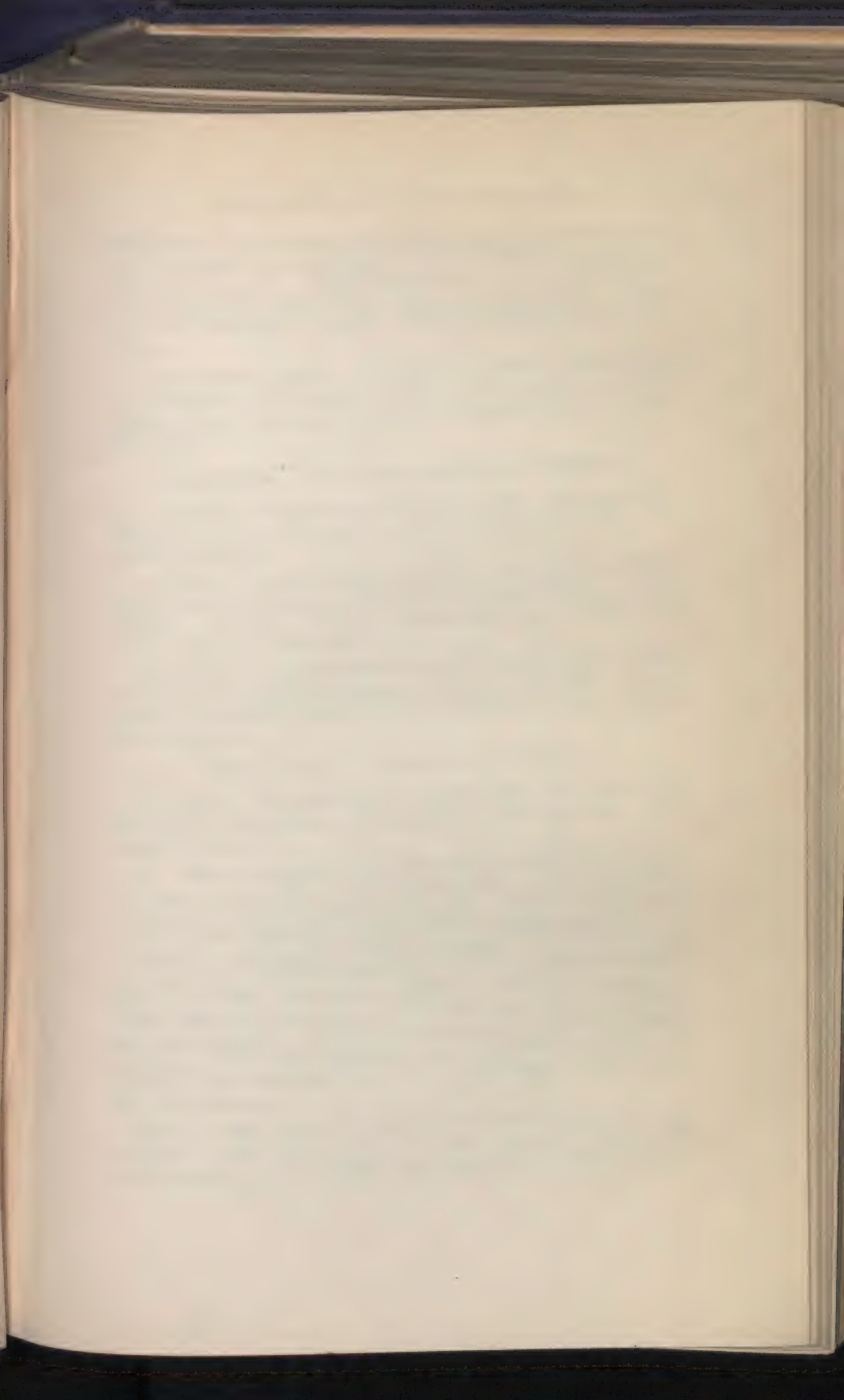
PHYSICS.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, Ph.D.....Head Professor
EDGAR BUCKINGHAM, Ph.D.....Lecturer on Thermodynamics
OSCAR QUICK, A.M.....Instructor

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. General Physics. A recitation and lecture course, embracing the fundamental principles of mechanics, sound, heat, light, and electricity. The lectures are illustrated by experiments. Plane trigonometry is used in the course, and only students who have competed or are studying a college course in trigonometry are admitted. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. Professor HODGKINS.

2. Laboratory Physics. A selected series of experiments, mainly quantitative. This course is designed to familiarize the



student with the ordinary methods of exact experimentation, and to extend the knowledge of the principles of physics as gained in Course 1. This course is taken by Bachelor of Arts students who elect Course 1. Two two-hour periods. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Professor HODGKINS and Mr. QUICK.

3. Laboratory Physics. Similar to Course 2, and required of all Bachelor of Science students. Two two-hour periods. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Professor HODGKINS and Mr. QUICK.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Sound. A lecture and laboratory course. Three periods. Monday, at 10.30; Wednesday, at 10; Friday, at 10.30. Professor HODGKINS.

21. Heat. A lecture and laboratory course, based on Preston's Theory of Heat and Maxwell's Theory of Heat. Three periods. Monday, at 11.30; Wednesday, at 11; Friday, at 11.30. Professor HODGKINS.

22. Light. A lecture and laboratory course, based on Preston's Theory of Light and Schuster's Theory of Optics. Three periods. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5.40. Professor HODGKINS.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. Light. Advanced study, experimental and mathematical, of some one branch of the subject. Three periods. Professor HODGKINS.

41. Thermodynamics. The first term is devoted to the development of the theory and usual methods of thermodynamics for systems devoid of passive resistances. The second term is occupied with applications to problems in Physics and Physical Chemistry. Among the subjects discussed the following may be mentioned: Thermal properties of fluids, specific and latent heats, the plug experiment; change of state, heterogeneous dissociation, the phase rule; reactions in gas mixtures, homogeneous dissociation, theory of gas and other explosive engines; electromotive forces; thermodynamic properties of bodies in the electric or magnetic field; laws of radiation. Two hours. Dr. BUCKINGHAM.

Students who desire to specialize in physics should take Courses 1 and 2 or 3 in the first year, and should also study mathematics. In the second year one of the courses, 20, 21,

or 22, may be taken; in the third year the two remaining courses may be taken. In order to do this, calculus should be studied during the second year.

The Physical Laboratory is open from 9.30 a. m. to 10 p. m., giving students opportunity to do extra work.

ROMANCE LANGUAGES.

GEORGE N. HENNING, A.M. Head Professor
OSCAR L. KEITH, A.M. Instructor

FRENCH.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Grammar, composition, drill in pronunciation. Fraser and Squair's French Grammar. Translation and reading of nineteenth century fiction and history. (400-500 pages.) For beginners. Monday, at 10.30; Wednesday, at 10; Friday, at 10.30. Mr. KEITH.
2. Parallel with Course 1. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at, 5.40. Mr. KEITH.
3. Grammar, composition, conversation. Fraser and Squair's French Grammar. Translation and reading. Daudet, *Trois Contes*; A. Dumas, fils, *la Question d'argent*; Mérimée, *Colomba*; A. France, *Sylvestre Bonnard*; Sarcey, *le Siège de Paris*; Coppée, *le Pater*; Molière, *l'Avaro*. For outside reading, Zeller, *Richelieu*, or *Henri IV*. (About 1,000 pages.) Open to students who have passed in Course 1 or 2, or have fulfilled the admission requirements in Elementary French. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 3.30. Professor HENNING.
4. Parallel with Course 3. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50. Mr. KEITH.
6. General survey of French literature, seventeenth to nineteenth centuries; Warren's French Prose of the Seventeenth Century, Canfield's French Lyrics, Lacombe's *Petite Histoire du peuple français*, Crane's *la Société française au XVII^e siècle*, Corneille, Molière, La Fontaine, Racine, St. Simon, Montesquieu, Marivaux, Voltaire, Buffon, Rousseau, Beaumarchais, Hugo, Musset, Michelet, Balzac, Augier, Maupassant, Pailleron. (About 1,600 pages.) Translation, analyses of works read, collateral reading and reports thereon, lectures on literature, philology and history. Composition. Grandgent's Selections for French Composition. Open to students who have

passed in Course 3 or 4, or have fulfilled the admission requirements in Advanced French. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 2.30. Professor HENNING.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

Courses in this group are open to students who have passed in Course 6, or who otherwise satisfy the instructor of their fitness to take them.

21. Seventeenth century literature ; history, philosophy, criticism, memoirs, letters, eloquence, drama, fiction, poetry. Balzac, Descartes, Pascal, La Rochefoucauld, La Bruyère, Boileau, St. Simon, Mme. de Sévigné, Bossuet, Corneille, Racine, Molière, Fénelon, Malherbe, La Fontaine, etc. Translation, collateral reading and reports thereon, lectures on literature and history. Thesis. Not given in 1905-06. Given in 1906-07.

23. Eighteenth century literature ; history, philosophy, criticism, letters, drama, fiction, poetry. Montesquieu, Diderot, Rousseau, Voltaire, Marivaux, Destouches, Sedaine, Beaumarchais, Bernardin de St. Pierre, André Chénier, etc. Translation, collateral reading and reports thereon, lectures on literature and history. Thesis. Given in 1905-06. Not given in 1906-07. Tuesday and Thursday, at 9.30. Professor HENNING.

25. Nineteenth century literature ; history, philosophy, criticism, memoirs, travels, fiction, drama, lyric poetry. Thierry, Michelet, Mignet, Thiers, Taine, Sainte-Beuve, Brunetière, France, Lemaître, Renan, Gautier, Mme. de Staël, Chateaubriand, Dumas père, Hugo, George Sand, Mérimée, Balzac, Flaubert, Daudet, Maupassant, Loti, de Musset, Dumas fils, Augier, Maeterlinck, Rostand, Lamartine, de Vigny, the Romantic poets, the Parnassians, the Symbolists, etc. Translation, collateral reading and reports thereon, lectures on literature and history. Thesis. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11.30. Professor HENNING.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

43. Old French and philology. Darmesteter's Historical French Grammar. La Chanson de Roland, etc. Professor HENNING.

47. The comedies of Molière. Professor HENNING.

SPANISH.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Grammar, composition. Hills and Ford's Spanish Grammar. Translation and reading of nineteenth century fiction and drama. (About 700 pages.) Not open to first-year students. Open only to students who have had at least one year of French or Latin. Students may not elect Spanish and Italian in the same year. Mr. KEITH.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. Translation and reading of nineteenth and seventeenth century works; history, fiction, drama, lyric poetry. (About 1,000 pages.) Lectures on literature and history. Open to students who have passed in Course 1 with at least the grade of C, or who otherwise satisfy the instructors of their fitness to take the course. Given in 1905-06. Not given in 1906-07. Tuesday and Thursday, at 10.30. Professor HENNING.

ITALIAN.

First Section. Primarily for Undergraduates.

1. Grammar, composition. Grandgent's Italian Grammar. Translation and reading of nineteenth century fiction and drama. (500-600 pages.) Not open to first-year students. Open only to students who have had at least one year of French or Latin. Students may not elect Spanish and Italian in the same year. Not given in 1905-06. Given in 1906-07.

ZOOLOGY.

THEODORE NICHOLAS GILL, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D. Professor
PAUL BARTSCH, M.S. Professor
EVELYN G. MITCHELL, A.B. Assistant

1. Systematic Zoölogy. I. Invertebrates. This includes lectures and laboratory work. The lectures in their scope cover all the branches of Invertebrates, and correlated with these lectures is the study and dissection of typical specimens in each group. This course is intended to familiarize the student with biological characters, classificatory laws, and the general principles of evolution.

Lecture, one hour; laboratory, one two-hour period. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 5.40. Professor BARTSCH and Miss MITCHELL.

2. Systematic Zoölogy. II. Vertebrates. This includes lectures and laboratory work. The lectures will cover the various branches of Vertebrata and correlated with these is the study and dissection of typical specimens of each group. Open only to students having completed Course 1. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4.50. Professor BARTSCH and Miss MITCHELL.

Second Section. For Undergraduates and Graduates.

20. A Laboratory Course in Histology. This course is designed to acquaint the students with histological technique as well as the minute structure of the various organs composing the body of animals. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday. Professor BARTSCH.

21. Physiology. This includes lectures and laboratory work and should follow Course 3. A systematic course embracing lectures and laboratory work. The lectures are illustrated with lantern slides showing the home life of birds. The laboratory work consists in classifying bird skins, of which the University possesses an excellent series.

22. Ornithology. Special attention is directed to the study of the birds of the District of Columbia, and frequent field excursions are made to familiarize the student with the haunts and habits of these forms.

Lecture, one hour; laboratory, one two-hour period. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor BARTSCH.

25. Special courses for teachers in the public schools and others desiring to take up special or advanced lines of work may be arranged upon consultation with the professor.

The collections of the United States National Museum and the Smithsonian Institution are consulted in connection with all these courses.

Third Section. Primarily for Graduates.

40. A general course of lectures on the principles of zoölogy, including a consideration of the philosophy, the methods of investigation, and the systems of zoölogy as determined by comparative anatomy. The lectures are supplemented by work in the laboratory, embracing histology, microtomy, and dissection. The student is required to take up some subject or group for original investigation. The facilities and collections of the United States National Museum may be made use of. Professor GILL.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are conducted under the following rules of the Board of Trustees:

Examinations for degrees shall close at least three weeks before the end of the scholastic year, and the names of all candidates for degrees who have passed a successful examination shall be officially reported to the President at least two weeks before the date of the commencement.

No student shall be admitted to an examination for promotion from a lower to a higher class or to a final examination who is in arrears for tuition and whose name has not been certified by the Assistant Treasurer to the professors proposing to hold an examination. Professors and instructors will require students entering such examinations to present their cards of admission from the Assistant Treasurer before permitting them to be examined.

LIBRARY FACILITIES.

A well-equipped reference library and reading-room is open to students from 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. It contains encyclopædias, dictionaries, standard works in the various departments of study comprised under University subjects, and the leading literary and scientific magazines and reviews.

The Library of Congress is steadily perfecting its collections of standard works in the various branches of university study, and advanced and graduate students are there given every facility for pursuing their investigations. The Public Library of the District of Columbia is being rapidly equipped with books of especial importance to students, and its facilities are available under the most favorable conditions. Under certain restrictions, the libraries of the governmental departments may also be utilized. All these libraries are within easy reach of the University.

TEACHERS' COURSES.

COMMITTEE IN CHARGE.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, *Chairman*.

WILLIAM A. WILBUR.

MITCHELL CARROLL.

For some years the University has opened certain of its courses which relate to those given in the public schools to teachers in the public schools of Washington, and two years ago a regular system was inaugurated, to be carried into effect

annually, in coöperation with the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia.

For 1904-05 the following courses were offered :

Archæology, Classical. A study of the architecture and sculpture of Greece and Rome. Monday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor CARROLL.

English. The development of the English novel, with critical studies of selected works, including some contemporary fiction. Monday and Friday, at 5.40. Professor WILBUR.

History. European history since the close of the French Revolution as an introductory study to contemporaneous politics. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor SWISHER.

Constitutional Law. A study of the Constitution of the United States and of litigation arising under it. Wednesday and Friday, at 5.40. Justice HARLAN.

For 1905-06 the following courses are offered :

Æsthetics. The essentials of the artistic in music, poetry, painting, sculpture, and architecture. Friday, at 4.50, for first half-year. Professor RAYMOND.

Archæology, Classical. Private and public life of the Greeks and Romans. Monday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor CARROLL.

Architecture. A history of renaissance architecture down to modern times. Monday and Friday, at 4.50. Professor ASH.

Economics. An introductory course dealing with the nature and scope of economic science; the evolution and nature of human wants; the concept of value; the determination of price; the factors and methods of production; the movement of products, and the principles underlying the present system of wealth distribution. Tuesday and Thursday, at 3.30. Professor VEDITZ.

English. The development of the English novel, with critical studies of selected works, including some contemporary fiction. Monday and Friday, at 5.40. Professor WILBUR.

History. A critical study of the French Revolution and the later progress toward constitutional government in France and the other Continental States. Tuesday and Thursday, at 4.50. Professor SWISHER and Dr. HAMILTON.

Law, Constitutional. A study of the Constitution of the United States and of litigation arising under it. Wednesday and Friday, at 5.40, for first half-year. Justice HARLAN.

Fifteen teachers will be admitted to each of these four courses on registration without fee. Regular attendance is expected. Notes are to be taken and essays prepared, which are to be submitted when called for. Certificates may be issued on the work done, but a nominal fee will be charged for such certificates.

Application for registration tickets should be made to Mr. A. T. Stuart, Superintendent of Schools.

FEES.

1. Matriculation fee (payable only on first entry into the University)	\$5
2. Library fee, per annum	2
3. Tuition fees, regular courses, per annum :	
(a) For ten hours (undergraduate)	100
(b) For eleven or twelve hours (undergraduate)	110
(c) For thirteen or more hours	125
(d) For a Master's or an Engineering degree, following a Baccalaureate degree, payable during first year of attendance	100
(e) For a Doctor's degree, following a Master's or an Engineering degree, payable \$100 during each of the first two years of attendance	200
(f) For a Doctor's degree, following a Baccalaureate degree, payable \$100 during each of the first three years of attendance	300
4. Tuition fees, special courses, per annum :	
(a) For one hour per week throughout the year	15
(b) For each additional hour, including the ninth	10
(c) For the following special courses, not taken by candidates for a degree, each	40
Architecture Courses 37 and 38.	
Chemistry Course 4 (Assaying).	
(d) For special graduate courses, not taken by candidates for a degree, each	40

5. In determining tuition fees, three hours of laboratory work in Chemistry and Architecture and two hours of laboratory work in other subjects count as one hour.
6. The minimum tuition fee is \$15
7. Laboratory material and deposit fees, per course :
- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------|----|
| Chemistry, Course 7 ($\frac{1}{2}$ session): | |
| Material fee | 5 |
| Deposit for breakage | 5 |
| Mineralogy ($\frac{1}{2}$ session): | |
| Material fee | 5 |
| Botany laboratory courses, each : | |
| Material fee | 10 |
| Chemistry, Course 2 or 3 : | |
| Material fee | 10 |
| Deposit for breakage | 10 |
| Electrical Engineering laboratory courses, each : | |
| Material fee | 10 |
| Physics, Course 2 or 3 : | |
| Material fee | 10 |
| Zoölogy, Course 1, 20, or 21 : | |
| Material fee | 10 |
| Chemistry, Course 4 (Assaying): | |
| Material fee | 20 |
| Chemistry laboratory courses, except 2, 3, 4 and 7, each : | |
| Material fee | 25 |
| Deposit for breakage | 25 |
8. Fee for a certificate under the seal of the University. 2
9. Fee for graduation with diploma 10
10. Auditors are admitted to lecture courses for the regular tuition fees, but are not permitted to take active part in the work of the classes and will not be allowed credit, in a subsequent course of studies leading to a degree, for attendance as Auditors. No matriculation or library fee is charged.

NOTE.—Deposit fees are required to cover breakage of apparatus during the course. The amount of such fees paid in excess of the breakage will be returned.

The amount of fees is fixed by the Registrar at the time of registration in accordance with the foregoing schedule, and no change will be made therein excepting in case of a change in or withdrawal from a course of studies, and then only upon

notice in due form and from the end of the current quarter session in which such change or withdrawal shall be approved. Applications for admission to change or withdraw from a course of studies should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Registrar.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees are to be paid to the Assistant Treasurer. Tuition fees are payable quarterly in advance. Matriculation, library and laboratory fees are payable in full in advance.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

The price of table board and rooms varies according to locality. Good accommodations may be secured at some distance from the University building for two hundred dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. In the neighborhood adjacent to the University, by reason of its nearness to the heart of the best business section of the city, prices range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. Students frequently form clubs for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the cost of living. A register of approved boarding-houses is kept by the Assistant Treasurer, who will gladly furnish information in relation thereto, or in connection with any other matters conducive to the comfort of students seeking a residence in the city of Washington.

HONORABLE DISMISSION.

An honorable dismission will always be granted to any student in good standing who may desire to withdraw from the University.

For catalogues, application blanks and further information address

OTIS D. SWETT, *Registrar,*
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

Department of Medicine.

I. FACULTY OF MEDICINE.

(Arranged, with the exception of the President and the Dean, in the several groups in order of collegiate seniority.)

- *CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D., PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
*WILLIAM F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D., Dean, Professor of Hygiene and
Assistant Professor of Practical Anatomy
*J. FORD THOMPSON, M.D., Professor of Surgery
*ALBERT F. A. KING, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Professor of Obstetrics and
Dean Emeritus of the Faculty
GEORGE N. ACKER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Pediatrics and
of Clinical Medicine
HENRY C. YARROW, M.D., Professor of Dermatology
*D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D., Professor of Anatomy and
of Clinical Ophthalmology
*WILLIAM P. CARR, M.D., Professor of Physiology and
of Clinical Surgery
*STERLING RUFFIN, M.D., Professor of Theory and Practice of
Medicine and of Clinical Medicine
WILLIAM K. BUTLER, A.M., M.D., Professor of Ophthalmology
THOMAS E. MCARDLE, A.M., M.D., Professor of Minor Surgery
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, A.B., M.D., Professor of Clinical Surgery
*CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE, Ph.D., Professor of Chemistry
and Toxicology
CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D., Professor of Laryngology and Otology
GEORGE WYTHE COOK, M.D., Professor of Clinical Medicine
*J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D., Professor of Gynecology
*THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and
Therapeutics and of Clinical Medicine
A. R. SHANDS, M.D., Professor of Orthopedic Surgery
*JAMES CARROLL, M.D., Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology
RANDOLPH B. CARMICHAEL, M.D., Professor of Clinical Dermatology
FRANCIS P. HAGNER, M.D., Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary
Surgery and Venereal Diseases
JOHN B. NICHOLS, M.D., Professor of Histology
WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, M.D., LL.M., Professor of Medical
Jurisprudence
ALBERT L. STAVELEY, M.D., Clinical Professor of Gynecology
WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D., Professor of Mental Diseases

FRANCIS P. MORGAN, A.B., M.D.....	Lecturer on Materia Medica
EDWARD E. MORSE, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Obstetrics
EDWARD G. SEIBERT, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
B. L. HARDIN, M.D.....	Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis
JULIAN M. CABELL, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Obstetrics
D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Histology
C. S. WHITE, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Physiology
J. F. MITCHELL, M.D.....	Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology
JOSEPH M. HELLER, M.D.....	Lecturer on Diseases of the Tropics
JOHN R. WELLINGTON, M.D....	Assistant Professor of Clinical Surgery
SAMUEL H. GREENE, JR., M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
HOMER S. MEDFORD, M.D.....	Instructor in Obstetrics
L. H. REICHELDERFER, M.D.....	Instructor in Medicine
EDGAR P. COPELAND, M.D....	Instructor in Surgery
J. L. RIGGLES, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
H. C. MACATEE, M.D....	Instructor in Medicine and Clinical
G. BROWN MILLER, M.D.....	Instructor in Gynecology
GEORGE M. RUFFIN, M.D.....	Instructor in Anatomy
THOMAS M. PRICE, Ph.D.....	Instructor in Bio-Chemistry
EUGENE LE MERLE, M.D.....	Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases and Assistant Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology
L. H. TAYLOR, M.D.....	Instructor in Clinical Medicine
HENRY R. ELLIOTT, M.D.....	Instructor in Physiology
WALTER H. MERRILL, M.D.....	Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics
T. S. D. GRASTY, M.D.....	Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology
H. H. DONNALLY, M.D.....	Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology
O. A. M. MCKIMMIE, M.D.....	Clinical Instructor in Laryngology and Ophthalmology
H. S. DYE, M.D.....	Clinical Instructor in Laryngology and Ophthalmology
VIRGIL B. JACKSON, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
EDWARD ELLIOTT RICHARDSON, M.D., M.S.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy and Assistant Instructor in Clinical Gynecology
R. M. LITTLE, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
H. W. LAWSON, M.D., B.S.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
JOSEPH D. ROGERS, M.D.....	Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy
THOMAS C. HOLLOWAY, M.D.....	Assistant Instructor in Physiology
HENRY M. JEWETT, M.D.....	Assistant Instructor in Histology
C. L. DAVIS, M.D.....	Assistant Instructor in Histology
J. LAWN THOMPSON, M.D.....	Assistant in Minor Surgery
ARTHUR COMPTON.....	Librarian
THOMAS H. LEGG.....	Librarian

* Indicates member of Executive Faculty.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

III

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

VISITING STAFF.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M.D.	Visiting Surgeon
W. P. CARR, M.D.	Visiting Surgeon
STERLING RUFFIN, M.D.	Visiting Physician
THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D.	Visiting Physician
GEORGE N. ACKER, M.D.	Visiting Physician
A. F. A. KING, A.M., M.D., LL.D.	Visiting Obstetrician
JULIAN M. CABELL, M.D.	Associate Visiting Obstetrician
E. E. MORSE, M.D.	Associate Visiting Obstetrician
HENRY C. YARROW, M.D.	Visiting Dermatologist
D. KERFOOT SHUTE, M.D.	Visiting Ophthalmologist
W. K. BUTLER, M.D.	Associate Visiting Ophthalmologist
CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D.	Visiting Laryngologist
J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D.	Visiting Gynecologist
JAMES CARROLL, M.D.	Pathologist

OUT-PATIENT DEPARTMENT.

SURGICAL DISPENSARY.

A. R. SHANDS, M.D.	Chief Surgeon
J. L. RIGGLES, M.D.	Surgeon
R. S. BEALE, M.D.	Surgeon
T. S. D. GRASTY, M.D.	Surgeon
B. L. MASON, M.D.	Surgeon

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

B. L. HARDIN, M.D.	Chief Physician
E. P. COPELAND, M.D.	Physician
W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D.	Physician
S. H. GREENE, JR., M.D.	Physician
H. C. MACATEE, M.D.	Physician
GEORGE M. RUFFIN, M.D.	Physician
THOMAS DOWLING, M.D.	Physician

GYNECOLOGICAL DISPENSARY.

J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D.	Chief Gynecologist
G. BROWN MILLER, M.D.	Gynecologist
A. B. HOOE, M.D.	Gynecologist
V. B. JACKSON, M.D.	Gynecologist
D. W. PRENTISS, M.D.	Gynecologist

EAR, THROAT, AND NOSE DISPENSARY.

CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D.	Chief Surgeon
E. G. SEIBERT, M.D.	Surgeon
O. A. M. MCKIMMIE, M.D.	Surgeon

GENITO-URINARY DISPENSARY.

FRANCIS R. HAGNER, M.D.	Chief Surgeon
HENRY R. ELLIOTT, M.D.	Surgeon

EYE DISPENSARY.

D. KERFOOT SHUTE, M.D.	Chief Surgeon
E. G. SEIBERT, M.D.	Surgeon

SKIN DISEASE DISPENSARY.

HENRY C. YARROW, M.D.	Chief Surgeon
RANDOLPH B. CARMICHAEL, M.D.	Surgeon

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The Department of Medicine of the George Washington University is, in the chronological order of its establishment, the seventeenth Medical School in the United States. The first course of lectures began in March, 1825. For many years the school was known as the National Medical College; subsequently as the Department of Medicine of the Columbian University. By virtue of an Act of Congress, approved January 23, 1904, the Columbian University changed its name to "The George Washington University."

When first established, and for many years subsequent, this school, like most others in this country, gave only a two years' course of five months each. In 1878 the course was lengthened by the establishment of a Spring Session, devoted to lectures in certain special subjects. In 1879 the course was lengthened to seven months and attendance upon three annual sessions required; in 1893 attendance upon four regular courses was made obligatory upon all candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The present course of instruction for the degree of Doctor of Medicine extends through four years of eight months each. In order to increase the facilities for actual bedside teaching, the University Hospital was established in 1898 and made a part of the Department of Medicine. In 1902 the old building, in which the exercises were held since 1867, gave place to the present enlarged and commodious building.

The academic year begins on the last Wednesday in September and ends on the first Wednesday in June. The next session, the eighty-fifth, will begin September 27, 1905, and will end June 6, 1906. Students must register their names promptly at the Registrar's office at the beginning of the session, in order

that their time of study shall count as a full year. Examinations are held at the conclusion of the instruction in each subject; examinations are written, oral, and practical, so far as the nature of the subjects permit. Degrees are conferred at Commencement, the first Wednesday in June, and at the Winter Convocation, February 22.

For catalogues and other information address either the Registrar of the University or the Dean of the Department of Medicine, The George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for matriculation must show that they are fitted by previous education to study medicine. For this purpose they must present a satisfactory certificate of their attainments from an approved school or college, or they must pass an examination.

Beginning with the session of 1909-10, all candidates for matriculation will be required to present evidence of such proficiency in Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry as will enable them to pursue the courses in Organic and Physiological Chemistry given in the Department of Medicine. Candidates unable to present such evidence must submit to an examination.

Candidates are admitted without examination:

(1) Upon presenting a diploma or certificate of a reputable college conferring on them the degree of A.B. or B.S., or an equivalent degree in the arts and sciences.

(2) Upon presenting a diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school, academy, or preparatory school approved by the University as maintaining an adequate standard.

(3) Upon presenting a certificate of admission to the freshman class of a reputable college.

(4) Upon presenting a medical student's certificate issued by a State board.

(5) Upon presenting a certificate of admission to another medical school approved by the University as maintaining an adequate standard.

Candidates unable to comply with the foregoing requirements are admitted upon passing an examination based upon the general requirement for admission to the Freshman Class of the Department of Arts and Sciences of the University, which is a four-year high-school course, or its equivalent. This examination comprises subjects selected from the annexed list equal to 15 units. For admission to the Department of Medicine eight (8) of the 15 units are required in the following subjects:

	Units.
English	3
Mathematics	3
Physics	1
Latin	1
Total	8

The other 7 units may be selected from the other subjects. A unit is considered the equivalent of one year's high-school work in a subject.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

English :	Units.
(a) Grammar	1
(b) Rhetoric and Composition	1
(c) Literature—a knowledge of the form, subject-matter, and literary history of prescribed works is required	1

The following are the works prescribed for 1905-06: Burke's Speech on Conciliation, Macaulay's Essay on Addison, Macaulay's Essay on Milton, Milton's L'Allegro, Il Penseroso, Comus, and Lycidas; Shakespeare's Macbeth. Equivalent reading may be offered.

Latin :	Units.
(a) Elementary Grammar	1
(b) Cæsar's Commentaries, Books I-IV	1
Greek :	
(a) Elementary Grammar	1
(b) Xenophon or Homer	1
Modern Languages :	
(a) French, translation of easy prose	1
(b) German, translation of easy prose	1
History :	
United States	1
English	1
Roman	1
Greek	1
General	1
Mathematics :	
(a) Algebra through quadratics	1½
(b) Plane Geometry	1
(c) Plane Trigonometry	½
Sciences :	
Physics	1
Chemistry	1
Astronomy	½
Biology	1

	Units.
Geology	$\frac{1}{2}$
Botany	1
Physical Geography	$\frac{1}{2}$
Physiology	$\frac{1}{2}$

For the benefit of the candidate it may be stated that the scope of the different subjects is that comprised in standard high-school text-books.

Candidates may offer other subjects than those stated in the foregoing list of subjects, and if they are acceptable examinations will be arranged. A candidate may offer certificates of an approved school for work done in any of the foregoing subjects, and will be credited with the units represented by such work. A candidate failing to pass in two of the subjects of his examination may be admitted to the first year upon the condition that he make up the deficiency before entering the second-year class. The examinations are conducted by examiners appointed by the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia.

As the laws relating to the preliminary educational qualifications required of students of medicine differ in many of the States of the Union, candidates are advised to make themselves familiar with the provisions of the medical statutes of the States in which they contemplate applying for license to practice. Attention to this precaution may save future embarrassment.

Examinations for admission to the first-year medical class will be held in Hall No. 2 of the Department of Medicine in June and in September.

The following is the schedule for both examinations:

- June 5 and September 25, 10 a. m., English.
- June 6 and September 22, 10 a. m., Mathematics.
- June 7 and September 23, 10 a. m., Physics.
- June 8 and September 22, 1 p. m., Latin.
- *June 9 and September 26, 10 a. m., Electives.
- *June 9 and September 26, 1 p. m., Electives.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS FROM OTHER SCHOOLS.

Students of other recognized and approved medical schools may be admitted to this school as follows:

Those qualified to enter the second year of their own school may be admitted to the second-year class of this school; those qualified to enter the third year of their own school to the third

* Subjects to be announced on first day.

year of this school, and those qualified to enter the fourth year of their own school to the fourth year of this school, provided, however, that the subjects pursued by the applicants in their previous year or years are reasonably equivalent to those required in the same year or years of this school, and that the requirements for advancement from class to class are the equivalent of those in this school. Applicants may be required to submit to examination in all the subjects pursued by the previous class of this school.

ADVANCED STANDING.

No advanced standing can be given for degrees of A.B. or B.S. or for degrees in Dentistry, Veterinary Medicine, or Pharmacy.

Students holding degrees in Arts, Science, or Philosophy, who in the course of study for their degrees have pursued studies in chemistry, physiology, anatomy, histology, bacteriology, or pathology, equivalent to the courses in these subjects in this school, may upon satisfactory evidence of their proficiency be credited with such work, provided an equivalent amount of work be taken in some other subjects to be approved by the Faculty.

SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Students, approved by the Dean, not candidates for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, may be admitted without examination to pursue any course they may elect. Such courses cannot, however, be subsequently considered as time spent in the course for the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Nor can such students enter upon the regular medical course without complying with all the regular requirements for admission.

WITHDRAWALS.

A certificate of work actually done will be given to any student wishing to withdraw or transfer to some other school during the session. Written notice of such withdrawal or transfer must be filed with the Dean at the time of requesting the certificate, and the student must have paid all fees and dues chargeable against him up to the end of the quarter in which he withdraws.

CLASSIFICATION OF STUDENTS.

Students are divided into four classes, according to their proficiency, and the time spent, viz., first year, second year, third year, and fourth year. Students cannot advance to a higher

class unless they pass the examinations in the major subjects of the class in which they are registered, and they can be conditioned in not more than two minor subjects. Students failing in a major subject and not more than two minor subjects will be permitted at the fall examination in September a reëxamination in the subjects in which they fail. The Faculty may dismiss any student from the school, if in its judgment such student be deemed an unsuitable person, intellectually or otherwise, for the profession of medicine.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

A change in the arrangement of the subjects of the curriculum goes into effect with the session of 1905-06. This change is made in order to secure a more logical correlation of the subjects, enabling the student to devote his time to better advantage.

A schedule showing in detail the hours of recitation, etc., is preparing and will be issued as soon as completed. The aggregate for the four years is not less than 4,000 hours.

The subjects studied in each year are shown in the following table :

First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
Histology.	Organic and Physiological Chemistry.	Practice.	Clinical Medicine.
Anatomy.	Bacteriology.	Surgery.	Clinical Obstetrics.
Physiology.	Pathology.	Obstetrics.	Clinical Surgery.
General Chemistry.	Materia Medica.	Therapeutics.	Laryngology.
	Hygiene.	Gynecology.	Otology.
	Clinical Microscopy.	Clinics.	Ophthalmology.
	Physical Diagnosis.		Dermatology.
			Psychiatry.
			Pediatrics.

The general order of study is as follows :

First year, first half. Histology, Anatomy, Lectures on General Chemistry.

First year, second half. General Chemistry, Physiology.

Second year, first half. Organic and Physiological Chemistry, Bacteriology.

Second year, second half. Pathology, Materia Medica and Pharmacology, Hygiene, Clinical Microscopy, Physical Diagnosis.

During the third year Therapeutics, Surgery, Obstetrics, Practice, and Gynecology are studied.

The greater part of the fourth year is devoted to clinical work in the hospitals. During this year, however, general instruction is also given in Mental Diseases, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Laryngology, and Otology. Not less than 1,000 hours of clinical work is required.

OPTIONAL FIVE-YEAR COURSE.

Beginning with the session of 1905-06 a five-year optional course is offered. In this course the subjects, selected from the regular four-year course, are as follows:

First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.	Fifth year.
Anatomy.	Physiological and Organic	Bacteriology.	Practice.	Clinical Medicine.
Histology.	Chemistry.	Pathology.	Surgery.	Clinical Obstetrics.
General Chemistry.	Physiology.	Hygiene.	Obstetrics.	Clinical Surgery.
	Materia Medica.	Therapeutics.	Gynecology.	Laryngology.
		Clinical Microscopy.		Otology.
				Ophthalmology.
				Dermatology.
				Psychiatry.
				Pediatrics.

This course requires an average of not less than 800 hours annually.

Examinations are held at the end of each course. Subsequently recitations are had in each subject in order that the knowledge acquired may be kept fresh in mind. A general examination is held at the end of the fourth year, for the optional course at the end of the fifth year.

ANATOMY.

D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D.....	<i>Professor of Anatomy</i>
W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Practical Anatomy</i>
GEO. B. HEINECKE, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
VIRGIL B. JACKSON, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
E. E. RICHARDSON, M.D., M.S. . . .	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
S. H. GREENE, JR., M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Anatomy</i>
J. L. RIGGLES, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Anatomy</i>
R. M. LITTLE, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
GEO. M. RUFFIN, M.D.	<i>Instructor in Anatomy</i>
H. W. LAWSON, M.D	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>
JOS. D. RODGERS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy</i>

The course in Anatomy is given in a series of lectures, demonstrations, recitations from text-books, and practical laboratory work. The purpose of the lectures is to prepare the student for his practical work in the laboratory. The lectures are illustrated by lantern slides, models, charts, and diagrams. The class is divided into small sections for the purpose of demonstrating the bones, joints, actual dissections, and frozen sections. The student, having been so prepared, is required to dissect satisfactorily one lateral half of the cadaver. Throughout the course every opportunity is taken to emphasize the application of Anatomy to the practice of medicine in all its departments.

Text-books: Cunningham's Text-book of Anatomy, Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy.

Collateral reading: Quain's Anatomy, Spalteholz's Anatomy, Taylor's Applied Anatomy, Wiedersheim's Structure of Man.

GRADUATE COURSE IN NEUROLOGY.

This course includes laboratory work, readings, and recitations. The nervous system is investigated in typical animals of the different classes, especially with the view of gaining some insight into the phylogeny of the central nervous system in man. The growth of the brain and its physical characters as related to intelligence are investigated. The histology and embryology of the central nervous system and the sense organs are studied. A history of the guiding conceptions in neurology is to be acquired. The course is designed to inculcate a sound knowledge of the architecture and functions of the nervous system of man for the use of students of anatomy, medicine, and psychology.

HISTOLOGY.

JOHN B. NICHOLS, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Histology</i>
D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Histology</i>
HENRY M. JEWETT, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Instructor in Histology</i>
C. L. DAVIS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Instructor in Histology</i>

Instruction in Histology is given in the first half of the first year. The minute structure of the tissues and organs of the body is presented in a systematic course of lectures illustrated by specimens thrown on the screen by means of the projection microscope. Subsequently the same structures are studied under the microscope. Recitations are held regularly upon the subjects shown and studied. Practical instruction is given in microscopical technique and in the care and manipulation of the microscope and the preparation of specimens.

Text-book: Nichols' Histology.

Collateral reading: Piersol's Histology, Böhm and Davidoff's Histology.

PHYSIOLOGY.

WILLIAM P. CARR, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Physiology</i>
CHARLES S. WHITE, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Physiology</i>
H. C. ELLIOTT, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Physiology</i>
T. C. HOLLOWAY, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Instructor in Physiology</i>

This course consists of lectures, recitations, conferences, and laboratory exercises. Lectures are given daily during the second half of the first year, and cover all the important facts and theories pertaining to the subject. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, models, and prepared specimens. Recitations are held daily on assigned lessons from a standard text-book. Conferences are held weekly. The practical work is conducted in a well-equipped laboratory provided with modern apparatus. An abundant supply of material is kept throughout the year. Each student is required to set up apparatus and perform a number of experiments under the direction of an instructor. Demonstrations are given only when the experiment is such that it cannot be carried out by the student. The student is required to keep a record of the exercises performed, and these are regularly criticised by the instructors. The class is divided into small sections, so that each student receives a large amount of personal attention.

Text-book: Kirke's Physiology.

Collateral reading: Landois' Physiology, American Text-book of Physiology.

CHEMISTRY.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.....	<i>Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology</i>
EDWARD G. SEIBERT, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Chemistry</i>
THOMAS M. PRICE, Ph.D.....	<i>Instructor in Bio-Chemistry</i>
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S.....	<i>Instructor in Chemistry</i>
ELMER S. NEWTON, B.A.....	<i>Assistant</i>
ARTHUR N. TASKER, B.A.....	<i>Assistant</i>

General Chemistry. A series of illustrated lectures, accompanied by recitations and exercises, on theoretical, inorganic, organic, and technical chemistry. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4.50 p. m. Professor MUNROE, Mr. SWETT.

Organic Chemistry. A series of lectures and recitations on the acyclic and cyclic hydrocarbons and their derivatives, with special reference to physiology and medicine. Monday and Thursday, at 5.40 p. m. Professor MUNROE.

Physiological Chemistry. A series of lectures and recitations on the proximate principles of the human body, such as the proteids, carbohydrates, fats, and the relation of the chemical constitutions of these bodies to physiological processes, together with a consideration of the principal secretions and excretions of the human body. Asst. Professor SEIBERT.

Analytical Chemistry. A brief course in qualitative and quantitative analysis, with a view to acquainting the student with those methods which may be applied in medicine and the special tests for the alkaloids. Professor MUNROE, Asst. Professor SEIBERT, Assistants NEWTON and TASKER.

Clinical Analysis. A laboratory course covering urinalysis, examinations of the gastric fluid, analyses of milk and of water, a study of alkaloidal reactions, and a practical examination of the chemical properties of the substances treated of in the course of physiological chemistry. Professor MUNROE, Asst. Professor SEIBERT, Assistants NEWTON and TASKER.

Text-books: Simon's Manual of Chemistry, Platt's Manual of Qualitative Analysis and Medical Chemistry.

Collateral reading: Hammarsten's Physiological Chemistry, Richter's Organic Chemistry, Barker's Text-book of Elementary Chemistry.

ADVANCED WORK.

Bio-Chemistry. A laboratory course in the chemical examination of some of the chief foodstuffs, the tissues and fluids of the body, and the products of certain organisms; also the

isolation of the digestive enzymes and a study of their action *in vitro*. Dr. PRICE.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics</i>
FRANCIS P. MORGAN, M.D.....	<i>Lecturer on Materia Medica</i>
WALTER H. MERRILL, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Electro-Therapeutics</i>
.....	<i>Instructor in Pharmacology</i>

This course is given in the second and third years.

Second year. (1) Lectures upon *Materia Medica*, including a demonstration of drugs and their preparations. (2) Recitations upon the preparations, their doses, and the various antidotes for poisons. (3) Practical exercises in prescription writing. (4) An optional course in Pharmacy is offered.

Third year. (1) Systematic lectures upon the physiological action of drugs and their effects in health and disease, their therapeutic uses, and their methods of administration. (2) Lectures and section demonstrations in electro-therapeutics. (3) Demonstrations in the laboratory illustrating the physiological action of the more important drugs. (4) Prescription writing, in which the students are given hypothetical cases for which to prescribe. Prescriptions are corrected and returned to the students. Students are also required to write prescriptions upon the black-board before the class, and other members are called upon to criticise, correct mistakes, suggest improvements or objections.

Text-book : Wood's Therapeutics.

Collateral reading : Hare's Practical Therapeutics, Culbreth's *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy.

BACTERIOLOGY AND PATHOLOGY.

JAMES CARROLL, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology</i>
T. S. D. GRASTY, M.D....	<i>Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology</i>
H. H. DONNALLY, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Bacteriology and Pathology</i>
EUGENE LE MERLE, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator of Bacteriology and Pathology</i>

The course in Bacteriology and Pathology is given in the third year.

In Bacteriology an effort is made to give the student a practical knowledge of (1) the preparation of the various culture media; (2) the principles of disinfection and sterilization, and

(3) the methods of cultivating, staining, and studying bacteria. Special attention is given to the pyrogenic organisms and the bacilli of diphtheria and tuberculosis.

The latter half of the session is devoted to Pathology, and the student is now prepared to appreciate the association of bacteria with certain definite lesions in the tissues. After the detailed study of inflammation, the diseases of the various organs are taken up in succession. For this purpose sections illustrating the various pathological conditions are carefully selected and given to the student to be stained, mounted, and studied under the immediate supervision of an instructor. These sections thereafter become the property of the student. The course terminates with the microscopical study of the several varieties of tumors.

The course in Clinical Microscopy is given at the conclusion of that in Pathology. It embraces the study of fresh and stained preparations of human blood in normal and pathological conditions; the Widal test for typhoid fever; the developmental stages of the malarial parasites in the blood and in the mosquito; the common forms of intestinal parasites and the microscopical examination of the urine. In the fourth year students are required to spend two weeks in the clinical laboratory of the University or other approved hospitals.

Text-books: Abbott's Principles of Bacteriology, Zeigler's Pathological Anatomy.

ADVANCED WORK.

Advanced students who desire to continue the work will be encouraged to undertake bacteriological and pathological studies of the cases that come to autopsy.

Candidates seeking Master's degrees may undertake special studies and practical research work in Bacteriology, provided they have already taken at least one course of study in this subject, including elementary practical work in the laboratory.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy may elect to take Bacteriology either as a major or a minor topic. In the former case they must submit evidence to show that they have already received at least a single complete course of instruction, including the necessary elementary practical work in this subject.

HYGIENE.

W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D. *Professor of Hygiene*

The course in Hygiene is devoted to teaching the relations of habits and surroundings to health. Consideration is given

to domestic and municipal sanitation and to the principles underlying legislative interference in matters of public health. This course is given principally by recitation from a prescribed text-book. The subject is taught in the second year.

Text-book : Harrington's Hygiene.

Collateral reading : Notter and Firth's Hygiene.

SURGERY.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M.D.	<i>Professor of Surgery</i>
THOS. E. MCARDLE, M.D.	<i>Professor of Minor Surgery</i>
A. R. SHANDS, M.D.	<i>Professor of Orthopedic Surgery</i>
JAMES F. MITCHELL, M.D.	<i>Assistant Professor of Surgical Pathology</i>
E. P. COPELAND, M.D.	<i>Instructor in Surgery</i>
J. LAWN THOMPSON, M.D.	<i>Assistant in Minor Surgery</i>

The instruction given in this course embraces systematic lectures upon the principles and practice of surgery. Recitations are held twice a week, in which the subjects presented by the lecturer are impressed upon the students. The different surgical operations are illustrated upon the cadaver, and the uses of all the important surgical instruments and appliances are demonstrated in the same manner.

Minor Surgery. Practical instruction is given in the application of splints, bandages, and dressings used in the various surgical diseases and injuries. Lectures and practical instruction are also given in the preparation of materials used in antiseptic and aseptic surgery, the preparation of the patient, sterilization of the instruments, and the methods of administering anesthetics.

Orthopedics. A course of lectures and recitations on the pathology, etiology, course, and termination of chronic joint diseases is given.

Surgical Pathology. A systematic series of demonstrations upon the pathological anatomy of surgical diseases and injuries is given. These demonstrations are supplemented by reference to microscopical specimens, charts, photographs, and diagrams.

Text-book : American Text-book of Surgery, Wharton's Minor Surgery.

Collateral reading : von Bergmann's System of Surgery, Park's Surgery by American Authors.

CLINICAL SURGERY.

J. FORD THOMPSON, M.D.	.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Surgery</i>
CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Laryngology</i>
JOHN VAN RENSSELAER, A.B., M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Surgery</i>
W. K. BUTLER, M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology</i>
D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Ophthalmology</i>
WILLIAM P. CARR, M.D.	.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Surgery</i>
A. R. SHANDS, M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Orthopedic Surgery</i>
FRANCIS R. HAGNER, M.D.	.....	<i>Clinical Professor of Genito-Urinary Surgery</i>
JOHN R. WELLINGTON, M.D.	.....	<i>Assistant Clinical Professor of Surgery</i>

General Surgery. In the third year amphitheater clinics are given, at which the general principles of surgical diagnosis and of operative technique and procedure are emphasized and illustrated.

General and Special Surgery. In the fourth year the class is divided into sections for the study and examination of surgical cases in the hospital wards. The students are also assigned to work as dressers and assistants on the surgical out patient departments of the different hospitals. Practical work is required of each student in preparation of dressings, sterilization of instruments, and operations on the cadaver. In the latter part of the year each student is given an opportunity to assist at a major operation. The clinical work is supplemented by the study and discussion of case histories.

In Ophthalmology, Otology, and Laryngology the students are required to attend a certain number of clinics, and each student must report upon one assigned case.

In Orthopedics they are required to take clinical instruction in the application of special apparatus and of plaster of paris to the correction of deformities.

Instruction in Genito-Urinary surgery and in cystoscopy is given in clinics and in section work.

OBSTETRICS.

ALBERT F. A. KING, A.M., M.D., LL.D.	.....	<i>Dean Emeritus, Professor of Obstetrics</i>
EDWARD E. MORSE, M.D.	.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Obstetrics</i>
JULIAN M. CABELL, M.D.	.....	<i>Assistant Professor of Obstetrics</i>
H. S. MEDFORD, M.D.	.....	<i>Instructor in Obstetrics</i>

The course in Obstetrics comprises a series of lectures on the science and art of midwifery, and is given in the third

year. The chief purpose of the lecturer is to arrange, simplify, and explain the matters studied in the text-books, so as to render them more easily intelligible and to indicate their relative importance. The lectures are illustrated by diagrams, models, manikins, natural preparations, and instruments. The class is divided into sections, and each student performs various obstetrical operations upon the manikin. Recitations from text-books are held throughout the term. In the fourth year clinical instruction in obstetrics is given, the class being divided into small sections and each section being required to attend a stated number of cases.

Text-book : King's Manual of Obstetrics.

Collateral reading : Hirst's Obstetrics, Williams' Obstetrics, Jewett's Practice of Obstetrics.

THEORY AND PRACTICE OF MEDICINE.

STERLING RUFFIN, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Theory and Practice</i>
B. L. HARDIN, M.D.....	<i>Lecturer on Physical Diagnosis</i>
L. H. REICHELDERFER, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Medicine</i>
H. C. MACATEE, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Medicine</i>

The method of instruction employed in this subject is as follows: (1) Lectures with weekly recitations. (2) Clinical lectures at the University Hospital, with practical instructions in the art of diagnosis and methods of taking and recording the history of medical cases. (3) Laboratory instruction in the use of instruments of research for the clinical study of sputum, blood, feces, etc. (4) A course of lectures to the class in physical diagnosis.

Text-books and works of reference : Osler's Practice of Medicine, Tyson's Practice of Medicine, Anders' Practice of Medicine, Saling and Kalteyer's Modern Medicine, Hare's Practical Diagnosis, Musser's Clinical Diagnosis, Simon's Clinical Diagnosis, Klemperer's Clinical Diagnosis, Cabot's Clinical Examination of the Blood.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

GEO. N. ACKER, A.M., M.D.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Medicine</i>
G. WYTHE COOK, M.D....	<i>Professor of Clinical Medicine</i>
THOS. A. CLAYTOR, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Medicine</i>
STERLING RUFFIN, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Medicine</i>
EUGENE LE MERLE, M.D.....	<i>Clinical Instructor in Nervous Diseases</i>
H. C. MACATEE, M.D.....	<i>Clinical Instructor in Medicine</i>
L. H. TAYLOR, M.D....	<i>Instructor in Clinical Medicine</i>

Clinical Medicine is taught during the third and fourth years. Instruction is given by means of clinical lectures, ward classes, actual bedside work by the students, and conferences at which the cases studied are thoroughly discussed.

The work for the third and fourth years is graded and distinct.

Third year: The class is divided into sections, and weekly each section receives instruction in clinical diagnosis. An amphitheater clinic is given weekly, at which methods of diagnosis and treatment are presented and the use of instruments of precision illustrated and explained.

Fourth year: The class is divided into sections of two students each. These sections, under the direction of instructors, are held responsible for the conduct of the cases assigned them. They are required to obtain the histories, make the physical examination, determine the diagnosis, and institute the treatment; they also make the necessary clinical laboratory examinations.

Weekly conferences are held, at which the cases studied by the sections are presented and discussed under the supervision of the clinical teachers.

Amphitheater clinics are given, at which interesting or unusual cases are presented and explained by the clinical professors.

The clinical instruction is also supplemented by the study and discussion of case histories.

GYNECOLOGY.

J. WESLEY BOVÉE, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Gynecology</i>
G. BROWN MILLER, M.D.....	<i>Instructor in Gynecology</i>
A. L. STAVELEY, M.D.....	<i>Professor of Clinical Gynecology</i>
W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D....	<i>Assistant Instructor in Clinical Gynecology</i>

The subject of Gynecology is taught in the third year in a course of lectures and text-book recitations. In the fourth year the class is taken in sections of one to two students each into the Gynecological Dispensaries for clinical instruction in examinations, diagnosis, and treatment. In larger sections the class attends amphitheater clinics given by the Professors of Gynecology and Clinical Gynecology.

Text-book: Hirst's Diseases of Women.

Collateral reading: Dudley's Gynecology, Penrose's Diseases of Women, Montgomery's Text-book of Gynecology.

NERVOUS DISEASES.

.....*Professor of Nervous Diseases*

Lectures and clinics are given upon the more common and important nervous affections.

Text-book :

LARYNGOLOGY AND OTOTOLOGY.

CHARLES W. RICHARDSON, M.D., *Professor of Laryngology and Otology*

O. A. M. MCKIMMIE, M.D., *Clinical Instructor in Laryngology and Otology*

H. S. DYE, M.D., *Clinical Instructor in Laryngology and Otology*

This course comprises lectures and clinical instruction on diseases of the nasal passages, pharynx, larynx, and also the ear. Practical demonstrations are given in the use of the laryngoscope and other instruments required in these special branches.

Text-books: Kyle's Diseases of the Nose and Throat, Dench's Diseases of the Ear.

OPHTHALMOLOGY.

W. K. BUTLER, M.D., *Professor of Ophthalmology*

A course of lectures on this subject is given in the fourth year. The chief object of the course is to direct attention to the elementary principles of the subject. It is not intended to qualify the student as a specialist. This course is supplemented by clinical instruction.

Text-book : May's Diseases of the Eye.

DERMATOLOGY.

H. C. YARROW, M.D., *Professor of Dermatology*

R. B. CARMICHAEL, M.D., *Clinical Professor of Dermatology*

The lectures on this subject are illustrated by diagrams, models, photographic illustrations of disease from life, and also by the exhibition of cases. In connection with the course clinical instruction is given.

Text book : Jackson's Diseases of the Skin.

MENTAL DISEASES.

WILLIAM A. WHITE, M.D., *Professor of Mental Diseases*

A series of lectures and clinics is given upon the subject of

insanity in its varied forms. This course is given in the fourth year.

Text-book : Kraepelin's Clinical Psychiatry.

Collateral reading : Church and Peterson's Mental and Nervous Diseases, Bevan Lewis' Mental Diseases.

MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

W. C. WOODWARD, M.D. *Professor of Medical Jurisprudence*

This course is given in the third year, and is designed to familiarize students with the rights and obligations of physicians, both legal and ethical, and to qualify them to apply the facts of medical science to the solution of problems in law.

Text-book : Reese's Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology.

PEDIATRICS.

GEORGE N. ACKER, A.M., M.D. *Professor of Pediatrics*

In the fourth year didactic and clinical lectures are given upon diseases of infants and children and the importance of the proper management of these diseases by diet and hygiene.

Text-book : Holt's Diseases of Infants and Children.

EXAMINATIONS.

Examinations are held at the end of the course in each subject, and a general examination at the end of the graduating year. Students failing in examination in one major subject or not more than two minor subjects will be permitted to be reexamined at the beginning of the next academic year. Students failing in reexamination in a major subject must repeat the year and the subjects in which they do not attain a grade of 80 or more. Students failing to appear at the regular examinations will not be examined until the next regular examination, except by special permission of the Faculty, and in this event an extra fee of \$5.00 will be charged. Students failing to pass satisfactorily their practical laboratory examinations will be required to repeat the laboratory courses and pay the regular laboratory fees. Students will not be admitted to examination unless they have paid all fees due at the time or present a permit signed by the Assistant Treasurer. The re-examinations for 1905-06 will be held in the Medical Building, September 20, 1905. In order to avail themselves of the privi-

lege of reëxamination students must file their applications with the Dean not later than September 1, 1905.

Examinations are written, oral, and practical so far as the nature of the subjects permit. The time allowed for written examinations is as follows :

Two hours each for Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Histology, Pathology, Bacteriology, Practice, Obstetrics, and Surgery; one hour each for Gynecology, Hygiene, Dermatology, Ophthalmology, Pediatrics, Minor Surgery, Orthopedics, Mental Diseases, Medical Jurisprudence, Nervous Diseases, Otology, and Laryngology.

For oral examinations such time is allowed as the examiner deems sufficient to test the attainments of the student. For practical examinations in the laboratories one hour is given to each subject.

In addition to the foregoing examinations students are required : to dissect satisfactorily one lateral half of the cadaver ; to report satisfactorily an analysis of a specimen of urine and a clinical examination of a specimen of blood ; to examine and report upon six clinical cases in general medicine and two cases in surgery ; to perform satisfactorily two major surgical operations upon the cadaver ; to work not less than two weeks in the Dispensary Service of the University or other hospitals ; to work not less than two weeks in the Clinical Laboratory of the University or of some other hospital approved by the Dean ; to take charge of one or more obstetrical cases and to report thereon ; to examine and report on one case in either Ophthalmology, Laryngology, Otology, Dermatology, or Orthopedics ; to report upon one case in Gynecology.

Examinations are marked upon a scale of 100. A grade of 70 is required to pass an examination.

Every student repeating a year will be required to pay one-half the tuition fee of the academic year. Laboratory fees are required for each year in which laboratory work is done.

Students do not receive their numerical grades, but are notified that they have attained grades A, B, C, D, E, or F, as the case may be. A signifies 96 to 100 ; B signifies 90 to 95 ; C signifies 80 to 89 ; D signifies 70 to 79 ; E signifies failure ; F signifies failed to appear for examination.

REQUIREMENTS FOR DEGREE.

Every candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine must be at least twenty-one years of age and of reputable character. He must have complied with the admission and other require-

ments herein set forth. He must file with the Dean on or before May 1 a notice of his intention to appear for graduation, and he must be present at the time specified for examination, and also at Commencement or Convocation. The degree is not conferred in the absence of a candidate except by special consent of the President's Council. Graduates of other accredited colleges must spend one year in residence at this school and must pass satisfactory examinations in all subjects in order to receive a diploma.

To graduate, students must have passed in all subjects.

Candidates who in their work and examinations attain general averages of 80 or more will be presented to the Faculty for consideration with reference to being designated as "having graduated with distinction." If in the opinion of the Faculty such candidates have shown themselves to be possessed of more than ordinary merit, they will have inscribed upon their diplomas beneath their degree the words "with distinction," and the names of such graduates will be distinctively printed at the head of the list of graduates of the year.

Candidates who have completed their courses, but have not passed their final examinations, may take the fall examination upon payment of a fee of \$10, and, if successful, receive their diplomas at the Winter Convocation upon the payment of the diploma fee.

A student who has failed of graduation after repeating his final year will not be permitted to maintain his connection with the school.

COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Students taking a full course for the degree of Doctor of Medicine may, if otherwise qualified, be admitted without additional fee, except laboratory fees, to courses in the Department of Arts and Sciences, provided such courses do not exceed in the aggregate six hours a week.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Applications for scholarships should be filed with the Registrar of the University not later than September 15. Students holding scholarships pay the matriculation, library, laboratory, and graduation fees, and make the deposit to cover breakage.

CORCORAN SCHOLARSHIPS.

In recognition of the liberality of the late W. W. Corcoran, the University has established in this department six free scholarships.

Two of these scholarships are open for competitive examination to the graduates of the several high schools and the manual training school of the District of Columbia. These two scholarships are awarded to the two students whose averages are highest.

Two of the scholarships are open for competitive examination to graduates of any reputable high school or college who shall give satisfactory written evidence of pecuniary inability and certificates of good moral character and industry. These two scholarships are awarded to the two graduates whose averages are highest.

The remaining two scholarships are open for competitive examination to students who, though not graduates of any high school or college, give satisfactory evidence that they are fitted by previous education for the study of medicine, and at the same time give satisfactory written evidence of pecuniary inability and certificates of good moral character and industry. These two scholarships are awarded to the two students whose averages are highest.

In establishing these averages professional aptitude and general qualifications are considered along with scholastic ability.

MEDICAL MISSIONARY SCHOLARSHIPS.

Two Medical Missionary Scholarships will be given to such applicants as are judged by the President of the University best qualified to enter upon the study of medicine for the purpose of becoming medical missionaries. These scholarships are awarded for one year only, but they may be renewed.

PRIZES AND HOSPITAL APPOINTMENTS.

A general examination prize of \$50 is annually awarded to the candidate for graduation who attains the highest average grade in all subjects.

Professor H. C. Yarrow gives a prize for the best examination in Dermatology.

Professor Charles W. Richardson gives a prize for the best examination in Laryngology and Otology.

Professor Acker gives a prize for the best examination in Pediatrics.

Professor Butler gives a prize for the best examination in Ophthalmology.

Three interns are annually appointed in the University Hospital. They are appointed from those members of the graduating class who have served as externs. Seven externs are also appointed from graduates and from the fourth-year class. In making these appointments scholastic standing and general efficiency and aptitude are considered. Appointments to similar positions are open to the graduates and undergraduates of this school in the following other hospitals of the city: Garfield Memorial Hospital, Emergency Hospital, Columbia Hospital for Women, Casualty Hospital, Providence Hospital, Washington Asylum Hospital, Children's Hospital, Episcopal Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Hospital.

CLINICAL FACILITIES.

The following hospitals are open to the students of this school for clinical study:

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.—This hospital is a part of the educational equipment of this University, and is intended to be used primarily in instructing the students in clinical medicine and surgery. It has also in connection with it an out-patient or dispensary service in all departments.

Garfield Memorial Hospital.—This institution has 118 charity beds. Clinics are given regularly throughout the session by members of the Faculty connected with the visiting staff of the hospital. There is also an out-patient department, giving good opportunities for experience in the practice of physical diagnosis.

Children's Hospital.—Regular clinical instruction is given in the medical and surgical wards by members of the Faculty on the visiting staff of the hospital. This institution has 100 charity beds. There is also a large out-patient department.

Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary.—This hospital has 36 charity beds, and has a very large out-patient service. The large emergency service gives exceptional facilities in clinical surgery. Several members of the Faculty are on its visiting and dispensary staffs and give clinical instruction to the students.

Columbia Hospital for Women.—This hospital has 68 charity beds for diseases peculiar to women and 50 charity mater-

nity beds. Members of the Faculty are connected with its service and use its facilities for clinical instruction.

Providence Hospital.—This institution has a large charity service—100 beds for medical and surgical cases and 130 maternity beds.

The Government Hospital for the Insane.—This hospital is maintained by the United States Government. It has 2,500 beds. Clinical instruction in mental diseases is given by the superintendent of the hospital, who is a member of the Faculty of this school.

Episcopal Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Hospital.—Excellent opportunities for clinical instruction in ophthalmology, otology, laryngology, and rhinology are offered by this hospital. Members of the Faculty are on its staff.

Lutheran Eye and Ear Dispensary.—This dispensary affords good opportunities for clinical study of diseases of the eye, ear, throat, and nose. Clinical instruction is given by member of the Faculty.

Casualty Hospital.—Opportunities in emergency and dispensary work are afforded by this institution.

LOCATION OF HOSPITALS.

UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL, H street between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, northwest, and adjacent to the Medical Building. Visiting staff:

Members of the Faculty of the Department of Medicine.

Garfield Memorial Hospital, Florida avenue and Tenth street, northwest. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff:

Professor Claytor, Clinical Medicine; Professor Cook, Clinical Medicine; Professor Thompson, Clinical Surgery; Professor Staveley, Clinical Gynecology; Professor Carmichael, Clinical Dermatology; Professor Butler, Clinical Ophthalmology; Professor Hagner, Clinical Genito-Urinary Surgery.

Children's Hospital, W street between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, northwest. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff:

Professor Thompson, Clinical Surgery; Professor Acker, Clinical Medicine.

Emergency Hospital and Central Dispensary, Fifteenth street and Ohio avenue, northwest. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff:

Professor Carr, Clinical Surgery ; Professor Hagner, Clinical Genito-Urinary Diseases ; Dr. Jackson, Clinical Surgery ; Dr. Macatee, Clinical Medicine ; Professor Carmichael, Clinical Dermatology ; Dr. Miller, Clinical Gynecology ; Dr. Le Merle, Clinical Nervous Diseases.

Columbia Hospital for Women, Twenty-fifth street and Pennsylvania avenue, northwest. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor Bovée, Clinical Gynecology ; Professor Morse, Clinical Obstetrics.

Providence Hospital, Second and D streets, southeast. Member of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor Bovée, Clinical Gynecology.

Episcopal Eye, Ear, Throat, and Nose Hospital, Fifteenth street between L and M streets, northwest. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor Richardson, Clinical Otology and Laryngology ; Dr. McKimmie and Dr. Dye, Clinical Otology and Laryngology.

Lutheran Dispensary, Fourteenth and N streets, northwest. Member of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor Butler, Clinical Ophthalmology.

Government Hospital for Insane, Anacostia, D. C. Member of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor White, Mental Diseases.

Casualty Hospital, Massachusetts avenue, northeast. Members of the Faculty on the visiting staff :

Professor Wellington, Clinical Surgery ; Dr. Frankland, Clinical Gynecology.

LABORATORIES.

The different laboratories are all modern and equipped with the necessary apparatus for thorough work.

PATHOLOGICAL MUSEUM.

A great many valuable and interesting specimens are contained in the Pathological Museum of this school. Their number is increased by additions from time to time. These specimens are particularly valuable to the students as illustrating the changes produced by disease.

OTHER MUSEUMS.

The Army Medical Museum affords an unrivaled opportunity for studying the conditions met with in military surgery. It contains on exhibition a collection of anatomical and pathological specimens unequalled by any other museum. Other Government museums are the Museum of Hygiene, in connection with the Medical Department of the Navy. The National Museum contains the most complete and best arranged collection of materia medica in the world. The drugs are shown in all their processes of manufacture. The Botanic Gardens, the Smithsonian Institution, the Fish Commission, the Department of Agriculture all afford opportunities for study both in medicine and its collateral sciences.

THE MEDICAL LIBRARY.

The Medical Library is open for study and consultation from 9 a. m. to 10.30 p. m. It contains at present more than 1,200 volumes, and provision is made in the annual library fee charged every student to add to it as published the important new works on medicine. As the library stands at present, it is an excellent working collection for the medical student.

OTHER LIBRARIES.

Washington contains the Library of the Surgeon General's office of the United States Army, the most complete medical library in the world. This library, as all other libraries of the Government, is open to the public between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4.30 p. m. There is also the Library of Congress and the many excellent libraries of the various other Government offices.

FEES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The following are the fees:

For the first year:

Matriculation fee (payable only on first entry into the University)	\$5
Library fee	2
Anatomical Laboratory fee	20
Chemical Laboratory fee	5
Tuition fee	110
Total fee	<hr/> \$142

For the second year :

Library fee	\$2
Chemical Laboratory fee	5
Tuition fee	110
Total fee	<u>\$117</u>

For the third year :

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	110
Total fee	<u>\$112</u>

For the fourth year :

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	110
Graduation fee	10
Total fee	<u>\$122</u>

The fees for the OPTIONAL FIVE-YEAR COURSE are the same for the first, second, and third years as for the regular four-year course.

For the fourth year :

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	110
Total fee	<u>\$112</u>

For the fifth year :

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	55
Graduation fee	10
Total fee	<u>\$67</u>

In addition to the above fees an annual deposit of \$10 is required of every student. This deposit is to cover loss, breakage, or damage to the property of the school. If at any time the charges against this deposit reduce the amount to the credit of the student to \$2.50, the student will be required to restore the deposit to the original sum. This deposit, less the charges made against it, is refunded to the student at the close of the academic year or upon withdrawal. No change will be made in the fees fixed at registration except in case of withdrawal, and then only upon notice in due form and from the end of

the current quarter session in which such withdrawal shall be approved. Applications for the granting of a withdrawal should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Registrar.

Students are urged to purchase their own microscopes, but those who do not care to do so may rent them from the University at the following rentals:

Microscope for Histological Laboratory use	\$3
Microscope for Bacteriological, Pathological, and Clinical	
Microscopy Laboratory use	\$5

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees are to be paid to the Assistant Treasurer. Tuition fees are payable quarterly, in advance. Matriculation, library and laboratory fees are payable in full, in advance.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

The price of table board and rooms varies according to locality. Good accommodations may be secured at some distance from the University buildings for two hundred dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. In the neighborhood adjacent to the University, by reason of its nearness to the heart of the best business section of the city, prices range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. Students frequently form clubs for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the cost of living. A register of approved boarding-houses is kept by the Assistant Treasurer, who will gladly furnish information in relation thereto, or in connection with any other matters conducive to the comfort of students seeking a residence in the city of Washington.

For catalogues, application blanks, and further information, address

OTIS D. SWETT, *Registrar,*
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

Department of Medicine.

II. FACULTY OF DENTISTRY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D.	PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
J. HALL LEWIS, D.D.S.	Dean and Professor of Dental Prosthetics
HENRY C. THOMPSON, D.D.S.	Professor of Operative Dentistry
D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D.	Professor of Anatomy
WILLIAM P. CARR, M.D.	Professor of Physiology
CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.	Professor of Chemistry
E. G. SHEERT, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Chemistry
THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D.	Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics
JONATHAN R. HAGAN, D.D.S.	Professor of Oral Surgery
W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Practical Anatomy
JOHN B. NICHOLS, M.D.	Professor of Histology
JAMES CARROLL, M.D.	Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology
J. ROLAND WALTON, D.D.S.	Professor of Prosthetic Technics
WILLIAM H. TRAIL, D.D.S.	Assistant Professor of Materia Medica
J. H. P. BENSON, D.D.S.	Professor of Operative Technics
L. H. TAYLOR, M.D.	Assistant Professor of Physiology
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M.	Secretary

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The first course of lectures in the Dental School began November, 1887, under the title of "The Columbian University Dental Department." The course then extended over two years of five months each. Two years later the course was extended to seven months; but, this additional time being found inadequate to keep pace with the ever increasing demand for higher dental education, the course was gradually increased, until now it extends over three years of eight months each.

The academic year begins on the last Wednesday in September and ends on the first Wednesday in June. The next session will begin September 27, 1905, and end June 6, 1906. Students should register promptly at the office of the Registrar at the beginning of the session, and no student can be received and credited with a full term after ten days from the first lecture. Final examinations are held at the conclusion of the instruction in each subject. The degrees are conferred at Commencement,

the first Wednesday in June, and at the Winter Convocation, February 22. For any further information application may be made to the Dean of the Dental Department, Washington, D. C., or the Registrar of The George Washington University.

ADMISSION.

Candidates for matriculation must show that they are fitted by previous education to study medicine. For this purpose they must present a satisfactory certificate of their attainments from an approved school or college, or they must pass an examination.

Beginning with the session of 1909-10, all candidates for matriculation will be required to present evidence of such proficiency in Theoretical and Inorganic Chemistry as will enable them to pursue the courses in Organic and Physiological Chemistry given in the Department of Medicine. Candidates unable to present such evidence must submit to an examination.

Candidates are admitted without examination:

- (1) Upon presenting a diploma or certificate of a reputable college conferring on them the degree of A.B. or B.S., or an equivalent degree in the arts and sciences.
- (2) Upon presenting a diploma or certificate of graduation from a high school, academy, or preparatory school approved by the University as maintaining an adequate standard.
- (3) Upon presenting a certificate of admission to the freshman class of a reputable college.
- (4) Upon presenting a medical student's certificate issued by a State board.
- (5) Upon presenting a certificate of admission to another medical school approved by the University as maintaining an adequate standard.

Candidates unable to comply with the foregoing requirements are admitted upon passing an examination based upon the general requirement for admission to the Freshman Class of the Department of Arts and Sciences of the University, which is a four-year high-school course, or its equivalent. This examination comprises subjects selected from the annexed list equal to 15 units. For admission to the regular course in Dentistry eight (8) of the 15 units are required in the following subjects:

	Units.
English	3
Mathematics	3
Physics	1
Latin	1
Total	<hr/> 8

The other 7 units may be selected from the other subjects. A unit is considered the equivalent of one year's high-school work in a subject.

LIST OF SUBJECTS.

English :	Units.
(a) Grammar	1
(b) Rhetoric and Composition	1
(c) Literature—a knowledge of the form, subject-matter, and literary history of prescribed works is required	1

The following are the works prescribed for 1905-06: Burke's Speech on Conciliation, Macaulay's Essay on Addison, Macaulay's Essay on Milton, Milton's *L'Allegro*, *Il Penseroso*, *Comus*, and *Lycidas*; Shakespeare's *Macbeth*. Equivalent reading may be offered.

Latin :	Units.
(a) Elementary Grammar	1
(b) Cæsar's Commentaries, Books I-IV	1
Greek :	
(a) Elementary Grammar	1
(b) Xenophon or Homer	1
Modern Languages :	
(a) French, translation of easy prose	1
(b) German, translation of easy prose	1
History :	
United States	1
English	1
Roman	1
Greek	1
General	1
Mathematics :	
(a) Algebra through quadratics	1½
(b) Plane Geometry	1
(c) Plane Trigonometry	½
Sciences :	
Physics	1
Chemistry	1
Astronomy	½
Biology	1
Geology	½
Botany	1
Physical Geography	½
Physiology	½

For the benefit of the candidate it may be stated that the scope of the different subjects is that comprised in standard high-school text-books.

Candidates may offer other subjects than those stated in the foregoing list of subjects, and if they are acceptable examinations will be arranged. A candidate may offer certificates of an approved school for work done in any of the foregoing subjects, and will be credited with the units represented by such work. A candidate failing to pass in two of the subjects of his examination may be admitted to the first year upon the condition that he make up the deficiency before entering the second-year class. The examinations are conducted by examiners appointed by the Superintendent of Schools of the District of Columbia.

The examinations for admission will be held in June and September, at the Dental Department. An applicant deficient in either Latin or Physics, or both, may be admitted to the First-year Class conditioned in those subjects, but such conditions must be made up during the first year.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction extends through three years of eight months each. The subjects taught during the course are divided as follows:

First year.	Second year.	Third year.
Anatomy.	Operative Dentistry.	Operative Dentistry.
Physiology.	Prosthetic Dentistry.	Prosthetic Dentistry.
Chemistry.	Bacteriology.	Oral Surgery.
Histology.	Pathology.	Orthodontia Technics.
Operative Technics.	Materia Medica.	Operative Technics.
Prosthetic Technics.	Therapeutics.	Prosthetic Technics.
	Operative Technics.	Infirmary Practice.
	Prosthetic Technics.	
	Infirmary Practice.	

These studies are further described in the following pages.

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY AND METALLURGY.

J. HALL, LEWIS, D.D.S. *Professor*

In this subject the principles involved in the construction of artificial substitutes are exhaustively considered and the lectures supplemented by practical demonstrations of the subjects mentioned.

In addition to the more commonly used vegetable bases for artificial teeth, the use of gold, silver, and platinum is thoroughly taught, and bridge work and the construction of appliances for correcting oral irregularities, etc., are carefully considered.

The modes of preparation, properties, etc., of the metals and alloys of particular interest to the dentist receive special attention.

The instruction is thoroughly practical, with the purpose of preparing the student for the actual every-day practice of prosthetic dentistry.

OPERATIVE DENTISTRY, DENTAL ANATOMY, AND PATHOLOGY.

HENRY L. THOMPSON, D.D.S. *Professor*

This course embraces lectures on the special anatomy and physiology of the teeth. The origin, growth, and eruption of the teeth receive minute attention, and are illustrated as their importance demands.

The methods of treating, filling, and extracting teeth receive attention in the lecture-room, and are demonstrated clinically by proficient operators. Extended consideration is given to Dental Pathology and Therapeutics.

CHEMISTRY.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D. *Professor*E. G. SEIBERT, M.D. *Assistant Professor*OTIS D. SWETT, B.S. *Instructor*ELMER S. NEWTON, B.A. *Assistant*ARTHUR N. TASKER, B.A. *Assistant*

The instruction in this subject embraces :

A short discussion of the principles of Physics in their relation to Chemistry, the principles of chemical philosophy, and the laws of chemical combination.

A study of the elements, metallic and non-metallic; the preparation, properties, and reaction of their different compounds and their application in dentistry.

Organic Chemistry, with special attention to those organic compounds that are of practical use.

Laboratory instruction in the determination of acids and bases, analyses of alloys, etc.

PHYSIOLOGY.

W. P. CARR, M.D. *Professor*
L. H. TAYLOR, M.D. *Assistant Professor*

The subject is fully covered the first year by a course of lectures, and these lectures are so illustrated by modern diagrams, models, and experiments as to make them clear in every detail. Emphasis is given to principles that have a known practical value.

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D. *Professor*
WM. H. TRAIL, D.D.S. *Assistant Professor*

Instruction in this subject extends through the first two years, and embraces:

The study of crude drugs and their preparations and the art of prescribing.

The physiological action of drugs in the human system.

The practical application of drugs and other therapeutical agencies to the prevention and cure of diseases and the relief of suffering, together with their antidotal relations to poisons.

The subject is taught by means of lectures, recitations, and blackboard illustrations, and is made practical to as great a degree as is compatible with a sufficiently thorough understanding of its principles.

In connection with this chair is a pharmaceutical laboratory, well equipped with modern appliances, in which are taught the making of typical preparations of the Pharmacopoeia, prescription writing, and the compounding of prescriptions.

ANATOMY.

D. KERFOOT SHUTE, A.B., M.D. *Professor*
W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D. *Assistant Professor*
GEO. B. HEINECKE, M.D. *Assistant Demonstrator*

VIRGIL B. JACKSON, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>
E. E. RICHARDSON, M.D., M.S.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>
W. A. FRANKLAND, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>
S. H. GREENE, JR., M.D.....	<i>Instructor</i>
J. L. RIGGLES, M.D.....	<i>Instructor</i>
R. M. LITTLE, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>
GEO. M. RUFFIN, M.D.....	<i>Instructor</i>
H. W. LAWSON, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>
JOS. D. RODGERS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Demonstrator</i>

The instruction in Anatomy is given in a graded course of lectures, recitations from prescribed text-books, and especially by practical work in the dissection of the cadaver.

The lectures are illustrated by the use of dry and wet dissections of the cadaver, by models, diagrams, charts, and sciopticon views.

Practical work in osteology and in dissection of the head are of fundamental importance. For the study of these subjects the class is divided into sections in order to make the instruction as practical and immediate as possible.

The bones of the skeleton are placed in each student's hands, and he is instructed and quizzed upon all their important features.

ORAL SURGERY.

J. R. HAGAN, D.D.S.....	<i>Professor</i>
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A full course of lectures upon this subject is given, and arrangements have been made for clinical demonstrations in the Infirmary.

HISTOLOGY.

JOHN B. NICHOLS, M.D.....	<i>Professor</i>
D. WEBSTER PRENTISS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Professor</i>
HENRY M. JEWETT, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Instructor</i>
C. L. DAVIS, M.D.....	<i>Assistant Instructor</i>

The course in Histology consists in a systematic presentation of the subject of the minute anatomy of the various parts of the body, especial attention being devoted to the histology of the teeth and neighboring structures. The subject is presented partly by systematic lectures, and more especially by the practical study by the individual students of actual specimens under the microscope. The methods of preparation of microscopical specimens are presented and practiced in the laboratory. The projection microscope, affording valuable aid in illustrating and presenting the subject, is constantly used.

BACTERIOLOGY.

JAMES CARROLL, M.D. *Professor*
 HARRY H. DONNALLY, M.D. *Assistant Instructor*

The course is begun with a consideration of the principles involved in the process of sterilization by dry and moist heat, the relative value and mode of application of each, and an explanation of the construction of the apparatus employed for the purpose. The use and construction of the thermostat is taken up at the same time and the student taught how he can dispense with these costly appliances in emergencies.

The composition and modes of preparation of the various nutritive media are next considered, working formulas given, and the students required to prepare them at least once in the laboratory. This is followed by a discussion of bacteria as a class, their position in the biological world, their classification, distribution, and the general and special characters that belong to them.

After this preparatory training the various methods in use for the isolation and study of bacteria are taught by practical demonstration and practiced by the students, after which the most important pyrogenic organisms are studied in detail, giving special attention to those found in the nasal and oral cavities.

The aim of the course is chiefly to afford the students an opportunity to become practically familiar with bacteriological working methods, and to enable them to isolate and identify the bacteria present in suppurative processes, as well as to comprehend intelligently the references to micro-organisms in the current professional literature of the day.

THE TECHNIC LABORATORY INSTRUCTION.

The Technic Laboratories are thoroughly equipped for their particular work, and the instruction is given by Professors J. Roland Walton, D.D.S., and J. H. P. Benson, D.D.S., assisted by Cesare Louis Constantini, D.D.S.; Horatio D. Dawson, D.D.S.; A. L. Miller, D.D.S.; H. P. Colby, D.D.S.; Allen S. Wolfe, D.D.S.; Thomas J. Rice, D.D.S.; Richard Gill Richardson, D.D.S.

THE DENTAL INFIRMARY.

CHARLES BASSETT, D.D.S. *Demonstrator in Charge*
 R. E. L. HACKNEY, D.D.S. *Demonstrator*
 JOHN R. DE FARGES, D.D.S. *Demonstrator*
 CHARLES L. BOVÉE, D.D.S. *Demonstrator*

The Infirmary is open every week day for nine continuous months (being closed during the months of July, August, and September), during which time an abundance of clinical material is readily available. In fact, as many patients present themselves as can possibly be attended to by the students. It is under the immediate supervision of the Demonstrator in charge, who is present from 1 until 6 o'clock each week day.

TEXT-BOOKS AND WORKS OF REFERENCE.

(The works first named and in *italics* are preferred.)

Anatomy.—*Cunningham's Text-Book of Anatomy*; *Cunningham's Manual of Practical Anatomy*; Dental Anatomy, Black's.

Physiology.—Kirke's Handbook of Physiology.

Chemistry.—*Simon's Chemistry*.

Materia Medica.—*H. C. Wood's Therapeutics*; Hare's Practical Therapeutics; A. A. Stevens' Modern Materia Medica and Therapeutics; Culbreth's Materia Medica and Pharmacy; National Dispensatory.

Prosthetic Dentistry.—*The American Text-Book of Prosthetic Dentistry*; Essig's Dental Metallurgy.

Operative Dentistry.—*Harris' Principles of Practice*; Tome's Dental Anatomy and Surgery; Taft's Operative Dentistry; American System of Dentistry—Litch.

Oral Surgery.—Marshall's Oral Surgery; Grant's Oral Surgery.

Histology.—Nichols, Böhm and Davidoff.

GRADUATION.

Candidates for graduation must have attended three full courses of lectures, each of eight months duration, and three courses of Clinical Instruction in this Department, during the regular winter term and in separate years. Students are examined at the end of the regular course upon all subjects taught them during that course. They may go up for examination only in the spring and upon the dates regularly selected for that purpose. Should the student fail in his examination in the spring, he may be reexamined in the fall. All fees must be paid and Infirmary requirements complied with before the student may present himself for examination.

Students must enter before, or within ten days after, the opening lecture of the regular winter course. They may register at any time during the nine months Infirmary course, and thus begin Infirmary practice at once upon payment of twenty-five dollars, which amount will be deducted from their tuition fees for the succeeding regular term.

The candidate for graduation must be examined upon all subjects taught in this Department, and before the examination

he must perform operations upon the natural organs in the Infirmary, and present the Museum a well-constructed specimen of dental mechanism made by himself in the Dental Laboratory of the University.

In addition to the above requirements, the moral character and habits of the candidate, his industry, and diligent attendance will be taken into consideration. Notable negligence, immorality, or habitual absence from the lectures will preclude the candidate from attaining his degree, even though he may have acquired sufficient technical knowledge to pass a creditable examination. This reservation on the part of the Faculty of the right to make good moral character a prerequisite for graduation must not be overlooked.

The student also, during and between the sessions, must comply with the State laws regulating the practice of Dentistry, and act in accordance with the recognized code of ethics of the dental profession.

The degrees are conferred by The George Washington University, incorporated by Act of Congress of the United States.

PRIZES.

FACULTY PRIZE.—A prize will be given by the Faculty to the graduate passing the best examination in all branches and having the best Infirmary record.

COURSES IN ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Students taking a full course for a degree may be admitted without additional fee, except laboratory fees, to courses for which they are qualified, in the Department of Arts and Sciences, the aggregate of such courses not to exceed six hours per week.

LOCATION.

The Dental Building is No. 1325 H Street, N. W. It is within half a square of all lines of street cars going to every part of the city.

The Dean may be seen personally at 1121 Vermont avenue on any week day from 3 to 4 p. m., and also at the Dental Building, 1325 H Street, N. W., on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday of each week at 4 p. m.

FEES AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES.

The following are the fees:

For the first year:

Matriculation fee (payable only on first entry into the University)	\$5
Library fee	2
Anatomical Laboratory fee	10
Chemical Laboratory fee	5
Tuition fee	110
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Total fee	\$132

For the second year:

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	110
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Total fee	\$112

For the third year:

Library fee	\$2
Tuition fee	110
Graduation fee	10
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Total fee	\$122

In addition to the above fees an annual deposit of \$10 is required of every student. This deposit is to cover loss, breakage, or damage to the property of the school. If at any time the charges against this deposit reduce the amount to the credit of the student to \$2.50, the student will be required to restore the deposit to the original sum. This deposit, less the charges made against it, is refunded to the student at the close of the academic year or upon withdrawal. No change will be made in the fees fixed at registration except in case of withdrawal, and then only upon notice in due form and from the end of the current quarter session in which such withdrawal shall be approved. Applications for the granting of a withdrawal should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Registrar.

Students are urged to purchase their own microscopes, but those who do not care to do so may rent them from the University at the following rentals:

Microscope for Histological Laboratory use	\$3
Microscope for Bacteriological, Pathological, and Clinical	
Microscopy Laboratory use	\$5

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees are to be paid to the Assistant Treasurer. Tuition fees are payable quarterly, in advance. Matriculation, library, and laboratory fees are payable in full, in advance.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

The price of table board and rooms varies according to locality. Good accommodations may be secured at some distance from the University buildings for two hundred dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. In the neighborhood adjacent to the University, by reason of its nearness to the heart of the best business section of the city, prices range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. Students frequently form clubs for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the cost of living. A register of approved boarding-houses is kept by the Assistant Treasurer, who will gladly furnish information in relation thereto, or in connection with any other matters conducive to the comfort of students seeking a residence in the city of Washington.

For catalogues, application blanks and further information address

OTIS D. SWETT, *Registrar,*
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

Department of Law and Jurisprudence.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D.	PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL.D.	Dean of the Faculty and Professor of Law
JOHN M. HARLAN, LL.D.	Professor of Law
DAVID J. BREWER, LL.D.	Professor of Law
WILLIAM A. MAURY, LL.D.	Professor of Law
WILLIAM G. JOHNSON, LL.M.	Professor of Law
MELVILLE CHURCH, LL.M.	Professor of the Law of Patents
STANTON J. PELLE, LL.D.	Professor of Law
WALTER C. CLEPHANE, LL.M.	Professor of Law
EDWIN C. BRANDENBURG, LL.M.	Professor of Law
ARTHUR PETER, LL.M.	Professor of Law
HENRY P. BLAIR, LL.M.	Professor of Law
JOHN PAUL EARNEST, A.M., LL.M.	Professor of Law
WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, A.M., Ph.D., LL.B.	Professor of Law
HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D.	Professor of Law
GEORGE W. SCOTT, LL.B., Ph.D.	Professor of Law
ERNEST G. LORENZEN, Ph.B., LL.B., J.U.D.	Professor of Law
CARL HAU, M.A., LL.B.	Assistant Professor of Law
FREDERICK I. ALLEN	Lecturer on Substantive Patent Law
ROBERT M. HUGHES, A.M., LL.B.	Lecturer on Admiralty Law and Procedure
N. W. HOYLES, K.C.	Lecturer on Canadian Law
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M.	Secretary of the Faculty

GENERAL STATEMENT.

This Department, established in 1865, is the oldest school of law in the city of Washington. Its course of instruction for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, originally requiring but two years, was gradually expanded, until, in 1898, in accordance with the recommendation of the Association of American Law Schools, it was increased to three years. The Faculty has also shown a gradual increase in numbers commensurate with the expansion of the course and the growing number of students in attendance. In June, 1903, the Board of Trustees adopted the policy of putting the fundamental subjects of sub-

stantive law in charge of permanent professors, devoting their whole time and energy to the work of the Department. In pursuance of this policy, there have been added to the Faculty five instructors devoting their whole time to the development of the subjects entrusted to them, under the direction of the Dean of the Department, Henry St. George Tucker, LL.D.

In October, 1903, instruction in the forenoon was offered to students in the first-year class. Beginning in October, 1905, instruction during the morning hours will be offered to the students of all three classes in the undergraduate course.

In 1877 a year of graduate work, leading to the degree of Master of Laws, was added to the course of instruction offered. A special course in Patent Law was added in 1895.

In June, 1898, an ordinance was adopted by the Board of Trustees formally establishing as a separate department of the University the Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy. This Department was opened with appropriate ceremonies and in the presence of a distinguished audience on November 15, 1898.

In 1904, by the authority of the Board of Trustees, a new adjustment of graduate work in the University was made, resulting in the establishment of the Departments of Law and Jurisprudence, and of Politics and Diplomacy, the former embracing the undergraduate course in municipal law and graduate courses in the broader fields of general law, and the latter certain graduate courses in the realm of political science, special attention being given to diplomacy.

LOCATION.

All classes in both the Department of Law and Jurisprudence and that of Politics and Diplomacy are held in Law Lecture Hall, situated on H street, adjoining the main University building, at the corner of Fifteenth street. This hall, dedicated on January 3, 1899, was specially designed for the work of these Departments. It is commodious and well equipped with lecture-rooms, Moot Court rooms and offices, and contains a large library, with a conference-room adjoining.

ACADEMIC YEAR.

The academic year extends through eight full months, beginning on the last Wednesday in September and ending on the first Wednesday in June, and is divided into two half-years, the second half-year beginning on the first day of February. Since

all courses given during the first half-year are completed before the beginning of the second half-year, it is possible for a student to enter on the 1st of February of any year and be graduated three years from that date, receiving his degree at the Winter Convocation, held on February 22d of each year.

ADMISSION.

A. TO THE UNDERGRADUATE COURSE.

Applicants for admission to the undergraduate course as candidates for a degree must be at least eighteen years of age and must have had educational training equivalent to a course in an approved high school. The educational requirement may be satisfied by presentation of certificates or by an examination before the Dean. All applications for admission should be addressed to the Registrar of the University, who will furnish proper blanks upon request.

B. TO THE GRADUATE COURSE.

1. *Master of Laws :*

Candidates for the degree of Master of Laws must be at least twenty-one years of age and hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws from an institution of approved standing.

2. *Master of Patent Law :*

Only those students who are graduates of an approved law school or members of the bar in good standing will be admitted as candidates for the degree of Master of Patent Law.

3. *Doctor of Jurisprudence :*

No student will be admitted as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence unless he shall hold a baccalaureate degree conferred by some institution of approved standing after the completion of a liberal course of undergraduate academic study, and possess a reading knowledge of Latin, French, and German. The right is reserved to the President's Council to decide in all cases whether the applicant has given sufficient evidence that his antecedent training fulfils these requirements. In addition, the candidate must hold the degree of Bachelor of Laws from this University or from some other institution requiring equivalent work as a prerequisite to that degree.

C. SPECIAL STUDENTS.

Persons who for any reason do not qualify as candidates for a degree may, on the recommendation of the Faculty and with

the assent of the professors whose courses they elect to take, be admitted as special students. Special students may subsequently be admitted to regular standing in any of the classes upon satisfying the requirements of admission thereto.

ADVANCED STANDING.

Students may be admitted to advanced standing in the second or third year classes upon satisfying the requirements for the work of the preceding year or years. These requirements may be met by presenting certificates from other law schools of accredited standing showing that the student has successfully completed equivalent courses, or by passing the regular examinations set for that purpose at the beginning of the term, after showing that he has pursued a course of study in the subjects upon which he is examined covering at least as many hours as are required for such subjects in this University.

Attorneys in good and regular standing who have been admitted to practice in any State requiring an examination for admission to the bar may be admitted to advanced standing in the second or third year class, at the discretion of the Dean.

All examinations that may be required of applicants for admission or for advanced standing are held during the first week of October and the last week of January of each academic year.

HOURS FOR LECTURES AND CONFERENCES.

Lectures on all required courses in the Department of Law and Jurisprudence are delivered between the hours of 4.50 and 6.30 in the afternoon. Additional conferences on the fundamental subjects embraced within the undergraduate courses are given between 9 and 12 o'clock in the forenoon.

METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

Instruction in the undergraduate courses is based upon the reading of selected cases in connection with the study of approved text-books. Conferences are regularly held, in which the professor in charge of each subject tests the accuracy and extent of the student's reading upon the topic assigned and, by explanations given and the statement of other illustrative cases, endeavors to lead the student to a clear understanding of the fundamental legal principles that may be involved. In these conferences every effort is made to afford the student scientific training in accurate methods of study and of reason.

ing along legal lines. Topical lectures are delivered for the purpose of elucidating the more obscure and difficult questions that may have arisen, and also to call to the attention of the student recent developments or peculiar applications of the principles under discussion as shown in late decisions. Students are also required to submit written briefs upon doubtful points of law, to draw up contracts, conveyances, and other papers when the nature of the subject in hand is such as to make exercises of this kind useful in giving accurate instruction.

All subjects involving the adjective law are in charge of professors who are also engaged in active practice. The general principles of these subjects, taught in the same manner as indicated above, are developed by practice before the Moot Courts.

MORNING CONFERENCES.

The work done in the morning conferences, which is collateral to that of the current courses in the afternoon, consists, first, of a more extensive and critical examination of the authorities as found both in decided cases and in text-books, and, secondly, of careful training in determining and formulating the exact principles of law laid down by the cases selected for examination and in correctly applying legal principles to hypothetical cases stated by the instructor. Cases involving legal problems are also assigned to be reported upon by the students after careful examination of the authorities.

COURSES OF INSTRUCTION.

A. LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF LAWS.

The course of instruction leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws extends through a period of three years. It is intended to give the student such sound training in the fundamental subjects of English and American law as will fit him for the practice of the legal profession in any of the States or Territories of the American Union. Twelve hours of work each week is required of the first and second year classes and ten hours each week of the third-year class.

Attendance upon the morning conferences, as scheduled below, is not required as a condition precedent to graduation, but the work done in connection with these conferences is considered to be of the highest importance in the development of the courses offered, and students are urgently advised to attend them. Students registered as participants in these conferences will be required to do the work assigned, and will receive credit for the work done.

FIRST YEAR.

First Half-year.

- Contracts. Six hours. Professor VANCE.
 Criminal Law. Four hours. Professor EARNEST.
 Torts. Lectures and conferences. Four hours. Professor HARLAN and Professor BLAIR.
 Domestic Relations. Lectures and conferences. One hour. Professor HARLAN and Professor BLAIR.
 Personal Property. Lectures and conferences. Two hours. Professor HARLAN and Professor BLAIR.

Second Half-year.

- Special Topics in Contract. Four hours. Professor VANCE.
 Criminal Procedure. Two hours. Professor EARNEST.
 Commercial Paper. Four hours. Professor LORENZEN.
 Constitutional Law. Lectures. Two hours. Professor HARLAN.
 Sales. Three hours. Professor BLAIR.
 Carriers. Two hours. Professor VANCE.

SECOND YEAR.

First Half-year.

- Constitutional Law. Cases. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.
 Common Law Pleading and Practice. Three hours. Professor JOHNSON.
 Private Corporations. Six hours. Professor LORENZEN.
 Agency. Two hours. Professor PEELE.
 Insurance. Two hours. Professor MAURY and Professor VANCE.

Second Half-year.

- Evidence. Four hours. Professor PETER.
 Real Property. Six hours. Professor VANCE.
 Equity. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.
 Partnership. One hour. Professor PEELE.
 Equity Pleading and Practice. One hour. Professor CLEPHANE.

THIRD YEAR.

First Half-year.

- Real Property. Six hours. Professor VANCE.
 Equity. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.

Third-year Moot Courts. Sessions, six hours. Required attendance, two hours. Professors CLEPHANE, EARNEST, and PETER.

Second Half-year.

Conflict of Laws. Three hours. Professor LORENZEN.

Trusts and Trustees. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.

Federal Procedure. One hour. Professor MAURY.

Organization and Management of Corporations. One hour. Professor CLEPHANE.

Public Corporations. Two hours. Professor LORENZEN.

Moot Courts. Session, six hours. Required attendance, two hours. Professors CLEPHANE, EARNEST, and PETER.

Third Year Electives.

Third-year students must elect from the following courses such as, together with the required courses stated above, will amount to the required minimum of ten hours a week.

Wills and Administration. One hour, one half-year. Professor PETER.

Bankruptcy and Insolvency. One hour, one half-year. Professor BRANDENBURG.

Admiralty Law and Procedure. One hour, one half-year. Mr. HUGHES.

Patent Law. One hour, one half-year. Mr. ALLEN.

International Law. One hour, one year. Professor BREWER.

Comparative Constitutional Law. Two hours, one year. Professor TUCKER.

Administrative Law. Two hours, one half-year. Professor SCOTT.

Introduction to Roman Law. Two hours, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

History of English Law. Two hours, one half-year. Professor TAYLOR.

Government Control of Railroads. Two hours, one half-year. Professor NEEDHAM.

Fourth-year Moot Courts. Two hours, one year. Professors CLEPHANE, EARNEST, and PETER.

Advanced Procedure. Two hours, one half-year. Professor CLEPHANE.

Canadian Law. One hour, one half-year. Mr. HOYLES.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.
FIRST YEAR.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.					SECOND HALF-YEAR.		
Day.	Hour.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.
Mon.	4.50	Vance.	Contracts.	University.	Vance.	Contracts.	University.
	5.40	Vance.	Contracts.	University.	Vance.	Contracts.	University.
Tues.	4.50	Earnest.	Criminal Law.	University.	Earnest.	Criminal Procedure.	University.
	5.40	Earnest.	Criminal Law.	University.	Lorenzen.	Commercial Paper.	University.
Wed.	4.50	Blair.	Torts.	University.	Vance.	Contracts.	University.
	5.40	Harlan.	Torts.	University.	Harlan.	Constitutional Law.	University.
Thurs.	4.50	Vance.	Contracts.	University.	Blair.	Sales.	University.
	5.40	Vance.	Contracts.	University.	Blair.	Sales.	University.
Fri.	4.50	Blair.	Domestic Relations and Personal Property.	University.	Vance.	Carriers.	University.
	5.40	Harlan.	Domestic Relations and Personal Property.	University.	Harlan.	Constitutional Law.	University.
Sat.	4.50	Blair.	Torts.	University.	Lorenzen.	Commercial Paper.	University.
	5.40	Earnest.	Criminal Law.	University.	Lorenzen.	Commercial Paper.	University.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.
SECOND YEAR.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.				SECOND HALF-YEAR.			
Day.	Hour.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.
Mon.	4.50	Lorenzen.	Private Corporations.	Jurisprudence.	Peter.	Evidence.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Lorenzen.	Private Corporations.	Jurisprudence.	Peter.	Evidence.	Jurisprudence.
Tues.	4.50	Tucker.	Constitutional Law.	Jurisprudence.	Vance.	Real Property.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Tucker.	Constitutional Law.	Jurisprudence.	Vance.	Real Property.	Jurisprudence.
Wed.	4.50	Peelle.	Agency.	Jurisprudence.	Peelle.	Partnership.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Johnson.	Common-law Pleading and Practice.	Jurisprudence.	Tucker.	Equity.	Jurisprudence.
Thurs.	4.50	Lorenzen.	Private Corporations.	Jurisprudence.	Vance.	Real Property.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Lorenzen.	Private Corporations.	Jurisprudence.	Vance.	Real Property.	Jurisprudence.
Fri.	4.50	Johnson.	Common-law Pleading and Practice.	Jurisprudence.	Peter.	Evidence.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Johnson.	Common-law Pleading and Practice.	Jurisprudence.	Peter.	Evidence.	Jurisprudence.
Sat.	4.50	Peelle.	Agency.	Jurisprudence.	Tucker.	Equity.	Jurisprudence.
	5.40	Maury.	Insurance.	Jurisprudence.	Clephane.	Equity Pleading and Practice.	Jurisprudence.

SCHEDULE OF LECTURES IN UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.
THIRD YEAR.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.					SECOND HALF-YEAR.		
Day.	Hour.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.	Professor.	Subject.	Hall.
Mon.	4.50		Any Third Year Elective.		Lorenzen.	Conflict of Laws.	A.
	5.40		Any Third Year Elective.		Lorenzen.	Conflict of Laws.	A.
Tues.	4.50	Vance.	Real Property.	A.	Tucker.	Trusts and Trustees.	A.
	5.40	Vance.	Real Property.	A.	Clephane.	Organization of Corporations.	A.
Wed.	4.50	Clephane, Peter, and Earnest.	Moot Court.	Law, Equity, and C.	Clephane, Peter, and Earnest.	Moot Court.	Law, Equity, and C.
	5.40	Tucker.	Moot Court.			Moot Court.	
Thurs.	4.50	Tucker.	Equity.	A.	Lorenzen.	Public Corporations.	A.
	5.40	Tucker.	Equity.	A.		Any Third Year Elective.	
Fri.	4.50	Vance.	Real Property.	A.	Maury.	Federal Procedure.	A.
	5.40	Vance.	Real Property.	A.		Any Third Year Elective.	

SCHEDULE OF MORNING CONFERENCES.

FIRST-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.			SECOND HALF-YEAR.	
Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Hour.	Subject.
Mon.	10	Contracts.	10	Contracts.
Tues.	9	Personal Property.	10	Commercial Paper.
Wed.	9	Criminal Law.	9	Criminal Procedure.
Thurs.	10	Contracts.	10	Carriers.
Fri.	9	Torts.	9	Sales.

SECOND-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.			SECOND HALF-YEAR.		
Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Day.	Hour.	Subject.
Tues.	10	Corporations.	Wed.	10	Real Property.
Wed.	10	Insurance.	Fri.	10	Real Property.
Thurs.	10	Corporations.			

THIRD-YEAR CLASS.

FIRST HALF-YEAR.			SECOND HALF-YEAR.		
Day.	Hour.	Subject.	Day.	Hour.	Subject.
Tues.	10	Real Property.	Wed.	10	Conflict of Laws.
Fri.	10	Real Property.	Fri.	10	Public Corporations.

B. LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAWS.

Students admitted to the fourth year as candidates for the degree of Master of Laws are required to elect from the courses offered by the Faculty of Law and Jurisprudence subjects covering a minimum of ten hours a week. The degree, however, will not be conferred unless the student shall have satisfactorily completed the courses in the Introduction to Roman Law, the History of the English Common Law, Administrative Law, Comparative Constitutional Law, and International Law. The practice work offered in the fourth year Moot Courts may be taken and will count as two hours of the required work.

C. LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF PATENT LAW.

A special course in Patent Law and Patent Law Practice is given by Professor Church. The purpose of this course is to prepare those taking it for practice in all matters involving the law of patents. The course extends throughout one year, with two lectures or sessions of the Moot Court each week.

A special course of lectures on Substantive Patent Law is delivered by Hon. Frederick I. Allen, Commissioner of Patents.

D. LEADING TO THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE.

The purpose of these courses is primarily to give to the student a more thorough and comprehensive knowledge of International Law, of the History of Law, and of Comparative Public and Private Law in order that he may attain a sounder and more philosophic understanding of the principles that underlie our own municipal law. The training and knowledge acquired in these courses will prove specially beneficial to those who desire to fit themselves for the foreign service, for the conduct of cases before international tribunals, and for the general practice in matters involving the laws of foreign countries.

I. HISTORY AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE LAW.

1. *Roman Law* :

Introduction to Roman Law. Lectures and conferences. One hour. Asst. Professor HAU.

History and Sources of Roman Law before the Time of Justinian. Lectures and conferences. Two hours, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

The Institutes of Gaius and the *Corpus Juris* of Justinian. Assigned reading and conferences. Two hours. Asst. Professor HAU.

History of the Law During the Middle Ages. Lectures and assigned reading. Two hours, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

Canon Law. Lectures. One hour, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

Seminary in Roman Law. Two hours. Asst. Professor HAU.

2. *Common Law :*

History of the English Common Law. Two hours, one half-year. Professor TAYLOR.

Seminary in the History of the English Common Law. One hour. Professor TAYLOR.

II. MODERN LAW.

1. *Public :*

a. *International Law :*

International Law. Lectures and assigned reading. One hour. Professor BREWER.

Seminary in International Law. Two hours. Professor ————.*

b. *Constitutional Law :*

Constitutional Law. Lectures. Two hours, one half-year. Professor HARLAN.

Constitutional Law. Cases. Two hours, one half-year. Professor TUCKER.

Comparative Constitutional Law. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.

Seminary in Constitutional Law. Two hours. Professor TUCKER.

c. *Administrative Law :*

Administrative Law. Lectures and discussion of cases. Two hours, one half-year. Professor SCOTT.

Comparative Administrative Law. Lectures. Two hours, one half-year. Professor SCOTT.

* Vacancy to be filled before October 1.

2. *Private* :

Comparative Private Law. Lectures, conferences, and assigned reading. Two hours. Professor LORENZEN.

Comparative Commercial Legislation. Lectures and conferences. One hour. Professor LORENZEN.

Spanish-American Private Law. Lectures and conferences. One hour. Professor LORENZEN.

Not given in 1905-06.

French Legal Terminology. Two hours, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

German Legal Terminology. Two hours, one half-year. Asst. Professor HAU.

Seminary in Comparative Private Law. Two hours. Professor LORENZEN.

ELECTIVE COURSES IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Students taking a full course for a degree may be admitted, without additional fee except laboratory fees, to courses for which they are qualified in the Departments of Art and Sciences and of Politics and Diplomacy, provided such courses do not exceed in the aggregate six hours a week.

COURSES IN PRACTICE.

A. MOOT COURT WORK.

1. *Third Year* :

Particular stress is laid upon Moot Court work. Aside from the practice court connected with the course in Patent Law, there are four courts in which the candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws pursue their work. Three of these are *nisi prius* courts and are presided over by members of the Washington Bar in active practice. The fourth is a Court of Appeals to review the cases tried in the courts of first instance. This court also is composed of members of the Washington Bar.

Every third-year student before receiving the degree of Bachelor of Laws is required to prepare the pleadings in and prosecute to judgment at least four cases in the *nisi prius* courts, with the privilege of appeal to the appellate tribunal. At least two hours in each week during the year must be

spent by each third-year student in active participation in Moot Court work in the court-room to which he is assigned.

Statements of facts are furnished such as would be related to a lawyer in active practice by his client. Each student must determine whether or not upon such facts the particular case in hand is one of common-law or equitable cognizance. He must then frame his pleadings, serve his writs, and answer his adversary's pleadings until issue is joined in legal manner, after which the case is brought on for hearing in strict accordance with the rules of actual practice. Juries are empaneled in accordance with settled legal procedure, witnesses are examined and cross-examined, and the case conducted through all the various stages of the trial or hearing down to and including the judgment or decree, after which, should the case be appealed, it must be carried through the appellate court, involving the preparation of the record on appeal, briefs of counsel, etc.

2. *Fourth Year :*

The same facilities for Moot Court work as are described above are afforded in the course leading to the degree of Master of Laws. The court, however, is entirely distinct from that provided in the third-year course, and the nature of the cases assigned is somewhat different, involving, in addition to the ordinary cases at common law or in equity, cases of a special character, such as habeas corpus, certiorari, quo warranto, injunction, mandamus, extradition, replevin, attachment, etc.

3. *Officers and Equipment :*

One of the assistant clerks of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is the clerk of the court, but his assistants in each court-room are chosen from the student body, from whose ranks are also drawn the criers, jurors, and other officials, thus giving to the students the benefit of practice in administrative judicial machinery. The Moot Court is to all intents and purposes an actual court. The rooms in which the sessions are held are fitted up with judges' benches, clerks' desks, jury-boxes, and counsel table, and from the time the crier announces that the court is in session until he announces its adjournment the procedure is identical with that of a regular judicial tribunal.

It is believed that any student who gives the proper attention to this feature of the law curriculum will be enabled to go out from this institution and creditably try cases in court, although he may never have been in an actual court-room.

A careful record is kept of the work of each student, both as to his pleadings and his conduct of the case in court, and the ratings thus given determine, in connection with his ratings upon other subjects, whether or not he is entitled to a degree.

B. ADVANCED PROCEDURE.

Every young lawyer entering upon his professional career is desirous of availing himself of the experience of an older practitioner and of learning many things which are not taught and cannot be taught from books. It is to meet the needs of this class of men that this course has been inaugurated. It is in charge of a member of the Washington Bar whose practice has been an active one, extending over a period of sixteen years.

A short introductory talk is given upon the relations between attorney and client, including the important subject of fees, after which the student is given the benefit of practical hints upon the manner of starting in practice and opening and furnishing an office, suggestions as to office systems and the selection of a library, and, incidentally, of the use of authorities in court. Then a drill is given upon contract drafting, involving the preparation by the student of leases, contracts, wills, etc. The students' papers are carefully examined by the instructor and criticised, prevalent errors and the proper manner of curing them being pointed out in the class-room.

The student is told how to listen intelligently to his client's grievances; how to draw up the pleadings arising out of these grievances; how to prepare for trial the case thus made, including the work of preparing the evidence; how to try the case and examine and cross-examine witnesses; the manner of making up the record, writing briefs, and conducting the argument on appeal. The subject of professional ethics is discussed. The course is concluded by a series of talks from a practical standpoint upon affidavits of merit and defense, attachments, replevin, habeas corpus, mandamus, etc. At various times during the year distinguished lawyers are invited to appear and discuss informally special topics of interest to the students.

EXAMINATIONS.

A. UNDERGRADUATE COURSES.

Regular Examinations:

Written examinations upon all required subjects are held at the close of each semester upon those subjects that have been completed during that semester. All students, unless specially excused by the Dean, are required to take the first examination

held in any subject after their completion of the course in that subject.

No student, except by special permission of the Dean, will be allowed to take an examination in any subject unless he shall be regularly registered and have been in regular attendance upon the lectures and have done all the work required in the course of instruction upon that subject.

Conditions.

The regular examinations for the removal of conditions will be held during the first week of October in each year. Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws who have not more than one condition in the subjects completed during the first semester of the third year may be given examinations for the removal of such conditions during the last week in May.

Class Standing.

Students having conditions in more than two subjects will not be advanced from one class to another. Students may have, however, an opportunity to remove conditions imposed during any academic year by taking the regular examinations for the removal of conditions at the beginning of the following year, for which no fee is charged.

Students having conditions in more than three subjects will not be allowed to register except upon special permission from the Dean.

Special Examinations.

No special examinations, other than those above provided for, will be granted to any students except those of the graduating class who, for good cause, shall have been excused by the Dean from taking any regular examination during the third year.

B. GRADUATE COURSES.

Examinations in graduate courses will be given at such times and under such conditions as may be designated by the professors in charge.

DEGREES.

1. BACHELOR OF LAWS.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon students who shall have passed satisfactory examinations upon the subjects required in the entire course of three years and

whose attendance and conduct have been satisfactory to the Faculty.

2. MASTER OF LAWS.

The degree of Master of Laws will be conferred upon students who have successfully completed the work prescribed for the fourth year and whose attendance and conduct have been satisfactory to the Faculty.

3. MASTER OF PATENT LAW.

The degree of Master of Patent Law will be conferred upon students who shall have successfully completed the work of the Patent Law course and whose attendance and conduct have been satisfactory to the Faculty.

4. DOCTOR OF JURISPRUDENCE.

The degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence is given for graduate work in the science of the law upon the same terms and conditions as the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in the Departments of Arts and Sciences and of Politics and Diplomacy.

The degree is conferred upon students already qualified as candidates for the degree who have pursued advanced legal studies and engaged in original research in some special branch of law under University auspices for a period of not less than three years, two of which shall be in residence, and have submitted an acceptable thesis and met all the requirements prescribed. The degree is given, however, not because of the faithful completion of a course of study according to a stated program for a given length of time, but for high attainments and proved ability to do research work in some special branch of law, as determined by the various tests applied.

The applicant may be credited with graduate work done at other universities, provided that such work is shown to be of grade and nature similar to that required here, but at least one year must be spent in residence at this University, and the other requirements of the degree as prescribed here must be fulfilled.

Every candidate immediately after qualifying for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence shall designate one principal or major subject and two subordinate or minor subjects, the selection to be approved by the Faculty. The major subject and at least one of the two minors must be topics taught in the Department of Law and Jurisprudence; the other minor may be chosen from any graduate work in the University properly relative to his major and approved by the Faculty. The major

and minors must be pursued under the guidance of a committee consisting of the professors in charge of the subjects chosen, with the professor in the major subject as chairman. This committee shall determine his division of time, study, and research among the major and minor topics, but in general at least one-half of the whole time spent in graduate work should be devoted to the major subject and one-fourth of the time to each of the minor subjects.

The candidate must attend the seminary work in his major subject and take the graduate courses given in his major and minors.

The candidate shall pass satisfactory examinations upon the three subjects selected, which may be taken on the fulfilment of the requirements as to residence or at such other times as may be fixed by the committee in charge of such candidate. In his major subject the candidate must show special attainments, and is liable to minute examination upon the whole ground which it covers. He is also expected to have a good general knowledge of the field contained within his two minor subjects.

A satisfactory thesis must be presented by the candidate, together with an exhaustive bibliography, exhibiting independent research in some branch of his major subject, not later than January 15 or May 1 in the year in which the degree is sought, according as he proposes to be graduated at the Winter Convocation or at Commencement.

After their acceptance theses are the property of the University, and must be deposited in the University archives, but authors are permitted to make copies. All theses must be typewritten on official thesis paper, which may be obtained from the Assistant Treasurer of the University.

No thesis for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence shall be submitted to the Faculty until it has been approved by the professor in supervision of the major topic, and also by a co-referee to be appointed by the Faculty. The referees shall present to the Faculty written reports on the thesis, to be filed therewith.

The candidate is expected to print his thesis, under the supervision of the professor in charge of his major topic, within one year after the degree is conferred, and shall present one hundred copies to the University, to be distributed among institutions of learning.

The candidate must defend his thesis in the presence of the Faculty or of so many of its members as may be designated by the Faculty.

LAW LIBRARY AND READING-ROOM.

A well-equipped working library, comprising 4,000 volumes, is open to the students in Law Lecture Hall from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. Competent librarians are in charge and will give students assistance in looking up subjects and in the use of books.

The Library contains the standard text-books, the West Reporter system of Federal and State decisions complete, State Reports, the English Common Law and Chancery Reports, Encyclopædias of Law, Digests, reference books, and current law publications.

Adjoining the Library is a conversation-room for students, affording opportunity for consultation.

In addition to these facilities, the students have free access to the Congressional Library and other public libraries.

PRIZES.

A prize of \$100, called "The Parker Prize," in honor of its donor, Hon. Myron M. Parker, is awarded each year to the student who attains the highest general average in examinations during the full three-years' course for the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

A prize offered by the Edward Thompson Company, of a set of the Encyclopædia of Law, first or second edition, or a set of the Encyclopædia of Pleading and Practice, is awarded each year to the senior law student who shall write the best thesis on some legal subject to be assigned by the Faculty.

Three prizes—one of \$40, one of \$30, and one of \$20—are annually given to the respective authors of the best three essays handed in by such members of the Third-Year Class as shall compete for them and shall pass a successful examination.

A prize of \$25 in gold, given by John Thilman Hendrick, and called the "David S. Hendrick Memorial Prize in Insurance Law," in honor of Mr. David S. Hendrick, will be awarded each year to the student in the Second-Year Class who writes the best essay upon some question in Insurance Law which will be selected and approved by the Faculty.

A prize of \$25 in gold, offered by Mr. Fritz von Briesen, called the "Ellsworth Prize," is awarded for the best work done in the Patent Law Course by a student receiving the degree of Master of Patent Laws.

Gold medals and book prizes for excellence in intercollegiate and inter-society debates are awarded by the University.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

Excellent facilities for training in the art of public speaking are afforded by the two debating societies that have been organized in the Department of Law and Jurisprudence. These societies, known as the Columbian and Needham Debating Societies, meet weekly for debate in Law Lecture Hall. Membership in these societies is entirely optional, but their work is encouraged in every legitimate way by the Faculty, and students are urgently advised to take part in their exercises. During each academic year several intercollegiate debates are held. Membership upon the intercollegiate debating teams is an honor eagerly sought and made the prize to be won in separate preliminary contests. The general conduct of these intercollegiate debates is under the supervision of a committee from the Faculty.

Further opportunity for training in parliamentary procedure and debate is given by the University Congress, an organization patterned after that of the Congress of the United States, in which bills are introduced and debated and the general procedure of legislative assemblies followed.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

By the rules of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, applicants for admission to the Bar are required to have studied law for three years under the direction of a competent attorney, but by those rules the course in the Department of Law of the University is regarded as discharging this requirement.

FEES.

1. Matriculation fee (payable only on first entry into the University) \$5 00
2. Library fee, per annum 2 00
3. Tuition fee for regular courses, per annum . . . 100 00
4. Tuition fee for course in Patent Law . . . 40 00
5. Tuition fee for fourth-year practice course . . . 25 00
6. Tuition fee for special courses, per month . . . 12 50
7. Fee for a certificate under the seal of the University. . 2 00
8. Fee for graduation with diploma 10 00
9. Auditors are admitted to lecture courses for the regular tuition fees, but are not permitted to take active part in the work of the classes and will not be allowed credit, in a subsequent course of studies leading to a degree, for attendance as auditors. No matriculation or library fee is charged.

NOTE.—The amount of fee is fixed by the Registrar at the time of registration in accordance with the foregoing schedule, and no change will be made therein excepting in case of a change in or withdrawal from a course of studies, and then only upon notice in due form and from the end of the current quarter session in which such change or withdrawal shall be approved. Applications for permission to change or withdraw from a course of studies should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Registrar.

The library fee will not be charged for the first half-year during which a course is completed in the case of students who enter at the beginning of the second half-year and pay the library fee for that year.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees are to be paid to the Assistant Treasurer. Regular tuition fees are payable quarterly in advance. Fees for special courses are payable monthly in advance. Matriculation and library fees are payable in full in advance.

BOARD AND ROOMS.

The price of table board and rooms varies according to locality. Good accommodations may be secured at some distance from the University buildings for two hundred dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. In the neighborhood adjacent to the University, by reason of its nearness to the heart of the best business section of the city, prices range from two hundred and fifty to three hundred and fifty dollars for the session of thirty-three weeks. Students frequently form clubs for the purpose of obtaining a reduction in the cost of living. A register of approved boarding-houses is kept by the Assistant Treasurer, who will gladly furnish information in relation thereto or in connection with any other matters conducive to the comfort of students seeking a residence in the city of Washington.

For catalogues, application blanks, and further information address

OTIS D. SWETT, *Registrar,*
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

Department of Politics and Diplomacy.

FACULTY.

CHARLES W. NEEDHAM, LL.D....	PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY
HENRY ST. GEORGE TUCKER, LL.D....	Dean, Professor of Comparative Constitutional Law
JOHN M. HARLAN, LL.D....	Professor of American Constitutional Law
DAVID J. BREWER, LL.D.....	Professor of International Law
JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D.....	Professor of American Diplomacy
*DAVID J. HILL, LL.D.....	Professor of European Diplomacy
CHARLES C. SWISHER, Ph.D.....	Professor of History and Politics
HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D.....	Professor of the History of English Law
OSCAR P. AUSTIN.....	Professor of Commercial Geography
GEORGE WINFIELD SCOTT, Ph.D., LL.B.....	Professor of Administrative Law
ERNEST G. LORENZEN, Ph.B., LL.B., J.U.D.....	Professor of Comparative Commercial Legislation
C. WILLIAM A. VEDITZ, Ph.D., LL.B.....	Professor of Economics
† ———	Professor of Political Institutions
† ———	Professor of International Law and Diplomacy
JOHN W. HOLCOMBE, M.Dip.....	Assistant Professor of Politics
CHARLES RAY DEAN, M.Dip.....	Assistant Professor of European Diplomacy

LECTURERS.

HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D..	Lecturer on European Politics
WILLIAM T. HARRIS, LL.D....	Lecturer on the Philosophy of History
CARROLL D. WRIGHT, LL.D.....	Lecturer on Statistics and Social Economics
MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D.....	Lecturer on Greek and Roman Political Institutions
JAMES C. MONAGHAN, A.M.....	Lecturer on the Consular Service
† ———	Lecturer on European Diplomacy
OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M.....	Secretary

*Absent on leave.

† To be appointed.

GENERAL STATEMENT.

The "Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy" of the University was established in June, 1898, and was formally opened in November of the same year. Since that time it has

been closely affiliated with the Law Department. In the fall of 1905, however, this Department will cease to have any organic connection with the Law Department, save as one of the several schools of the University, and will constitute a distinct branch of the professional and graduate work of the institution, to be hereafter designated as the Department of Politics and Diplomacy. This name is intended to indicate in a broad way the following general divisions of study: (1) The Structure and Administration of the State or Body Politic; (2) Economics, or the Production, Movement, Distribution, and Consumption of Things and Services; (3) International Law and Diplomacy—the Obligations and Relations of States to one another.

The purpose of the Department, briefly stated, is to fit young men for the public service at home and abroad, particularly for the consular and diplomatic service, and to supply that knowledge of the public life of this country and of foreign countries which will be of most value to journalists, teachers, and other persons aiming to become moulders of public opinion upon the national and international issues of the day.

As the Department is being reorganized, changes will be made before the opening of the academic year. Notice of these changes will be given in a special announcement.

ADMISSION.

The Department of Politics and Diplomacy is a graduate school. Before a student can be admitted he must give evidence that he has completed a liberal undergraduate course of academic study such as is required by colleges of good standing antecedent to the baccalaureate degree. The President's Council reserves the right to decide in all cases whether the antecedent training fulfils the requirements. No student, however, can be admitted to regular standing unless he has a knowledge of at least one modern European language—French, German, Spanish, or Italian.

Any person approved by the Faculty may attend one or more courses as a special student, and will receive for the satisfactory completion of such course or courses a Certificate of Proficiency. All the departments of the University are open to regular students in this Department without additional charge. No student, however, will be permitted to carry on simultaneously work for two distinct degrees unless this is expressly allowed. Upon the presentation of satisfactory evidence, students coming here from other institutions to complete their studies may

be admitted to advanced standing if they have already done work equivalent to that required here.

DEGREES.

Two degrees are conferred by this Department—that of Master of Diplomacy and that of Doctor of Philosophy. Neither degree is conferred *in absentia* except with the express sanction of the Faculty.

Candidates for the degree of Master of Diplomacy must pass at least two full years of residence at this University. They shall sustain satisfactory examinations on the studies pursued, and present an acceptable thesis, together with a bibliography of the subject investigated. Each student, moreover, must have satisfactorily completed, before he can graduate, courses aggregating at least ten hours per week for each of the two years of his preparation. This total number must include all of the courses that are hereinafter designated as "required." In the selection of elective courses to make up the total number of hours required, students must consult with the Advisory Committee of the Faculty of this Department. No course taken by a student shall be counted twice in the fulfilment of requirements for degrees. No student can graduate who has not passed a satisfactory examination, at the end of his course, in two modern European languages, one of which must be French. Theses for the Master's degree in Diplomacy must be presented in their final form not later than May 1 of the year in which a student expects to graduate.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this Department must have pursued specialized courses in University subjects and engaged in original research in certain of the subjects taught in this Department, under the auspices of the professors in charge of those subjects, for a period of not less than three years, and have submitted an acceptable thesis and met all the requirements prescribed. The degree is given, however, not because of the faithful completion of a course of study according to a stated program for a given length of time, but for high attainments and proved ability to do research work in some special branch of knowledge, as determined by the various tests applied.

Before a student can become a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in this Department he must give evidence that he has completed a liberal undergraduate course of academic study such as is required by colleges of good standing antecedent to the baccalaureate degree. The President's Coun-

cil reserves the right to decide in all cases whether the antecedent training fulfils the requirements. Should the candidate for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy already possess the degree of Master of Diplomacy and elect his major subject and at least one minor from among the subjects offered in the Department of Politics and Diplomacy, the minimum period of further study requisite for attaining the degree shall be two years instead of three. The applicant for the Doctor's degree may be credited with graduate work done at other universities, provided that such work is shown to be of a grade similar to that required here; but at least one year must be spent in residence at this University, and the other requirements of the degree as prescribed here must be fulfilled.

Candidates for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall offer themselves in three topics from the University subjects—one major and two collateral minor studies—the combination to be approved by the President's Council. These must be pursued under the guidance of a committee consisting of the professors in charge of his major and minor topics, with the professor in the major subject as chairman. This committee, in charge of the candidate, shall determine his division of time, study, and research in the major and minor topics, but in general the major topic should be pursued during the whole time devoted to graduate work and each minor topic during at least one year.

The candidate shall pass satisfactory written examinations upon the three subjects selected. The examinations in the minor topics may be taken at the completion of the courses pursued or at the discretion of the professors in charge. In written examinations the time limit is four hours for the major and three hours for the minor topics.

The candidate must show that he possesses a knowledge of French and German, as evidenced by familiarity with the French and German literature pertaining to his special branches of study. The head professor of a subject may require such knowledge of other subjects as is considered fundamental.

The candidate must present a satisfactory thesis not later than May 1 of the year in which the degree is sought, together with an exhaustive bibliography. The thesis must represent independent thinking and research in some branch of his major subject.

After their acceptance theses shall become the property of the University and must be deposited in the University archives, but authors are permitted to make copies. All theses, before submission for the degree, must be typewritten on official thesis paper, which may be obtained from the Assistant Treasurer of the University.

No thesis for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy shall be submitted to the University Council until it has been approved by the professor having supervision of the major topic, and also by a co-referee to be appointed by the President's Council. The referees shall present to the Council written reports on the thesis, to be filed therewith.

The candidate is expected to print his thesis, under the supervision of the professor in charge of his major topic, within one year after the degree is conferred, and shall present one hundred copies to the University, to be distributed among institutions of learning. The candidate, finally, must defend his thesis and submit to an oral examination upon his major topic before a board of experts, to be appointed by the President's Council, consisting of three specialists of university standing and established reputation in the subject represented by the principal topic.

SCHEDULE OF COURSES.*

REQUIRED COURSES.

First Year, First Half-year:

- International Law. One hour per week. Professor BREWER.
- Constitutional Law of the United States. Two hours per week. Professor HARLAN.
- History and Methods of Arbitration. One hour per week. Professor ———.
- Political History of the United States. Two hours per week. Professor SWISHER.
- Economic and Commercial Geography. Two hours per week. Professor AUSTIN.

First Year, Second Half-year :

- International Law. One hour per week. Professor BREWER.
- History of European Diplomacy. Two hours per week. Professor ———.
- Political History of the United States. Two hours per week. Professor SWISHER.
- Economic and Commercial Geography. Two hours per week. Professor AUSTIN.
- Organization of the State Department. One hour per week. Professor ———.

* This schedule is subject to modifications.

Second Year, First Half-year :

History of American Diplomacy and Treaties. Two hours per week. Professor FOSTER.

Comparative Constitutional Law. One hour per week. Professor TUCKER.

Political History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century. Two hours per week. Professor SWISHER.

Origin and Growth of the English Constitution. Two hours per week. Professor TAYLOR.

Comparative Administrative Law. Two hours per week. Professor SCOTT.

Seminary in Political Science. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER.

Second Year, Second Half-year :

Comparative Constitutional Law. One hour per week. Professor TUCKER.

Political History of Europe in the Nineteenth Century. Two hours per week. Professor SWISHER.

International Trade. One hour per week. Professor AUSTIN.

The Economics of Commerce. Two hours per week. Professor VEDITZ.

The Consular Service. One hour per week. Mr. MONAGHAN.

Seminary in Political Science. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER.

The Seminary in Political Science will meet one evening each week for a session of at least two hours' duration, but is regarded as equivalent to but one hour's class-room work.

In order to complete the required number of hours (ten) per week, students are allowed to select from among the following list of elective courses or from among any of those offered to students in the Department of Arts and Sciences, provided always that the selection is approved by the professors in charge and by the Advisory Committee of the Faculty :

ELECTIVE COURSES.

(Open to both first and second year students.)

First Half-year :

Bismarck as a Statesman. One hour per week. Professor SCHOENFELD. (In alternate years ; given in 1905-06.)

Disraeli as a Statesman. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER. (In alternate years ; not given in 1905-06.)

Colonial Politics. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER.

The Government of France. One hour per week. Professor VEDITZ. (In alternate years ; not given in 1905-06.)

The Federal Government of Germany. One hour per week. Professor VEDITZ. (In alternate years ; given in 1905-06.)

Public Finance. Two hours per week. Professor VEDITZ. (In alternate years ; will not be given in 1905-06.)

Second Half-year :

Government Control of Railroads. Two hours per week. President NEEDHAM.

Problems of Eastern Europe. One hour per week. Professor SCHOENFELD. (In alternate years ; not given in 1905-06.)

The Oriental Problem. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER. (In alternate years ; given in 1905-06.)

American Social Problems. Two hours per week. Professor VEDITZ.

Public Life of the Greeks and Romans. Two hours per week. Professor CARROLL. (Given every third year ; given in 1905-06.)

Throughout the Year :

British Imperialism. Two hours per week. Professor SWISHER.

Comparative Politics. One hour per week. Professor SWISHER.

Comparative Commercial Legislation. One hour per week. Professor LORENZEN. (In alternate years ; given in 1905-06.)

Elementary Economics. Two hours per week. Professor VEDITZ.

Foreign Legal Terminology. Two hours per week. Professor LORENZEN and Asst. Professor HAU.

Outline statements of the nature and scope of all the above courses of study will be published as soon as the reorganization of the Department is completed.

In view of the fact that students in this Department are required, before graduating, to be familiar with two modern European languages, of which one shall be French, the courses in French, German, Spanish, and Italian which are offered in Columbian College will be open to students in Politics and Diplomacy.

Arrangements are now being made to provide for a number of lecture courses not enumerated in this Catalogue. These will probably include special lectures on the organization of the diplomatic service of other nations, the history of international conventions, and on the lives of eminent statesmen and diplomats, by some of the Diplomatic Corps resident in Washington and by other distinguished public men.

FEES.

- | | |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Matriculation fee (payable only on first entry into the University) | \$5 |
| 2. Library fee, per annum | 2 |
| 3. Tuition fee for regular courses, per annum | 100 |
| 4. Tuition fee for separate subjects, each | 15 |
| 5. Fee for a certificate under the seal of the University | 2 |
| 6. Fee for graduation with diploma | 10 |
| 7. Auditors are admitted to lecture courses for the regular tuition fees, but are not permitted to take active part in the work of the classes and will not be allowed credit, in a subsequent course of studies leading to a degree, for attendance as Auditors. No matriculation or library fee is charged. | |

The amount of fees is fixed by the Registrar at the time of registration in accordance with the foregoing schedule, and no change will be made therein excepting in case of a change in or withdrawal from a course of studies, and then only upon notice in due form and from the end of the current quarter session in which such change or withdrawal shall be approved.

Applications for admission to change or withdraw from a course of studies should be made on the prescribed form to be obtained from the Registrar.

PAYMENT OF FEES.

All fees are to be paid to the Assistant Treasurer. Regular fees are payable quarterly, in advance. Matriculation, library, and fees for special courses are payable in full, in advance.

For catalogues, application blanks, and further information address

OTIS D. SWETT, *Registrar,*
The George Washington University,
Washington, D. C.

PART III.

BOARDS, COMMITTEES, AND AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS.

BOARD OF UNIVERSITY PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRESIDENT, *ex-Officio*.

MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D., *Chairman*. D. KERFOOT SHUTE, M.D.

CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D. WILLIAM R. VANCE, Ph.D., LL.B.

OTIS D. SWETT, B.S., LL.M., *Secretary*.

The Board of University Publications was organized to have administrative and editorial supervision over the official publications of the University. THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN is published four times a year as the organ of the educational and scientific activities of the University. The University Catalogue constitutes one number. The Alumni Number, issued in June, is devoted to information regarding the work and plans of the University of especial interest to alumni and patrons. Scientific numbers are published from time to time, containing contributions from instructors and graduates and information regarding books, monographs, and papers issued by them under other auspices. A supplement to the University Bibliography appears annually, containing titles of publications for the current year and lists of publications of instructors and graduates not appearing in the 1904 Bibliography.

COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.

CHARLES CLINTON SWISHER, Ph.D., *Chairman*.

WILLIAM R. VANCE, Ph.D., LL.B., *Secretary*.

FRANK H. BIGELOW, A.M., LL.D.

A. F. A. KING, M.A., M.D., LL.D.

HERMANN SCHOENFELD, Ph.D., LL.D.

This Committee, consisting of members from the various Faculties, was organized for the purpose of making recommendations in regard to the selection of books for purchase, the expenditure of the Library Fund, and the general administration of the Library.

UNIVERSITY ATHLETICS.

ATHLETIC COUNCIL.

Faculty Members.

CHARLES EDWARD MUNROE, Ph.D., Head Professor of Chemistry.
THOMAS A. CLAYTOR, M.D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOHN PAUL EARNEST, A.M., LL.M., Professor of Law.

Alumni Members.

W. F. R. PHILLIPS, M.D., *Chairman.*

E. R. ALEXANDER.

S. H. GREENE, JR., M.D.

C. M. BEALL, M.D.

H. P. BLAIR.

Undergraduate Members.

P. E. GARRISON, President of the Athletic Association.

E. C. STEVENSON, Captain of Base-ball Team.

DALLAS G. SUTTON, Manager of Base-ball Team.

B. G. STRENERSON, Captain of Foot-ball Team.

ROY C. HEFFLEBOWER, Manager of Foot-ball Team.

The Athletic Council has complete control over all athletic sports, subject to the general authority of the President's Council. The Athletic Council is determined annually as follows: The Faculty members are appointed by the President of the University; the President of the Athletic Association (undergraduate organization), and the managers of the base-ball and foot-ball teams are elected annually by the Association; the Alumni members are chosen by the Athletic Council from the Alumni. Each member of the Council has one vote, except the Alumni members, who collectively have three votes. No student is permitted to take part in any athletic contest who is not regularly registered as taking a full course in the University and whose class standing is unsatisfactory. No student is permitted to engage in any contest unless his physical condition is approved by a medical examiner designated by the Council.

COMMITTEE ON DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

HOWARD L. HODGKINS, Ph.D. *Chairman.*

MITCHELL CARROLL, Ph.D.

C. WILLIAM A. VEDITZ, Ph.D., LL.B.

This Committee has general supervision over dramatic and musical societies organized among the students of the University. Students desiring to form such clubs must submit to the Committee a draft of their proposed undertaking, together with the name of the business manager and a list of prospective members, for the approval of the Committee.

ASSOCIATION OF CLASS PRESIDENTS.

IRVIN S. PEPPER, Law, '05, *President.*HARRY E. COLLINS, Arts and Sciences, '06, *Vice-President.*EDWARD C. WILSON, Medical, '07, *Secretary.*FRANK WEST, Arts and Sciences, '08, *Treasurer.*WM. J. FRENCH, Medical, '05, *Chairman Executive Committee.*

MARK R. WOODWARD, Arts and Sciences, '05.

RICHARD C. NEWBOLD, Arts and Sciences, '07.

FRANK E. WINTER, Medical, '06 (acting).

THOS. H. ATHEY, Medical, '08.

ADELBERT M. BASSFORD, Dental, '05.

DONALD H. MCLEAN, Law, '06.

R. I. MOORE, Law, '07.

FRED H. BENSON, Master of Laws, '05.

PACA OBERLIN, Master of Diplomacy, '05.

FREDERICK C. BRYAN, Doctor of Civil Law, '05.

R. BRUCE ATKINSON, Architecture, '05.

The Association of Class Presidents is an organization made up of the Presidents of the various classes in the University. It is thus a truly representative body, and is clothed with sufficient authority to render its actions important and far-reaching. It is through this body that the University authorities are able to keep in close touch with each class in the University and to communicate with them as occasion may require. One of the notable achievements of this organization during the present year was its pioneer work in the establishment of the Board for the Publication of the University Annual, "The Mall," and putting the same on a permanent basis.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS.

THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

Officers, 1904-1905.

President.

WILLIAM BRUCE KING.

Vice-Presidents.

DR. GEORGE N. ACKER.

JOHN JOY EDSON.

ALDIS B. BROWNE.

THEODORE W. NOYES.

JOHN PAUL EARNEST.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN.

*Secretary.**Treasurer.*

HOWARD L. HODGKINS.

JOHN B. LARNER.

Executive Committee.

WILLIAM BRUCE KING, Chairman.

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DR. GEORGE N. ACKER.

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JOHN PAUL EARNEST.

EDWARD J. STELLWAGEN.

JOHN JOY EDSON.

ALEXANDER T. STUART.

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PUGET SOUND ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

*President.**Vice-President.*

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Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM E. McCLURE.

Dexter Horton Bank Building, Seattle, Washington.

COLORADO ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

*President.**Vice-President.*

LUCIUS M. CUTHBERT.

HERBERT L. McNAIR.

Secretary and Treasurer.

CLARENCE A. BRANDENBURG.

501 Equitable Building, Denver, Colorado.

SALT LAKE CITY ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

Secretary.

M. R. BROTHERS.

68 Commercial Block, Salt Lake City, Utah.

NEW YORK ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

President.

FRITZ V. BRIESEN.

Secretary.

OLIVER C. CARPENTER.

52 William Street, New York City, N. Y.

From 1821 to 1905 the University conferred 6,134 degrees upon 4,808 persons. A list of graduates is kept at the University by the Secretary of the General Alumni Association, and contains the names, occupations, and addresses of more than 3,200 living graduates. All Alumni are requested to send to him notices of changes in address and any other items of information and interest in reference to graduates or former students of the University.

THE COLUMBIAN WOMEN.

President.

Miss JANET McWILLIAMS.

First Vice-President.

MRS. W. H. HERRON.

Second Vice-President.

MRS. J. W. HOLCOMBE.

Recording Secretary.

Miss E. HILLYER.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. E. A. HILL.

Treasurer.

Miss FLORENCE BINGHAM.

Historian.

Miss E. H. TURNER.

The Columbian Women, an organization composed of Alumnae, wives of Trustees and members of the Faculty, and women students of the University, was formed in 1893 for the advancement of women, by founding for them scholarships in the University, and for the promotion of the general interests of the University. There are at present 193 members. In

recent years it has devoted itself mainly to collecting funds for a scholarship to be known as "The Columbian Women Scholarship." They have also raised money for the University Hospital and for reference books for the Library.

BOARD OF LADY MANAGERS OF THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL.

President.

MRS. CHARLES W. RICHARDSON.

First Vice-President.

MRS. ELIZABETH WALBRIDGE.

Second Vice-President.

MRS. L. E. PAYSON.

Recording Secretary.

MRS. F. W. TRUB.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. W. MCK. STOWELL.

Treasurer.

MRS. S. E. LEWIS.

The Board of Lady Managers of the University Hospital was formed at the inception of the Hospital, in 1898, to act as "a Board of Visitors, with power to raise money for the Hospital, and with such powers and duties in connection with the purchase of supplies and equipment as are assigned them by the President." The Board consists of ninety women, who meet monthly to consider the various needs of the Hospital and to plan how best to meet them. The equipment of the enlarged building for the Hospital was due chiefly to the energies of this Board.

GEORGE WASHINGTON MEMORIAL ASSOCIATION.

President.

MRS. ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.

Vice-Presidents.

MRS. CHARLES D. WALCOTT.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL.

MRS. HENRY MALLORY.

MRS. FRED B. MCGUIRE.

MISS BESSIE J. KIBBY.

MISS ALICE RISLEY SEWARD.

Corresponding Secretary.

MRS. J. HUBLEY ASHTON.

Recording Secretary.

MRS. SUSANNA PHELPS GAGE.

Treasurer.

MRS. FRANK NORTHRUP.

Trustees.

MRS. L. D. M. SWEAT.

MRS. PHOEBE A. HEARST.

MRS. LESLIE C. WEAD.

Treasurer Permanent Building Fund.

MR. CHARLES J. BELL.

The George Washington Memorial Association, incorporated September, 1898, is a body of patriotic women representing different parts of the United States, who organized with a view to memorialize Washington's idea of a national institution and to provide a building for scientific research and graduate study. The objects of the Association, stated in the charter, are "to advance and secure the establishment in the city of Washington of an university for the purposes and with the objects as substantially set forth in and by the last will of George Washington, the first President of the United States, and to increase the opportunities for higher education of the youth of the United States."

In the spring of 1904 the Trustees of Columbian University accepted the change of name suggested by the George Washington Memorial Association and its offer to erect on the new site a memorial building for graduate study and scientific research.

PART IV.
STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

Students in the University.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Bachelor of Arts.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Allen, Dot	Neb	1116 Vermont Avenue.
Barber, Clara Velma.	Fla.	703 East Capitol Street.
Barbour, Grace Evelyn ..	D. C.	1327 12th Street, N. E.
Barbour, Stella May	Mo.	1327 12th Street, N. E.
Bethune, Frances Gunby ..	Va.	633 A Street, N. E.
Birch, Mary Simpson	Va.	1107 Lydecker Ave.
Birtwell, Bertha	Pa.	15 8th Street, N. E.
Block, Karl Morgan	D. C.	145 11th Street, N. E.
Bodmer, Annie Elizabeth ..	D. C.	1325 1st Street, S. W.
Bradshaw, May Paul	D. C.	901 C Street, N. E.
Brookes, John St. C., Jr.	D. C.	1525 Corcoran Street.
Brown, Robson De S.	Iowa ..	503 S Street.
Bulloch, Archibald Irvine ..	Ga.	828 13th Street.
Burgdorf, Ada Belle	D. C.	512 6th Street.
Burroughs, Elizabeth H.	D. C.	515 7th Street, S. E.
Capell, Isabel Rhoda	D. C.	471 H Street.
Conner, Lulu Elizabeth	D. C.	Station 47.
Cragin, Harry Seymour	D. C.	903 M Street.
Crawford, Mrs. Mary Page ..	Va.	2026 N. Capitol Street.
De Forest, August Moulton ..	Kansas.	49 Rhode Island Avenue.
De Lancy, Roi	Ohio ..	903 10th Street.
Downing, Elizabeth	D. C.	459 Florida Avenue.
Earl, Merritt.	Wis	1641 R Street.
Evans, Helen Marie	D. C.	2227 13th Street.
Field, Ruth Genevieve	Wis	111 11th Street, S. E.
Fosselman, John Jones	Pa.	Bureau of Education.
Gates, Edward Percy	Ark	3506 Center Street.
Gilchrist, Grace Gertrude ..	Pa.	652 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Green, G. Emery	Mass....	Quincy, Mass.
Haslup, Alice Elma	D. C.	1322 I Street.
Hurley, Mary Louise	Md.	Rockville, Md.
Kirkman, Reymond Fauche ..	Ill.	2017 Kalorama Avenue.
Little, Agnes Inch	D. C.	510 E Street, N. E.
Macmullen, Edgarda Marion ..	Pa.	107 2d Street, N. E.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Mahan, Jane.....	W. Va..	1250 Columbia Road.
McAvoy, Catharine A.....	D. C....	1917 17th Street.
McCleary, Ethel Hanna.....	D. C....	217 I Street.
McCoy, Louise Winifred.....	D. C....	328 E Street, N. E.
McCoy, Marion Elizabeth.....	S. Dak..	1014 D Street, N. E.
McPherson, Maud Esther.....	D. C....	1250 Princeton Street.
Merrill, Anne Margaret.....	Maine..	1422 Staughton Street.
Merritt, Pearl Ketcham.....	Minn ..	154 F Street, S. E.
Morrow, James Benjamin.....	D. C....	3123 13th Street.
Moyer, Jennie.....	D. C. ..	610 8th Street, N. E.
Parkinson, Nellie Annie.....	Mo.....	723 19th Street.
Peet, Elizabeth.....	N. Y....	Kendall Green.
Person, Ellen Bertha.....	S. Dak..	3112 Q Street.
Raber, Katherine M.....	Ohio ...	1101 K Street.
Reinke, Charlotte.....	Texas ..	The Iowa.
Ruedy, Casper Otto.....	D. C....	625 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Salsbury, Annis.....	Va.....	1417 Park Street.
Schoenfeld, Hans F. A.....	D. C....	1629 Howard Avenue.
Seiler, Justin Frank.....	Ohio ...	1013 B Street, N. E.
Sherman, Dorothea Foote.....	Va.....	428½ M Street.
Singleton, Ogle Ridout.....	D. C....	2020 H Street.
Smith, Kate Lloyd.....	Va.....	Alexandria, Va.
Smith, Louise Jane.....	W. Va..	513 B Street, N. E.
Sniffin, William Webb.....	D. C....	312 N. C. Avenue, S. E.
Stevens, Clella Lucile.....	Pa.....	641 B Street, N. E.
Stout, Lillian Edna.....	D. C....	207 9th Street, S. W.
Suit, Florence Eugenia.....	Md.....	2016 G Street.
Swartwout, Jessamine E.....	D. C....	12 Iowa Circle.
Swett, Annie Kate.....	D. C....	1822 9th Street.
Taylor, Adèle Ria.....	D. C....	2705 P Street.
Van Vleck, William C.....	D. C....	800 E Street, N. E.
Veerhoff, Otto Louis.....	D. C....	1436 Park Street.
Warn, Amy Louise.....	Kansas.	913 Rhode Island Ave.
Watkins, Rhoda.....	Pa.....	1412 14th Street.
Watts, William Prescott.....	N. Y....	205 East Capitol Street.
West, William Kemper.....	Ky.....	Takoma Park, D. C.
White, Emile Margaret.....	D. C....	2568 University Place.
Whitmore, Clarence W.....	D. C....	807 1st Street.
Winship, Charles Berry.....	D. C....	1688 31st Street.
Young, Ruth Bell.....	Va.....	703 The Sherman.

Bachelor of Science.

Abert, Franklin Bache.....	Md.....	Rockville, Md.
Adams, Raymond Edmond.....	Pa.....	2118 G Street.
Albert, Frederiek W.....	Pa.....	2307 32d Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Allen, Fanny May.....	Md.....	226 12th Street, S. E.
Allen, Nila Frances.....	Ind.....	323 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Auerbach, Edith Bertha.....	D. C.....	1209 6th Street.
Austin, Ella Morgan.....	W. Va..	The Caywood.
Austin, Hamilton L.....	Ark.....	1213 Q Street.
Backus, Curtis Beall.....	Va.....	1203 N. H. Avenue.
Balentine, Susan Louise.....	Ohio....	1832 K Street.
Ball, Eugene Maurice.....	D. C.....	3134 P Street.
Bartley, Thomas Andrew.....	Md.....	1429 New York Avenue.
Baumer, Hubert Herndon.....	Ala.....	1212 Fort St., Brookland.
Bean, George Tunny.....	Pa.....	312 Randolph Street, N. E.
Behrend, Esther May.....	D. C.....	1214 K Street.
Bennett, Walter J.....	Ohio....	U. S. Weather Bureau.
Bowker, Charles Harvey.....	N. H....	3421 Brown Street.
Boyden, John Hanson.....	Va.....	1014 K Street.
Bragaw, Richard.....	N. Y....	1715 De Sales Street.
Brandenburg, Joseph F.....	D. C.....	915 French Street.
Brown, Frederick G.....	Wis....	207 A Street, N. E.
Brown, Robert Harlie.....	Oregon..	1130 Park Place, N. E.
Bruninga, John H.....	Ill.....	Bureau of Standards.
Burke, Francis Edward.....	D. C.....	1212 I Street.
Burner, Charles Edwin.....	D. C.....	1203 S Street.
Burrell, William W.....	Pa.....	417 Massachusetts Ave.
Butman, Carl Hawes.....	Mass....	1454 Chapin Street.
Campbell, Arthur Herbert.....	Mo.....	Post Office Department.
Canby, Thomas Hynson.....	Md.....	813 T Street.
Carter, James Roy.....	Mich....	1014 I Street.
Chase, Dana Carl.....	Idaho...	1400 K Street.
Clarke, Mortimer.....	Md.....	Kenova Flats.
Cochran, Mildred Winans.....	Colo....	2464 Wisconsin Avenue.
Coffin, Mrs. Mary B.....	Pa.....	The Portner.
Cole, Luke A.....	W. Va..	Coast & Geodetic Survey.
Collins, Harry Ellis.....	D. C.....	44 C Street, N. E.
Conard, Robert Allen.....	D. C.....	The Stoddart.
Coope, Harry.....	Ohio....	706 11th Street.
Crocker, Howard D.....	Va.....	Ballston, Va.
Croxton, Roland Albert.....	D. C.....	1332 T Street.
Cummings, Thomas F.....	Minn....	1238 Kenesaw Avenue.
Curl, Joseph Ryland.....	D. C.....	2312 I Street.
Dahn, Frank F. W.....	Minn....	1211 B Street, S. E.
Daniels, Ara Marcus.....	D. C.....	1401 T Street.
Davidson, William Key.....	D. C.....	401 C Street, S. E.
Davis, Raymond Tilton.....	Md.....	632 F Street, S. W.
Davis, Robert H.....	D. C.....	938 O Street.
Dawson, Edward M., Jr.....	D. C.....	1752 S Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Day, Rufus Spalding.	D. C....	1301 Clifton Street.
De Grange, Henry Clay	Md....	617 H Street.
Duffey, Charles Edward	Va.	Alexandria, Va.
Dunstan, Edwin Vivian.	Va.	326 Mass. Ave., N. E.
Dyson, Arnold Horton	R. I. ...	3020 Irving Place.
Earnest, Ralph.	D. C....	1501 Caroline Street.
Elliot, William P.	D. C....	The Portner.
Elsom, James Douglas.	D. C....	631 8th Street.
Evans, William Ashton.	Md....	Astoria Pharmacy.
Faustman, William F.	N. Y....	1715 De Sales Street.
Fennell, Aloysius S.	D. C....	814 I Street.
Field, James Eldon.	Texas...	204 F Street.
Fleming, Robert F.	Va.	1847 Wyoming Avenue.
Fleming, W. H. Irwin.	D. C....	1847 Wyoming Avenue.
Folger, Ben Baker.	Maine..	25 Iowa Circle.
Ford, Stephen O.	D. C....	1334 11th Street.
French, Francis Raymond.	D. C....	2625 13th Street.
Fryer, Ross Lauder.	N. Y....	43½ Bates Street.
Fulton, Horace Marion.	D. C....	1211 Vermont Avenue.
Garges, Eugene Paul.	D. C....	713 N. Carolina Ave., S.E.
Garvin, Edgerton C.	Ohio...	The Brunswick.
Gibson, Harry C.	Pa....	Bureau of Standards.
Gill, Wilbur Draper.	D. C....	1925 Cincinnati Street.
Gordon, Haynes Haskill.	Ohio...	1315 Princeton Street.
Gourley, George Frederick.	Md....	615 15th Street.
Graham, Julian Pitzer.	D. C....	1125 6th Street.
Gregory, Charles Nichols.	N. Y....	302 C Street.
Gunning, James McIntoch.	N. J....	25 8th Street, S. E.
Gwinn, Thomas R.	Ga....	1216 Connecticut Avenue.
Handy, Walter Kerr.	Va....	1331 12th Street.
Hanna, William A., Jr.	Miss...	1025 22d Street.
Harley, George Foster.	Ga....	1213 New Jersey Avenue.
Harper, Minnie.	D. C....	619 G Street, S. W.
Harrington, Katherine.	D. C....	Conduit Road.
Harrington, Edward J.	Pa....	417 I Street, N. E.
Hartley, Harry Cutter.	Ill....	76 The Plymouth.
Hathaway, Lillie Theresa.	Ohio...	U. S. Treasury.
Hemmick, Frank Schley.	Md....	1819 F Street.
Hepburn, Harry Marlin.	Iowa...	6 B Street, N. E.
Heron, Kenneth Austin.	D. C....	511 2d Street.
Hicks, William Garritte.	D. C....	102 5th Street, N. E.
Hill, Hugh Stewart.	Wyo...	815 11th Street, N. E.
Homrighaus, Albert H.	D. C....	1306 S Street.
Honn, Harlan Verne.	S. Dak..	1118 12th Street, N. E.
Hornaday, Frank A.	Texas...	1715 Lincoln Ave., N. E.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Houghton, Harry Wilson.....	Md.	Dept. of Agriculture.
Howard, John Chalmers.....	D. C.	1916 F St.
Hubbard, Prévost.....	D. C.	1804 17th Street.
Hudson, Ervine Eason.....	Miss.	702 19th Street.
Hurdle, Reginald Truman.....	Ky.	Dept. of Agriculture.
Hursey, John Stealey.....	D. C.	908 S Street.
Illman, Herbert P.	D. C.	1528 10th Street.
Jackson, Frank Herbert	D. C.	1237 Hartford St., N. E.
Johnson, Arthur Edward	Conn.	1523 Vermont Avenue.
Johnson, Clara Elizabeth	Ind.	706 11th Street.
Kemp, Silas V.	Md.	Navy Yard.
King, Edwin Hauptman	D. C.	Takoma Park, D. C.
Kramer, Stephen Elliott.....	D. C.	1318 S Street.
Ladd, Mary Butler.....	D. C.	1781 Columbia Road.
Laurie, Johannes C.	Pa.	District Building.
Lawton, William Henry.....	D. C.	2024 H Street.
Lockwood, Vesta.....	D. C.	21 7th Street, S. E.
Lombard, Charles Russell	Maine..	503 Spruce Street.
Macmillan, Julia Theckla.....	D. C.	600 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Magers, James Ellsworth	Ill.	812½ 11th Street, N. E.
Marsh, Allen Johnson	Ohio ...	628 E Street, N. E.
Matthews, James Muscoe.....	D. C.	1109 17th Street.
Mawhinney, Joseph John.....	Pa.	38 M Street.
McAuley, Hugh Nisbet.....	D. C.	530 21st Street.
McCabe, John Joseph.....	D. C.	214 T Street.
McDonald, Joseph Edward	D. C.	628 A Street, N. E.
McElfresh, William H.	D. C.	309 M Street.
McInturff, William Carl	Va.	1434 N Street.
McMahon, Margaret A.....	N. Y.	1611 13th Street.
Meads, Eugene	D. C.	101 4th Street, N. E.
Mechlin, Ernest F.....	D. C.	3020 Cambridge Place.
Meigs, Maude.....	D. C.	325 2d Street, S. E.
Merwin, John O.....	N. J.	917 Westminster Place.
Meyer, Herbert Alton	Ohio....	118 R Street, N. E.
Michaelis, Frederick H.....	Mo.	1816 S Street.
Miller, Elton W.....	Cal.	1825 1st Street.
Miller, Frank Tremain	Mich. ...	226 E Street, N. E.
Moody, Theodore Lyman	D. C.	1512 P Street.
Morgan, Elonzo Tell	W. Va. ..	1326 10th Street.
Mosher, Edith R.....	Mich. ..	The Cumberland.
Murphy, Lee Orlo.....	D. C.	82 V Street.
Newbold, Richard Claxton	D. C.	1362 Kenyon Street.
Olcott, Ella Mindwell	Va.	Glencarlyn, Va.
Oleson, John Y.....	Iowa. ...	702 19th Street.
O'Reilly, Edward Phillip.....	Pa.	41 M Street.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Orton, Warren Seymour.....	D. C....	Brookland, D. C.
Owen, Frederick Dennison.....	Conn...	3 Grant Place.
Painter, Joseph Hannum.....	Pa.....	Smithsonian Institution
Panossian, Hagop Anak.....	D. C....	1300 G Street.
Parsons, John.....	Ky.....	Dept. Comm. and Labor.
Petersen, Georgii Henry.....	D. C....	1348 Roanoke Street.
Phillips, Adon D.....	N. Y...	413 R Street.
Pohlmann, Joseph John.....	N. Y...	3917 Olive Avenue.
Prince, Roy Webster.....	D. C....	742 New Jersey Avenue.
Purcell, Robert Blaine.....	D. C....	415 Florida Avenue.
Quinn, George Lawrence.....	D. C....	16 8th Street, N. E.
Reed, Edward Oliver.....	D. C....	1216 S Street.
Reed, Theodore Warwick.....	D. C....	918 18th Street.
Repetti, Joseph S.....	D. C....	149 B Street, S. E.
Repetti, William Charles.....	D. C....	404 Seward Square.
Richardson, Sarah May.....	D. C....	316 4½ Street, S. W.
Robinette, Fred Garfield.....	D. C....	301 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Rose, Karl.....	S. Dak..	50 H Street.
Saegmüller, George M.....	Va.	108 2d Street, S. W.
Schultze, George Louis.....	R. I....	765 Princeton Street.
Shackleford, Laura.....	D. C....	924 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Shepherd, Emil Lawrence.....	Md....	1338 R Street.
Sherwood, Sidney Forsythe.....	Va.	Alexandria, Va.
Skinner, Percy Hayes.....	D. C....	1025 22d Street.
Smith, Delos Hamilton.....	D. C....	1905 F Street.
Smith, Edwin, Jr.....	Md....	Rockville, Md.
Smith, Harry Locke.....	N. H....	57 Q Street, N. E.
Smith, Lloyd Lyman.....	S. Dak..	326 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Smith, Scott Russell.....	S. Dak..	326 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Smoot, Charles Calvert.....	Va.	Alexandria, Va.
Sperry, John Robertson.....	Ill.....	1358 Yale Street.
Stabler, Harold Brooke.....	Md....	The Regina.
Stafford, Charles Francis.....	N. Y....	420 C Street, S. E.
Sterrett, John Adlum.....	D. C....	Pierce Mill Road, D. C.
Stivers, Arthur Ducat.....	Wyo....	The Cumberland.
Stonebraker, Harold E.....	D. C....	645 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Sugg, Charles R.....	N. C....	Gov't Printing Office.
Sullivan, Francis Paul.....	D. C....	1823 Vermont Avenue.
Summy, William Frank.....	D. C....	1623 R Street.
Taylor, Clarence Dean.....	Kansas.	222 F Street.
Taylor, Martin Samuel.....	Ill....	1335 11th Street.
Todd, J. C. Vaughn.....	Ky.....	1011 T Street.
Tompkins, Charles Hook.....	D. C....	1521 N. Capitol Street.
Townsend, George Leaming.....	N. J....	1016 15th Street.
Triepel, Emmie M. V.....	N. C....	780 Harvard Street.

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

201

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Turkenton, William James.....	D. C....	1513 33d Street.
Van Vliet, Stewart.....	D. C....	819 15th Street.
Wanner, Charles R.....	Pa.....	Stratford Hotel.
Wanner, Howard Paul.....	Pa.....	Stratford Hotel.
Waters, Joseph Henry.....	D. C....	Takoma Park, D. C.
Watkins, Francis B.....	D. C....	1626 S Street.
Weaver, Robert David.....	D. C....	2405 32d Street.
Wenderoth, Ernest F.....	N. Y....	Bureau of Standards.
West, Frank Hubble.....	Ky.....	Takoma Park, D. C.
Weston, Walter Mead.....	Iowa....	4420 8th Street.
Wilson, Clarence Paret.....	Md.....	Hyattsville, Md.
Winter, Max W.....	Neb....	814 A Street, S. E.
Woodward, Mark R.....	D. C....	408 M Street.
Wychgel, Ettina G.....	N. Y....	1234 Massachusetts Ave.
Yates, Robert Raleigh.....	Va.....	1608 6th Street.
Zahn, Aaron B.....	Colo....	1903 G Street.

Special Students.

Adams, Edgar W.....	D. C....	1252 Columbia Road.
Albert, Anne Adelaide.....	D. C....	2307 32d Street.
Alden, Anna Grace.....	D. C....	809 I Street.
Atkinson, Albert S. J.....	La.	50 Quincy Street, N. E.
Atkinson, Robert Bruce.....	D. C....	940 French Street.
Bain, Mrs. Mary Wright.....	D. C....	3606 13th Street.
Baker, Jeannette Eleanor.....	D. C....	Conduit Road.
Behmer, Glenarvon.....	Cal....	1907 I Street.
Benfer, James P.....	Ohio ...	1352 Emerson Street, N. E.
Benson, Mary Wyse.....	Md.....	1717 De Sales Street.
Berryman, George Rue.....	D. C....	Treasury Department.
Billings, William Pence.....	Ind....	949 S Street.
Blasey, Joseph.....	D. C....	214 Arthur Place.
Boesch, Harry Luther.....	D. C....	616 E Street, N. E.
Bond, Eugene Webster.....	Ill.....	1714 14th Street.
Booth, Marion Hermoine.....	Miss....	235 Massachusetts Ave.
Bouvier, Emerson Rexford.....	Pa.....	Navy Department.
Bowden, Emily Harriet.....	D. C....	921 O Street.
Boyle, Margaret.....	Pa.....	1515 20th Street.
Brandes, August R. F.....	Cal....	Gov't Printing Office.
Briggs, Victoria J.....	N. Y....	The Brunswick.
Brown, Thomas.....	Mass ...	323 East Capitol Street.
Brown, William Nelson.....	Va.....	Geological Survey.
Bryson, Laura Elizabeth.....	Pa.. ..	714 12th Street, N. E.
Bubb, Ralph Simpson.....	D. C....	719 9th Street.
Bugbee, Mary Florence.....	D. C....	101 12th Street, N. E.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Burwell, Hilbeck Mason.....	N. Y....	War Department.
Byrne, Henry Herbert.....	N. Y....	105 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Caldwell, Winfield S.....	N. Y....	1338 R Street.
Camp, Oswald E.....	D. C....	2003 Kalorama Avenue.
Carmody, John Doyle.....	D. C....	1213 Vermont Avenue.
Cary Arthur Franklin.....	Mass....	Tennallytown, D. C.
Castillo, Emilio John.....	D. C....	2153 L Street.
Chappell, Sidney Lovett.....	D. C....	Tennallytown, D. C.
Church, Grace Ella.....	D. C....	626 N. C. Ave., S. E.
Clark, Gilbert Andrew.....	D. C....	605 F Street.
Clark, Leon Alvin.....	Cal. ..	1325 Corcoran Street.
Clark, Ruth C.....	Md....	909 R Street.
Clark, Marion.....	Md....	1329 N Street.
Coblenzer, Elsa.....	D. C....	The Lenox.
Condron, Gertrude C.....	R. I....	816 K Street.
Connolly, Frankanna.....	D. C....	1628 Swann Street.
Cook, Richard John.....	Ark....	1420 New York Avenue.
Corbett, Ella Loretta.....	D. C....	929 10th Street.
Crawford, Charlotte M.....	D. C....	15 N Street.
Croswell, Nannie Barrell.....	D. C....	1223 Emerson St., N. E.
Dickerson, Fannie McCune.....	D. C....	222 North Capitol Street.
Doing, Jennie E.....	Md....	2220 6th Street.
Doonan, Margaret.....	D. C....	323 F Street, N. E.
Dorsey, Glenn Cutler.....	Neb....	2110 1st Street.
Dorsey, Roscoe J. C.....	Pa....	1217 I Street.
Drane, Estella Constance.....	D. C....	419 Mass. Avenue.
Duffie, John Patton.....	D. C....	804 I Street.
Eccard, August.....	D. C....	1230 N. H. Avenue.
Essick, Blanche Lillian.....	N. Y....	105 Kentucky Avenue.
Everett, Clarence Vivian.....	D. C....	Surg. General's Office.
Failyer, Maud Irene.....	Kansas.	225 5th Street, S. E.
Flueck, Edwin H.....	Wis....	1629 Q Street.
Ford, Ella May.....	D. C....	47 R Street.
Fowle, Arthur Clayton.....	D. C....	446 M Street.
Gailey, Charles Cleaver.....	Pa....	507 4th Street.
Gielow, Ronald Sawyer.....	Ala....	910 15th Street.
Gillenwater, Helen C.....	D. C....	1609 S Street.
Glennan, Arthur Wyman.....	D. C....	2435 Columbia Road.
Glück, William Samuel.....	N. Y....	517 L Street.
Gordon, Spencer.....	D. C....	3028 Q Street.
Gray, Charles H.....	Neb....	712 12th Street, N. E.
Greene, Olive Wirt.....	Ill....	12 I Street, N. E.
Greenwood, Mary Maud.....	D. C....	257 N Street.
Gustafson, Robert K.....	Ill....	1120 13th Street.
Harrison, Leila C.....	D. C....	Chévy Chase, Md.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Hawley, John W.....	D. C....	1514 R Street.
Heimbeck, Adolph James.....	Ill.....	Treasury Department.
Heiss, Charles August.....	Pa.....	1431 Q Street.
Heron, Katherine C.....	D. C....	511 2d Street.
Hill, Florence A.....	N. Y....	935 Westminster Street.
Hillyer, Ethel Clara.....	D. C....	1365 Whitney Avenue.
Hoberman, Samuel.....	N. J....	908 12th Street.
Hoyt, Elinor Morton.....	D. C....	1701 Rhode Island Ave.
Hutchinson, Carleton W.....	D. C....	1331 G Street.
Hutchinson, Minnie B.....	D. C....	306 5th Street, S. E.
Jacobs, Laura.....	D. C....	1407 10th Street.
Jayne, Mattie Filer.....	Va.....	1603 30th Street.
Jenkins, Charles.....	Ky.....	65 N Street.
Jenkins, Oliver Lloyd.....	Ill.....	413 A Street, S. E.
Jewell, Benson Mundy.....	Ill.....	1825 H Street.
Jillson, Sara Rovoudt.....	Pa.....	The Albemarle.
Jones, Lorin Thomas.....	Mont..	2011 H Street.
Keene, Herbert Newton.....	D. C....	208 Elm Street.
Knight, George Arthur.....	Maine..	Brookland, D. C.
Knight, Joseph Sheridan.....	D. C....	426 Florida Avenue.
Koetz, Ketherine.....	D. C....	1635 13th Street.
Kuhn, Charles W.....	Ohio....	1141 12th Street.
Lawlor, William Deering.....	D. C....	1020 North Capitol Street.
Lewis, Cecil Claude.....	Kansas.	Senate Annex.
Lind, Ida May.....	D. C....	1361 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Litzan, Ernest R. A.....	Md.....	Treasury Department.
Locke, John Dexter.....	N. H....	La Normandie.
Lockie, Joseph A.....	Maine..	1601 Laurel Avenue.
Loughran, Theresa M.....	N. Mex.	15 9th Street, S. E.
MacLeod, Helen Mar.....	D. C....	1347 Princeton Street.
Magoffin, Mabel.....	Kansas.	2514 13th Street.
Magruder, Marshall.....	D. C....	Wisconsin Avenue, Sta. A.
Mahlo, Mrs. Kate L.....	Ky.....	1614 1st Street.
Manghum, James Mason.....	D. C....	1422 Corcoran Street.
Marcy, Agnes Larned.....	D. C....	759 Dearborn Street.
Mariner, James Francis.....	D. C....	1413 G Street.
Maschmeyer, Alfred M. P., Jr.....	D. C....	1100 10th Street.
McLain, Daniel Joseph.....	D. C....	1014 I Street.
McLaughlin, Edna M.....	D. C....	512 B Street, N. E.
Meyers, Minnie M.....	D. C....	216 A Street, S. E.
Miller, Alvin Wilson.....	D. C....	2914 N Street.
Morhart, Charles C.....	D. C....	228 Morgan Street.
Morris, William L.....	Mass....	815 Vermont Avenue.
Nicholson, Percival H.....	Md.....	309 5th Street, S. E.
Oberlin, Paca.....	Va.....	1238 5th Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Olmsted, Elizabeth.....	Mich....	816 B Street, N. E.
Parker, William Thomas.....	Neb....	1018 12th Street.
Payne, Lewis Alvah.....	Md....	423 1st Street, S. E.
Pearson, Albert A.....	Neb....	Navy Department.
Pember, Frederick R.....	Vt....	1415 K Street.
Perkins, Percy Irwin.....	Mass....	826 13th Street.
Phelan, Eleanor L.....	Mich....	The Cairo.
Poole, George.....	D. C....	1375 1/2 Penna. Ave., S. E.
Priest, Anna May.....	Pa.....	259 N Street.
Putnam, Charles M.....	D. C....	47 Franklin St., Anacostia
Rausch, Gustav E.....	Texas....	Weather Bureau.
Reich, Mary Grace.....	D. C....	2902 P Street.
Rhee, Seung Mahn.....	Korea....	1234 I Street.
Richardson, Richard Gill.....	Md....	817 14th Street.
Riddleberger, Harrison H.....	Va.....	U. S. Senate.
Rider, William P.....	Md....	1607 7th Street.
Ridout, Edith Hieskell.....	D. C....	1748 N Street.
Robinson, Catharine.....	Md....	1017 12th Street.
Royce, Morgan.....	D. C....	1223 11th Street.
Ryland, Thomas Joyes.....	Ky....	The Gramercy.
B.A., Bethel College, Kentucky, 1896.		
Sartor, Lenore Elome.....	Iowa....	1928 1st Street.
Saunders, Marie K.....	Okl. Ty....	The Brunswick.
Saxton, Howard.....	Neb....	718 12th Street.
Shoemaker, William D.....	N. Y....	640 F Street
Simcoe, Herman L.....	Ill....	1101 13th Street.
Smith, Charles Harper.....	Ind....	2111 K Street.
Smith, Mabel.....	D. C....	616 East Capitol Street.
Smith, William Bradford.....	Mass....	2313 1st Street.
Sparks, Charles Hardy.....	N. Y....	145 N. C. Avenue, S. E.
Spencer, Nellie S.....	D. C....	1339 Wallach Place.
Steever, Laura Winfield.....	Md....	1333 F Street.
Tilden, Myron Winfield.....	Conn....	1246 Columbia Road.
Tong, Yu-Nin.....	China....	Chinese Legation.
Towers, Frances T.....	D. C....	1717 20th Street.
Torney, John Henry.....	D. C....	1118 I Street, S. E.
Tucker, Mattie Rose.....	D. C....	1414 Park Street.
Urbanowicz, John Alonzo.....	Ohio....	The Roanoke.
Van Doren, Emma May.....	D. C....	629 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Voss, Edna Renard.....	D. C....	1300 Lydecker Avenue.
Wagner, Simon Peter.....	Md....	Colorado Building.
Walkup, May Marguerete.....	D. C....	7th and Omaha Streets.
Wallace, Elliott Lambert.....	Ala....	236 2d Street, N. E.
Walter, May Louise.....	D. C....	1331 11th Street.
Walther, Henry Jacob.....	N. J....	1708 F Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Webster, George Gerald.....	D. C....	5403 7th Street.
Weddell, Alexander W.....	Va.....	1019 P Street.
Wehrell, John Francis.....	N. J....	936 New York Avenue.
Weide, Robert Lee.....	D. C....	502 East Capitol Street.
Wiegand, Gustav W.....	Minn..	900 K Street.
Wilkie, Donald Weare.....	Ill.....	3340 16th Street.
Williams, Mack.....	Iowa...	1353 Princeton Street.
Wilson, Anna Catherine.....	Ill.....	510 I Street.
Woulfe, Louis Varnum.....	D. C....	1006 6th Street.
Wright, Leonora H.....	Va.....	Brent School.

TEACHERS' COURSES.

Archaeology.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Miss Anna May At Lee.....	1322 S Street.
Miss Mary Anne Aukward.....	128 D Street, S. E.
Miss Margaret Bayly.....	1333 11th Street.
Miss Mary Elizabeth Beadle.....	1244 Maryland Ave., N. E.
Miss Anne Duval Beers.....	117 4th Street, S. E.
Miss Edna Anne Clark.....	1424 11th Street.
Miss Adelaide Davis.....	213 C Street, S. E.
Miss Mary Plutomenci Flannery.....	1600 1st Street, N. E.
Miss Carl Louise Garrison.....	1216 L Street.
Miss Flora Louise Hindley.....	1304 Yale Street.
Mr. Edmondson Hussey.....	13 Randolph Street.
Miss Nellie Mary Mack.....	624 A Street, S. E.
Miss Emma Blanche Marshall.....	634 East Capitol Street.
Miss Beulah E. Parsons.....	634 Mass. Avenue.
Miss Julia May Rawlings.....	517 A Street, S. E.
Miss Frances Lee Reeves.....	730 22d Street.
Miss Margaret Genevieve Silvester.....	2020 13th Street.

Constitutional Law.

Miss Maud Franzoni English.....	2012 15th Street.
Miss Bertha Forbes Twichell.....	620 I Street.

English.

Miss Miriam Jane Austin.....	728 F Street, N. E.
Miss Elizabeth Birth Baldwin.....	The Lenox.
Miss Rose Mary Bogan.....	606 Massachusetts Ave.
Miss Mary E. Bond.....	818 New Jersey Avenue.
Miss Alice May Clayton.....	666 E Street, N. E.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Miss Rose Ann Dugan.....	52 Seaton Street.	
Miss Cecilia Pinkney Dulin	1352 Columbia Road.	
Miss Larrie May Fuller.....	718 6th Street, N. E.	
Miss Susanna Goode Hickey.....	1202 Q Street.	
Miss Margaret Louisa Hughes.....	315 B Street, N. E.	
Miss Emily Esther Hunt.....	18 3d Street, S. E.	
Miss Ellen Elizabeth Kalb.....	630 Q Street.	
Miss Gertrude Eloise Kelsey.....	2112 Wyoming Avenue.	
Miss Mary Eliza Luttrell.....	1515 20th Street.	
Miss Anna Belle MacIntosh	317 F Street, N. E.	
Miss Nellie Ellis Louise McLean.....	1307 R Street.	
Miss Florence Isabelle Morrill.....	214 5th Street, N. E.	
Miss Rebecca E. Shanley	Business High School.	
Miss Grace Silvers.....	910 L Street.	
Miss Alice Plant Stromberger	428 8th Street, N. E.	
Miss Bessie Eastlack Taylor	1209 21st Street.	
Miss Sara Anna Tichenor.....	1548 New Jersey Avenue.	
Miss Mary Chase Walker.....	1125 11th Street.	
Miss Mary Jane Watts.....	455 Florida Avenue.	
Miss Sarah Eskridge White.....	1420 Kenesaw Avenue.	
Miss Clara Louisa Wilson.....	316 B Street, S. E.	
Miss Bertha Alice Yoder.....	124 11th Street, S. E.	

History.

Miss Lizzie Caroline Beller.....	235 1st Street, N. E.
Miss Grace Eldred Buchanan	4013 8th Street.
Miss Mary Florence Bugbee	101 17th Street, N. E.
Miss Elizabeth Mary Dawes	316 M Street.
Miss Harriett Randall Evans.....	1926 6th Street.
Miss Jessie Du Bois Fant	321 A Street, S. E.
Miss Mary Woods Frank	1821 Riggs Place.
Miss Kate Maria Gibbs.....	1216 S Street.
Miss Mary Ella Given.....	1761 U Street.
Miss Rose Lees Hardy.....	638 East Capitol Street.
Miss Elizabeth Alice Hummer.....	638 East Capitol Street.
Miss Bertha Kemp	634 East Capitol Street.
Miss Edith Willard Meloy.....	118 C Street.
Miss Anna Belle Murphy.....	1103 10th Street.
Miss Mary Rosetta Parkman.....	800 E Street, N. E.
Mr. Everett Eugene Stacey.....	2127 L Street.
Miss Clara Katherine Stutz.....	1645 13th Street.
Miss May Louise Walter.....	1331 11th Street.
Miss Cornelia Whitney.....	47 D Street, S. E.
Miss Myrtie Gertrude Young	927 G Street.

GRADUATE STUDIES.

Master of Arts.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Altschu, John Henry.....	Mo.....	2007 G Street.
B.A., 1899; J.L.B., 1902, Columbian University.		
Topic—American History.		
Bays, William Webb.....	D. C....	116 4th Street, N. E.
B.A., 1904, Washington and Lee University.		
Topics—Major, English, 27; Minors, German (Faust), French, 21.		
Clark, Alice Marie.....	D. C....	909 R Street.
B.A., 1896, Woman's College.		
Topics—Major, German; Minors, Modern German Literature, History of German Literature.		
Merritt, Ella Arvilla.....	Minn...	154 F Street, S. E.
B.A., 1903, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, English, 28; Minors, English, 40, 51; Latin, 40.		
Paddock, Rev. Ernest Moorehead...	Pa.....	1723 H Street.
B.A., 1894, University of Pennsylvania.		
Topic—Philosophy.		
Peck, Paul Noble.....	D. C. . .	1102 P Street.
B.A., 1903, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Latin; Minors, Greek, Philosophy.		
Smith, Charles Harper.....	Ind.....	2111 K Street.
A.B., 1901, Earlham.		
A.B., 1902, Haverford.		
Topics—Major, Greek; Minors, Latin, Archaeology.		
Spencer, Nellie Scribner.....	D. C....	1339 Wallach Place.
A.B., 1901, Hiram College.		
Topics—Major, Greek; Minors, Latin, English.		

Master of Science.

Allen, Leslie Lyle.....	N. C....	1100 Vermont Avenue.
B.E., 1900, North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts.		
Topics—Major, Mathematics; Minors, Graphics, Applied Mechanics.		
Gerdson, William Cornelius....	Minn...	U. S. Patent Office.
B.S., 1898, University of Minnesota.		
Topics—Major, Chemistry; Minors, Electrical Engineering, Geology, Contracts.		
Marsh, Millard Caleb.....	N. Y....	1017 P Street.
B.S., 1897, Cornell.		
Topics—Major, Analytical Chemistry; Minors, Physiological Chemistry, Bio-Chemistry.		

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Mitchell, Evelyn Groesbeeck.....	N. Y....	813 T Street. B.A., 1902, Cornell. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Ichthyology; Minors, Entomology, Systematic Entomology, Morphology.
Moore, Charles N.....	Ohio....	Naval Observatory. B.A., 1903, University of Cincinnati. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Astronomy; Minors, Thermodynam- ics, Astro-Physics.
Outwater, Raymond.....	D. C....	1312 B Street, S. W. B.S., 1904, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry, 41; Minors, Chemistry, 22; Bacteriology.
Pistorio, Irene Mabel.....	D. C....	2142 G Street. B.S., 1904, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Architectural Design; Minors, Archæ- ology, Composition of Architecture.
Swett, Otis Dow.....	Ill.....	2007 G Street. L.L.B., 1891; L.L.M., 1892; B.S., 1904, Columbian Uni- versity. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Organic Chemistry; Minors, Stereo- Chemistry, Electro-Chemistry.

Mechanical Engineer.

Brearley, James Alfred.....	Pa.	306 10th Street, S. E. B.S., 1903, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Mechanical Engineering, 41; Minors, Mechanical Engineering, 40, 43.
Kirk, George Ellis.....	Ohio ...	U. S. Patent Office. B.S., 1904, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Mechanical Engineering, 41; Minors, Mechanical Engineering, 1, 20; Patent Law, Chem- istry, 41.
Ripsey, Charles Wilson.....	N. Y....	231 12th Street, N. E. B.S., 1904, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Mechanical Engineering, 24; Minors, Mechanical Engineering, 40, 41.

Civil Engineer.

Reineck, Robert Haven ...	N. J....	1212 K Street. B.S., Rutgers College. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Civil Engineering, 43; Minors, Civil Engineering, 22, 40.
Thom, William Chester.....	D. C....	702 N. C. Ave., S. E. B.S., 1904, Columbian University. <i>Topics</i> —Major, Civil Engineering, 40; Minors, Civil Engineering, 41, 44, 47.

Electrical Engineer.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Backus, Cyrus Day.....	N. Y....	U. S. Patent Office.
Ph.B., 1896; L.L.B., 1896, Cornell.		
B.S., 1904, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Electricity; Minor, Chemistry.		
Burdick, Allan Corey.....	Cal. ...	803 H Street.
B.S., 1899, University of California.		
Topics—Major, Electrical Engineering; Minor, Electrical Engineering.		

Students in Attendance.

Cain, John R.....	Ohio...	716 20th Street.
A.B. 1904, State University of Oregon.		
Topic—Thermodynamics.		
Poster, Romulus Adams.....	D. C....	2207 Massachusetts Ave.
M.D., 1904, Columbian University.		
Topic—Analytical Chemistry.		
Graves, Sheldon Heber.....	Vt.....	1221 K Street.
B.S., 1904, Columbian University.		
Topic—Stereo-Chemistry.		
Hanzlik, Stanislav.....	Bohemia.	2017 I Street.
Ph.D., 1902, Bohemian University of Prague.		
Topics—Astro-Physics, Meteorology.		
Kerr, Robert Howard.....	Md.....	College Park, Maryland.
B.S., 1903, Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.		
Topic—Organic Chemistry.		
Stone, Edna Livingston.....	D. C....	1618 Rhode Island Ave.
A.B., 1900, Woman's College.		
Topic—Middle High German.		
Wold, Peter Irving.....	Oregon.	716 20th Street.
B.S., 1901; E. E., 1902, University of Oregon.		
Topic—Thermodynamics.		

Doctor of Philosophy.

Alden, Levi Russell.....	D. C....	809 L Street.
B.A., 1903; M.A., 1904, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, American History; Minors, History of English Law and Mediæval History.		
Bassler, Ray Smith.....	Ohio...	U. S. National Museum.
B.A., 1902, University of Cincinnati.		
M.S., 1903, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Paleontology; Minors, Economic Geology and Advanced Zoology.		
Betts, Philander.....	N. J....	1405 W Street.
B.S., 1891; M.S., 1895, Rutgers.		
E.E., 1903, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Electricity; Minors, Chemistry and Mathematics.		

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Church, Calvin Grant.....	Md.....	The Lincoln.
B.S., 1900, Maryland Agricultural College.		
M.S., 1902, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Agricultural Chemistry; Minors, Physical Chemistry and Analytical Chemistry.		
Clark, Marion.....	Md.....	1329 N Street.
B.A., 1901; M.A., 1903, Western Maryland College.		
Topics—Major, American History; Minors, Constitutional Law and International Law.		
Day, Herbert Ernest.....	D. C....	8 Kendall Green.
Ph.B., 1893, Brown University.		
M.A., 1895, Gallaudet College.		
M.A., 1900, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, English History; Minors, American History and American Literature.		
Doan, Mary.....	Ind.....	1621 Connecticut Ave.
B.S., 1891, Perdue.		
B.L., 1892, Earlham.		
M.S., 1893, Perdue.		
Topics—Major, English; Minors, Philosophy, Sociology.		
Doyle, Aida Mary.....	Pa.	1902 3d Street.
B.S., 1898; M. S., 1899, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Chemistry; Minors, Agricultural Chemistry and Geology.		
Fleshman, Arthur Cary.....	Ky.....	117 7th Street, N. E.
B.S., 1884; M.S., 1892, National Normal University.		
M.A., 1903, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Philosophy; Minors, Sociology, Political Science.		
Freeman, John Thomas.....	D. C....	1115 East Capitol Street.
B.S., 1883; M.S., 1887, Dartmouth College.		
Topics—Major, Economics; Minors, History, Civil Engineering.		
Hall, Percival.....	D. C....	Kendall Green.
B.A., 1892, Harvard.		
M.A., 1893, Gallaudet.		
M.A., 1898, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Pure Mathematics; Minors, Applied Mathematics, Astronomy.		
Hau, Carl.....	Germany.	1631 19th Street.
M.A., 1902, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, Continental History; Minors, Comparative Politics, International Law.		
Hinman, Ida.....	Iowa ...	1446 Rhode Island Ave.
B.S., M.S., 1892, Iowa Wesleyan University.		
M.A., 1902, Columbian University.		
Topics—Major, English; Minors, German, French.		

- | Name. | Legal residence. | City address. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| Kimball, Herbert Harvey..... | N. H. . . | U. S. Weather Bureau. |
| B.S., 1889, New Hampshire College of Agricultural and the Mechanical Arts. | | |
| M.S., 1900, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Astro-Physics; Minors, Meteorology, Practical Meteorology. | | |
| Lyon, John Marcus Ward, Jr..... | N. J. . . . | National Museum. |
| Ph.B., 1897, Brown University. | | |
| M.S., 1900; M.D., 1902, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Zoölogy; Minors, Neurology, Histology. | | |
| Mattern, Louis Wilson..... | Pa. | 1349 Q Street. |
| B.S., 1894, Pennsylvania State College. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry; Minors, Bio-Chemistry, Physical Chemistry. | | |
| McBryde, Charles Neil..... | Va. | 1521 K Street. |
| B.S., 1891, University of South Carolina. | | |
| B.S., 1892, Virginia Polytechnic Institute. | | |
| M.D., 1897, Johns Hopkins University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Geology; Minors, Mineralogy, Botany. | | |
| McNeil, Hiram Colver..... | Ohio . . . | 1313 H Street. |
| B.S., 1896; M.S., 1899, Denison University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry, 43; Minors, Chemistry, Electro-Chemistry. | | |
| Mills, Joseph Strayer..... | Md. | Central High School. |
| B.A., 1890; M.A., 1893, Western Maryland College. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry; Minors, Mineralogy, Physics. | | |
| Monaghan, James Charles..... | Wis. | 1335 F Street. |
| A.B., 1885; A.M., 1903, Brown University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, German Literature; Minors, Constitutional Law, International Law. | | |
| Newberne, Robert Edward Lee..... | Texas . . | 914 New York Avenue. |
| M.D., 1893, Georgetown University. | | |
| D.D.S., 1898, Tacoma College of Dental Surgery. | | |
| B.S., 1901; M.S., 1901, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Neurology; Minors, Anatomy, Physiology. | | |
| Newton, Elmer Slayton..... | Mass. . . | The Brunswick. |
| B.A., 1895, Amherst College. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Bio-Chemistry; Minors, Bacteriology, Organic Chemistry. | | |
| Orth, Henry, Jr..... | D. C. . . . | 1011 L Street. |
| M.E., 1893, Lehigh University. | | |
| M.S., 1899, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Physical Chemistry; Minors, Organic Chemistry, Theoretical Chemistry. | | |

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

- | Name. | Legal residence. | City address. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Patrick, George Edward..... | Iowa.... | Dept. of Agriculture. |
| B.S., 1873; M.S., 1874, Cornell University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Agricultural Chemistry; Minors, Bacteriology, Bio-Chemistry, Extra Advanced Organic Chemistry. | | |
| Peake, James Frederick..... | Va..... | 616 9th Street. |
| A.B., 1902, Randolph Macon College. | | |
| M.A., 1904, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Latin; Minors, Greek, English. | | |
| Phalen, William Clifton..... | Mass... | National Museum. |
| S.B., 1899; S.M., 1902, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Geology; Minors, Petrography, Paleontology. | | |
| Phelan, Warren Waverly. | N. Y.... | 822 Connecticut Avenue. |
| B.A., 1894; M.A., 1896, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Comparative Jurisprudence; Minors, German and Continental History, Political Science. | | |
| Portner, Edward George..... | D. C.... | 1104 Vermont Avenue. |
| B.S., 1897; M.S., 1898, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry; Minors, Physical Chemistry, Mineral Chemistry. | | |
| Pressey, Henry Albert..... | Maine.. | Colorado Building. |
| B.S., 1893, Columbian University. | | |
| B.S., 1896, Massachusetts Institute of Technology. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Flow of Water; Minors, Open Channels, Water Works, Mechanical Engineering. | | |
| Quick, Oscar..... | Iowa.... | U. S. Patent Office. |
| A.B., 1895; A.M., 1896, Harvard University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Astro-Physics; Minors, Meteorology, Astronomy. | | |
| Randall, Arthur Theodore | Ill..... | 518 12th Street, N. E. |
| M.D., 1895, Northwestern University. | | |
| M.A., 1904, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Philosophy; Minors, Advanced Logic, Economics. | | |
| Richards, Luther Adolph..... | Va..... | 1100 New York Avenue. |
| B.A., 1902; M.A., 1903; M.S., 1904, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Astronomy; Minors, History of Astronomy, Solar Physics. | | |
| Richardson, Edward Elliott | D. C.... | 400 7th Street, S. W. |
| B.S., 1904; M.D., 1895, Columbian University. | | |
| M.S., 1905, The George Washington University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Rational Psychology; Minors, Neurology, Physiology, Experimental Psychology. | | |
| Shear, Cornelius Lott..... | Md.... | Dept. of Agriculture. |
| B.S., 1897; M.A., 1900, University of Nebraska. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Botany; Minors, Botany, Geology. | | |

- | Name. | Legal residence. | City address. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------|-------------------------|
| Solyom, Herbert Louis | Md. | U. S. Patent Office. |
| B.S., 1902; M.S., 1903, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Astro-Physics; Minors, Economics. | | |
| Meteorology. | | |
| Stockberger, Warner W. | Ohio | 3628 Morgan Avenue. |
| B.S., 1902, Denison University. | | |
| <i>Topic</i> —Major, Botany. | | |
| Storm, Christian George | Cal. | Navy Department. |
| B.S., 1898; M.S., 1899, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry; Minors, Physical Chemistry, Mineralogy. | | |
| Straughn, Martin Norris. | Md. | College Park, Md. |
| B.S., 1899, Maryland Agricultural College. | | |
| M.S., 1902, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry, 45; Minor, Chemistry, 21, 23, 24, 26. | | |
| Thurston, Ernest Lawton. | D. C. | 1449 Kenesaw Avenue. |
| C.E., 1893, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Applied Mathematics; Minors, Graphics, Statics, Differential Equations. | | |
| Waring, Luther Hess. | Pa. | Bureau of Corporations. |
| B.A., 1905, The George Washington University. | | |
| M.A., 1904, Columbian University. | | |
| Graduate of Lutheran Theological Seminary, Gettysburg, Pa., 1896. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, German History; Minors, Philosophy, Political Science. | | |
| Welsh, John Cleveland. | Tenn. | 229 F Street, N. E. |
| B.S., 1887, Carson and Newman College. | | |
| M.S., 1902, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Botany; Minors, Chemistry, Zoology. | | |
| West, Albert Merrill | Mass. ... | Dept. of Agriculture. |
| B.S., 1900, Massachusetts Agricultural College. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Chemistry; Minors, Bacteriology, Physiology. | | |
| Wilkinson, Oscar | Miss. | 1404 L Street. |
| M.D., 1896, Tulane University. | | |
| Ph.B., 1902, University of Mississippi. | | |
| M.A., 1903, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Physiological Optics; Minors, Therapeutics, Practice of Medicine. | | |
| Witherspoon, Thomas Alfred. | Tenn. | U. S. Patent Office. |
| Graduate U. S. Naval Academy, 1883. | | |
| LL.B., 1891; M.S., 1897, Columbian University. | | |
| <i>Topics</i> —Major, Physical Chemistry; Minors, Chemistry, Electricity. | | |

Summary.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE:

Candidates for the B.A. degree.....	74	
Candidates for the B.S. degree.....	199	
Special.....	170	
	<hr/>	443

TEACHERS' COURSES:

Archæology.....	17	
Constitutional Law.....	2	
English.....	27	
History.....	20	
	<hr/>	66

GRADUATE STUDIES:

Candidates for the M.A. degree.....	8	
Candidates for the M.S. degree.....	8	
Candidates for the M.E. degree.....	3	
Candidates for the C.E. degree.....	2	
Candidates for the E.E. degree.....	2	
In attendance.....	7	
Candidates for the Ph.D. degree.....	44	
	<hr/>	74
Total.....		583

Collegiate & Teachers
men 208
women 201

Graduate
men
women

509

64
 10

74

583

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

First Year.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Amick, Louis Burton.....	W. Va..	Takoma Park, D. C.
Athey, Thomas Franklin	Mo....	3107 Wisconsin Avenue.
Avery, Frederick Scott	Mich....	637 Md. Avenue, N. E.
Bluemfeld, Raymond.....	D. C....	323 H Street, N. E.
Bradley, Henry Moffatt	S. C....	1007 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Brooks, Robert Renney	N. Y....	Fort Myer, Va.
Brown, Frank J.....	Iowa....	32½ Bates Street.
Brown, Wade Hampton.....	N. C....	748 3d Street.
Bryan, William Alvin	Iowa....	216 North Capitol Street.
Brown, Wiley Gustavus	Texas...	3431 Brightwood Avenue.
Buell, Arthur Whitton	Cal....	2812 13th Street.
Chartters, George C.....	Va.....	713 9th Street.
Castell, Louis Bernard.....	D. C....	Barnes Hospital.
Dunmire, Roy Franklin.....	Pa.....	1006 B Street, N. E.
Flournoy, Addison Hogul	Md....	2009 1st Street.
Dunn, Joseph Francis.....	D. C....	1324 Corcoran Street.
Everett, Ernest Day.....	Mo....	28 T Street, N. E.
Fontaine, Edward Redd.....	N. C....	725½ 6th Street.
Frey, John Paul.....	D. C....	1224 30th Street.
Garnett, Algernon Sydney.....	Va.....	1021 Vermont Avenue.
Gehringer, George Matthew	Pa.....	1121 15th Street.
Gonzalez, Antonio C., Jr	N. Y....	1417 K Street.
Griffith, Thomas Everett	Pa.....	718 4th Street, S. E.
Gwinn, Chester Arthur.....	Mo....	Fort Myer, Va.
Harper, Bernard Fitzhugh.....	Va.....	Children's Hospital.
Hart, George H.....	Pa.....	2317 1st Street.
Higgins, Daniel W., Jr.....	Md....	130 11th Street, N. E.
Horgan, Edmund Joseph.....	D. C....	733 13th Street.
Klugh, George Fred	S. C....	1028 Vermont Avenue.
Lawrence, Charles Solomon	N. C....	617 H Street.
Littlefield, John Ramsay.....	D. C....	833 4th Street, N. E.
Luttrell, David Harris.....	Va.....	1434 N Street.
Lipman, David Hinckley.....	N. C....	The Berkshire.
MacKnight, Robert Stanley.....	D. C....	1765 U Street.
Mata, Carlos.....	Costa Rica.	1919 K Street.
Maxwell, Maurice Hopkins.....	Md....	Sibley Hospital.
Molzahn, Herman E.....	Minn...	1637 13th Street.
More, Frederick Clinton.....	Pa.....	234 E Street, N. E.
Moyer, Samuel.....	Pa....	General Land Office.
Neate, John Sweyn.....	D. C....	3009 Dumbarton Avenue.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Nicolais, Joseph.....	Pa.....	Hyattsville, Md.
Noyes, Edward Rogers.....	D. C....	1014 S. Carolina Ave., S. E.
Ong, Harry Alfred.....	Ohio....	917 S Street.
Powell, Charles Elcon.....	D. C....	509 Spruce Street.
Patterson, Orra Edgar.....	Ill.....	The Garfield, 13th Street.
Pyne, Herbert Samuel.....	Utah....	1331 L Street.
Quick, Ralph Andre.....	Va.....	Falls Church, Va.
Rozzelle, Keith Kistler.....	N. C....	207 8th Street, N. E.
Selinger, Sydney M.....	D. C....	816 F Street.
Sherwood, John Wesley.....	Md.....	136 11th Street, N. E.
Simons, Harry E.....	D. C....	212 A Street, S. E.
Smith, Ernest.....	D. C....	510 B Street, N. E.
Smith, Ernest Wellington.....	W. Va..	1004 H Street.
Smith, William Marion.....	Ky.....	1119 K Street.
Stilson, Joseph Rock.....	D. C....	640 East Capitol Street.
Stilson, Lewis Francis.....	Md.....	237 New Jersey Ave., S. E.
Stephens, Charles Rundle.....	Ill.....	1825 H Street.
Tayloe, Harry Marbury.....	Va.....	1121 17th Street.
Taylor, Edward.....	Ala.....	1013 P Street.
Teeter, Frank Irvin.....	Mo.....	810 6th Street.
Tewksbury, William Davis.....	Col.....	16 3d Street, S. E.
Thompson, Lewis Royer.....	Pa.....	801 New Jersey Avenue.
Turnbull, Samuel Jay.....	Fla.....	803 12th Street.
Way, David.....	D. C....	1322 L Street.
Weber, Frederick Clarence, Jr.....	Ohio....	Dept. of Agriculture.
Weidemann, Clarence Conrad.....	D. C....	1237 Princeton Street.
Wheatley, Charles.....	Md.....	715 14th Street.
Wheeler, Arthur Joseph.....	Ill.....	1014 I Street.
Wilhelm, Joseph.....	Ill.....	214 5th Street, N. E.
Willis, Harry Clay.....	N. C....	932 K Street.
Wolfe, James Thruston.....	Va.....	1400 K Street.
Wolfe, Rowland Daniel.....	Md.....	1517 10th Street.

Second Year.

Anderson, Paul.....	Ill.....	617 19th Street.
Barnesby, Walter Raleigh.....	Ill.....	The Brunswick.
Biggs, Joseph Rozier.....	D. C....	1930 8th Street.
Bogan, Joseph Borrow.....	D. C....	606 Mass. Avenue.
Bone, George Ward.....	W. Va..	1110 16th Street.
Bower, Charles Franklin.....	S. Dak..	Senate Annex.
Boyd, William Alexander.....	N. C....	The Fredonia.
Bryson, Herbert James.....	Pa.....	714 12th Street, N. E.
Burket, Clare William.....	Pa.....	1519 Kingman Place.
Carter, Paul Irving.....	Cal.....	1418 L Street.

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

217

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Carr, William Brown.....	Va.....	1418 L Street.
Chapman, John Madison.....	Md.....	The Plymouth Rock.
Chichester, Harry Denison.....	Texas.....	725 14th Street.
Chipman, Cline N.....	Ky.....	1422 11th Street.
Cliff, Benjamin Franklin.....	N. C.....	2411 Pa. Avenue.
Conklin, Coursen Baxter.....	N. Y.....	1611 13th Street.
Coster, Leonard M.....	D. C.....	403 2d Street, S. E.
Darnall, Moses Hubbard.....	Texas.....	1717 Riggs Place.
Dent, Wade Gilbert.....	Md.....	1312 12th Street.
Dewey, Christian Henry.....	Ill.....	The Plymouth.
Emery, James Armitage.....	Md.....	The Olympia.
Evans, Edwin Gough.....	D. C.....	27 8th Street, S. E.
Porrer, Herbert Stratford.....	Ill.....	407 2d Street, S. E.
Frazier, Frank Eugene.....	Wis.....	1607 7th Street.
Garton, Alfred Clarke.....	Ind.....	1318 12th Street.
Grant, John Lee.....	Va.....	19 Grant Place.
Grant, Charles Vincent.....	Pa.....	The Caywood.
Habel, William P. H.....	Pa.....	618 22d Street.
Hanback, Irvin Leonard.....	D. C.....	606 15th Street, N. E.
Hart, John White.....	Mass.....	949 S Street.
Haywood, John Kerfoot.....	N. Y.....	1210 T Street.
Hoberman, Samuel.....	N. J.....	908 12th Street.
Holmes, Robert.....	N. H.....	Pension Office.
Hickok, Le Roy W.....	N. Y.....	500 M Street.
Holden, Fred A.....	Mo.....	718 12th Street.
Howlett, Howard Henry.....	D. C.....	1313 Wallach Place.
Johnston, Henry Vernon.....	D. C.....	1221 New Jersey Avenue.
Kearney, Henry Walper.....	Va.....	1302 L Street.
Kilgour, Robert Mortimer.....	Mont.....	1210 N Street.
Kline, Lane Bruce.....	Va.....	1211 Q Street.
Lake, Norman Powell.....	Va.....	811 K Street.
Lamkin, Joseph Bayard.....	Ga.....	913 New York Avenue.
Legg, Thomas Henry.....	Md.....	718 12th Street.
Lee, Thomas Alexander, Jr.....	Va.....	2211 Washington Circle.
Levy, William Victor.....	N. J.....	1339 K Street.
McDaniel, James Madison.....	S. C.....	1119 K Street.
McIver, Evander McNair.....	N. C.....	310 C Street.
Mess, William A.....	Ind.....	Garfield Memorial Hosp.
Meyer, Henry Adolph.....	Pa.....	212 8th Street, S. E.
Miller, Robert Halsey.....	Ky.....	1207 N Street.
Moffitt, Harry Watson.....	Ohio.....	127 B Street, S. E.
Monk, Frederick Hinton.....	N. Y.....	Dept. Com. and Labor.
Morris, Roy Thomas.....	Ohio.....	1209 O Street.
Nielson, Alexander John.....	Utah.....	1633 19th Street.
Rector, Frank Leslie.....	Okla.....	1331 L Street.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Rock, George Roscoe.....	N. J....	The Caywood.
Schapiro, Louis.....	Wis.....	740 9th Street.
Sheiry, Dillon.....	D. C....	237 8th Street, N. E.
Sims, William Carter.....	La.....	1010 B Street, N. E.
Smith, J. Allen.....	N. Dak.	1023 Vermont Avenue.
Smith, Paul Jones.....	Kansas..	511 10th Street.
Smith, Thomas Francis.....	Fla.....	The Le Grand.
Stephenson, Eugene T.....	Texas...	1382 E Street, N. E.
Stetson, Thomas.....	D. C....	Nat'l Safe Deposit Co.
Stout, Henry Isaiah.....	D. C....	207 9th Street, S. W.
Tallmadge, Henry Hobart.....	Pa.....	2924 14th Street.
Tastet, David Walker.....	D. C....	War Department.
Thomas, William J. G.....	D. C....	905 O Street.
Tomlin, Timothy Harrington.....	Mo.....	1009 B Street, N. E.
Van Vliet, Frederick C., Jr.....	N. J....	819 15th Street.
Walker, Emmert Delon.....	Cal.,...	1010 H Street.
Wallace, Clifton Robert.....	Va.....	940 9th Street.
Warner, Harry J.....	Ill.....	Dept. of Agriculture.
Waring, John Harvie.....	Va.....	1830 Oregon Avenue.
Watson, Charles Lyman.....	D. C....	2217 Washington Circle.
Weithas, Richard Charles.....	N. Y....	Land Office.
Whamond, Frederick Gordon.....	Ill.....	1234 Duncan Street.
Willets, David Gifford.....	N. J....	1221 N. Y. Avenue.
White, Eben Wesley.....	N. Y....	1236 11th Street.
Wilson, Edward Comstock.....	N. Y....	1318 Whitney Avenue.
Yates, Robert J.....	Va.....	1300 Pennsylvania Ave.

Third Year.

Arntzen, Julius L.....	Mo.....	1016 15th Street.
Battles, Samuel Lee.....	La.....	701 7th Street, N. E.
Beale, Kenneth Foster.....	Mass...	Branchville, Md.
Beauchamp, Jesse Leaphart.....	Miss....	1016 15th Street.
Pinco, Louis Henry.....	N. Y....	1103 C Street, N. E.
Brecht, Nelson Duvall.....	D. C....	609 22d Street.
Brown, Ernest William.....	Conn..	1310 Princeton St.
Burnell, William Barry.....	Oregon.	1519 Kingman Place.
Catts, Samuel Rozier.....	Va.....	Navy Yard.
Clements, Lyman Jaius.....	Miss. .	123 6th Street, N. E.
Clifford, John Sullivan.....	N. H....	810 12th Street.
Compton, Arthur George.....	D. C....	1121 Roanoke Street.
Currie, James Daniel.....	Texas..	1229 New York Avenue.
Davis, Ezra McKnight.....	S. C....	740 9th Street.
Dollman, Clarence M.....	Va.....	1000 N Street.
Dorman, John Wesley.....	Ohio..	706 11th Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Edmunds, Meade Randolph	Miss. . .	1217 K Street.
Forsythe, James Steele	Miss. . .	18 N Street.
Goss, Ralph Montgomery	Ga.	1519 Kingman Place.
Gow, James Robertson	Ohio. . .	122 D Street, N. E.
Grayson, Charles Shober	N. C. . .	1017 K Street.
Hailman, Hubert Victor	D. C.	301 C Street.
Hamilton, Kosciusko	Tenn. . .	1203 11th Street.
Hankemeyer, Nathaniel W.	Mass. . .	1922 Sunderland Place.
Hardesty, William S.	W. Va. . .	402 Ethelhurst Flat.
Harrison, Charles Alben	Ill. . . .	1335 H Street.
Hartley, Clarence A.	Ind.	919 New York Avenue.
Hastings, John Emery	N. Y.	The Cumberland.
Hefebower, Roy Cleveland	D. C.	915 New Hampshire Ave.
High, D. Lee	Md.	416 M Street.
Hill, Paul Stanley	Maine. . .	The Sherman.
Hooe, Robert Arthur, Jr.	Va.	1110 New York Avenue.
Huber, Levi Houston	Pa.	906 I Street.
Humphries, John William	Va.	19 Grant Place.
Jorgenson, H. Christian	N. Y.	Navy Yard.
Kebler, Lyman F.	Pa.	1322 Whitney Avenue.
Laughlin, John Royer	Pa.	1460 Corcoran Street.
Lanza, Anthony J.	N. Y.	1232 13th Street.
Lund, Herbert Zacharias	Utah. . .	107 2d Street, N. E.
McAfee, Larry Benjamin	Ind. . . .	House of Representatives.
McLean, Frank	D. C.	735 13th Street.
Mebane, William Belson	N. C.	1023 Vermont Avenue.
Middleton, Carroll Sewall	Md.	1402 H Street.
Montgomery, Herbert Bridger	Ohio. . .	230 Massachusetts Ave.
Moore, Mead	Ky.	1307 F Street.
Nutting, Hugh	N. Y.	621 13th Street.
Murdoch, Lester Hughes	Texas . .	1713 4th Street.
Perry, Benjamin Cissel	Md.	Casualty Hospital.
Phillips, Orlyn Sargent	Neb.	1215 12th Street.
Pinco, Louis Henry	N. Y.	746 9th Street.
Reeves, Arthur F.	N. C.	2411 Pennsylvania Ave.
Sheep, William Lloyd	N. C.	711 8th Street.
Smith, William H., Jr.	D. C.	1314 Connecticut Ave.
Smith, Stephen Harrison	Va.	801 Duke St., Alex., Va.
Spenser, Armand	N. Y.	1123 11th Street.
Spire, Richard Lee	N. Y.	1120 C Street, S. E.
Stanley, Arthur Camp	Wis.	2330 Massachusetts Ave.
Sterne, Charles Fague	D. C.	1823 Riggs Place.
Stevenson, Earle C.	Neb.	1404 L Street.
Sutton, Dallas Gilchrist	D. C.	921 19th Street.
Tasker, Arthur Newman	D. C.	126 C Street, N. E.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Terry, Philip Roy.....	La.....	1437 Kenesaw Avenue.
Titus, Stanley Herbert.....	Wash....	Northampton Flats.
Towner, Frank H.....	D. C....	1316 7th Street.
Trent, Joseph Peterfield.....	Va.....	1214 I Street.
Waldecker, Franz Care.....	Kansas..	2835 15th Street.
Warfield, Walter Adgate.....	Va.....	Columbia Hospital.
Wilcox, Horace Leroy.....	Pa.....	2610 University Place.
Williams, Richard T.....	D. C....	1319 8th Street.
Winter, Frank Ernest.....	Maine..	Naval Hospital.
Woods Carl Warren.....	Vt.....	1227 13th Street.

Fourth Year.

Allen, Frank A.....	Minn....	1533 3d Street.
Ammerman, Charles Clark.....	N. Y....	911 N. C. Avenue, S. E.
Arthur, Roy Watson.....	Va.....	1117 K Street.
Austin, Samuel Duffie.....	Miss....	151 C Street, N. E.
Baldwin, Herschel Edward.....	Ill.....	617 19th Street.
Bennett, Robert A.....	Md.....	705 N. C. Avenue, S. E.
Bostick, John Alexander.....	Ark.....	1922 6th Street.
Browne, Rhodrie Winfield.....	Mass....	903 S Street.
Brady, Zadoc Maurice.....	Md.....	Anacostia, D. C.
Bryan, Henry Bohlen.....	Va.....	2220 G Street.
Burch, Edward Warren.....	Md.....	218 I Street, S. E.
Bush, Daniel P.....	Neb....	1224 11th Street.
Camp, George Hildreth.....	Pa.....	19 8th Street, N. E.
Carswell, Fontaine Lee.....	Ga.....	1115 M Street.
Cowan, Wayne P.....	Wis....	1229 Princeton Street.
Fisher, Raymond Adams.....	D. C....	595 B Street, N. E.
Foley, Thomas Madden.....	D. C....	147 Thomas Street.
Franklin, Edmund T. M.....	Va.....	University Hospital.
French, William Joseph.....	Minn....	1133 24th Street.
Garrison, Philip Eugene.....	N. J....	1320 I Street.
Graham, Earl Bruce.....	N. Y....	620 I Street.
Gunning, Edward James.....	Pa.....	815 12th Street.
Haggerty, James Edward.....	N. Y....	1543½ 3d Street.
Harlan, Tharos.....	Md.....	1308 I Street.
Hart, Frederick Mason.....	N. Y....	The De Soto.
Hawes, Charles Sumner.....	Mass....	1474 Chapin Street.
Hayes, Frank Crawford.....	Ill.....	1229 Princeton Street.
Henning, Samuel Carl.....	N. Dak.	U. S. Jail.
Hillegass, Ross Joseph.....	Pa.....	1326 New York Avenue.
Holland, Josiah Hutton.....	D. C....	Children's Hospital.
Hovsepian, Armen G.....	D. C....	919 H Street.
Hudson, William Burrows.....	Conn....	236 9th Street, N. E.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Hunt, Arthur Leroy.....	Maine...	The Sherman.
Jett, Frank Hubert.....	Ind....	Wash. Asylum Hospital.
Johnson, Flavius Thomas.....	Mich...	1442 Florida Avenue.
Jones, Glenn Irvine.....	D. C....	900 14th Street.
Kemble, Adam.....	Pa.....	University Hospital.
Kurlish, Emil.....	Iowa....	1101 H Street.
Kuehn, Frederick W.....	Ind....	1129 5th Street.
Littlepage, William H.....	Ark....	The Plymouth.
Lynch, James Mortimer.....	Texas...	1816 S Street.
Martine, Frank Leslie.....	N. J....	1012 I Street.
McConnell, James Henry.....	N. Y....	905 Florida Avenue.
Meloy, Arthur Nourse.....	Md....	937 I Street.
Munroe, David Moffatt.....	Wis....	1936 14th Street.
Murphy, William Houston.....	La....	1308 I Street.
Murphy, Timothy Francis.....	Maine...	The Sherman.
Murphy, Joseph Alexander.....	D. C....	1103 10th Street.
Newton, Elmer Slayton.....	Mass....	The Brunswick.
Norcross, Alfred C.....	Pa.....	819 Quincy Street.
Osborne, Edward Lee.....	Ga.....	900 14th Street.
Oswell, Charles Arthur.....	N. Y....	1864 Wyoming Avenue.
Pfender, Charles A.....	Texas...	1302 L Street.
Prevatt, James Thomas.....	Ga.....	U. S. Geological Survey.
Raison, Thomas W.....	Ky....	The De Soto.
Repetti, Fred.....	D. C....	527 6th Street, S. E.
Robnett, Ausey Hamilton.....	Texas...	University Hospital.
Rogers, Willis Parrish.....	Neb....	2217 H Street.
Sawyer, Edward Whitmore.....	Mass....	1544 Columbia Street.
Sells, George James.....	Tenn....	The Regina.
Shea, William Edward.....	Idaho...	814 22d Street.
Smith, Lucien Conway.....	Va.....	801 Duke St., Alex., Va.
Speiden, Edgar, Jr.....	D. C....	639 Elliott Street, N. E.
Stanton, Gordon.....	S. C....	1006 Mass. Avenue.
Stiles, George W., Jr.....	Okla....	1362 B Street, S. W.
Swain, Benjamin H.....	N. C....	1209 Q Street.
Talbott, John Allan, Jr.....	Md....	908 15th Street.
Trow, Walter Gordon.....	D. C....	414 C Street, S. E.
Waters, Charles Lewis.....	Md....	1416 New York Avenue.
Watters, Marcus Henry.....	Vt.....	Marine Hospital Service.
West, Richard Thomas.....	Md....	450 M Street.
Wharton, John James.....	Md....	1413 I Street.
Whitney, Lawrence Luther.....	N. Y....	Mooers Forks, N. Y.
Wilkinson, Walter W.....	Va.....	Garfield Memorial Hoosp.

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DEPARTMENT OF DENTISTRY.

First Year.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Allen, Clyde William	S. Dak.	1000 M Street.
Brittson, Louis Elder.	Ohio ...	924 14th Street.
Carter, James William	D. C.	150 D Street, S. E.
Detmer, Charles Edwin	N. Y. ...	Post Office Department.
Eskin, Jacob S.	D. C.	945 Maryland Ave., S. W.
Gordon, Oscar Harry.	Ga.	11 B Street.
Jackson, George Percival.	N. Y. ...	1365 G Street, N. E.
Lawrence, W. Francis.	N. Y. ...	220 11th Street, S. E.
Martin, Francisco José.	Costa Rica.	503 6th Street.
Matthews, Hannibal A.	N. C.	608 East Capitol Street.
Macdonald, George B. R.	D. C.	612 Erie St., Brightwood.
Pflug, Charles S.	Utah ...	1012 11th Street.
Phillips, John Albert.	Neb ...	1215 12th Street.
Sarchy, Otto.	N. Y. ...	1347 East Capitol Street.
Shea, James Edward	N. Y. ...	715 12th Street.
Shoemaker, Charles G.	D. C.	3116 P Street.
Tyrrell, Austin Edward	Mont. ...	1325 12th Street.
Vivian, John Taylor.	Pa.	122 3d Street, S. E.
Wood, J. Frank	Mich. ...	916 I Street.

Second Year.

Beach, John Edgar.	Ky.	834 12th Street.
Brittin, Roy Clay	Tenn. ...	Post Office Department.
Chapman, Nathaniel.	D. C.	1236 11th Street.
Clinton, Ralph Stuart.	N. Y. ...	1106 L Street.
Darling, Austin R.	N. Y. ...	114 6th Street, S. E.
Davidson, Albert Sidney.	Va.	120 4th Street, S. E.
Handy, Joseph William	Mo.	68½ Bates Street.
Harrison, Marion Edwyn.	Ga.	1106 L Street.
Lambert, Robert Boyd	S. Dak. ..	735 13th Street.
Love, Samuel Edgar.	D. C.	1309 Corcoran Street.
Orrison, Lloyd Foster.	Va.	Ashland, Va.
Rivera, Nestor.	Porto Rico.	406 H Street.

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

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Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Taylor, John Winslow.....	Md.....	112 4th Street, N. E.
Vandewall, Ralph I.....	Wis.	1118 10th Street.
Woodruff, William Henry.....	N. Y....	124 E Street, N. E.

Third Year.

Ake, Adolphus Blair.....	Pa.....	809 New Jersey Avenue.
Ake, Charles De Warren.....	Pa.....	809 New Jersey Avenue.
Bartlett, Lewis Miller.....	Mass...	1419 R Street.
Bassford, Adelbert M.	Ill.....	356 War Department.
Bullis, Mark Carleton.....	Mich...	1744 G Street.
Butler, William Earle.....	W. Va..	The Vivans.
Catts, George Samuel.....	D. C....	1004 N. H. Avenue.
Chunn, Thomas Maslin.....	N. C....	207 6th Street, N. E.
Cole, Seth Eugene.....	Vt.....	700 H Street, N. E.
Correll, Ralph S.....	Ohio...	1327 10th Street.
Cortes, Angel Custodio.....	Porto Rico.	921 8th Street.
De Mass, Ralph Webster.....	Mich...	1202 North Capitol Street.
Fletcher, George Andrew.....	N. Y....	801 12th Street.
Francis, William Edwin.....	D. C....	708 A Street, N. E.
Howser, Upton Shipley.....	Md.....	1506 6th Street.
Humeston, C. Andrew.....	Conn...	620 I Street.
Lowe, Robert Wellington.....	Mass...	1422 11th Street.
Maphis, Fred De Witt.....	Va.	940 New York Avenue.
Mitchell, Fred Arthur.....	Texas...	409 14th Street, N. E.
Murphy, Don Francis.....	D. C....	1305 Kenyon Street.
Murray, Fred Grant.....	D. C....	211 6th Street, S. E.
Neely, Frank Elton.....	Ind.....	216½ Q Street.
Noble, Charles Brown.....	D. C....	2016 15th Street.
O'Brien, William P.....	Conn...	119 G Street.
Pollock, Joseph Wood.....	Ind.....	413 G Street.
Potter, Vergne W.....	Wis.....	1723 Pennsylvania Ave.
Prendergrast, James T.....	W. Va..	616 3d Street.
Rogers, Walter Edwin.....	Texas..	940 New York Avenue.
Schumacher, John C. R.....	Mo.	1225 11th Street.
Sproul, Robert L.....	Pa.....	1448 Chapin Street.
Wilkerson, Thomas R.....	Va.....	428 M Street.
Wood, Joseph Henry.....	D. C....	1133 6th Street, S. W.

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DEPARTMENT OF LAW.

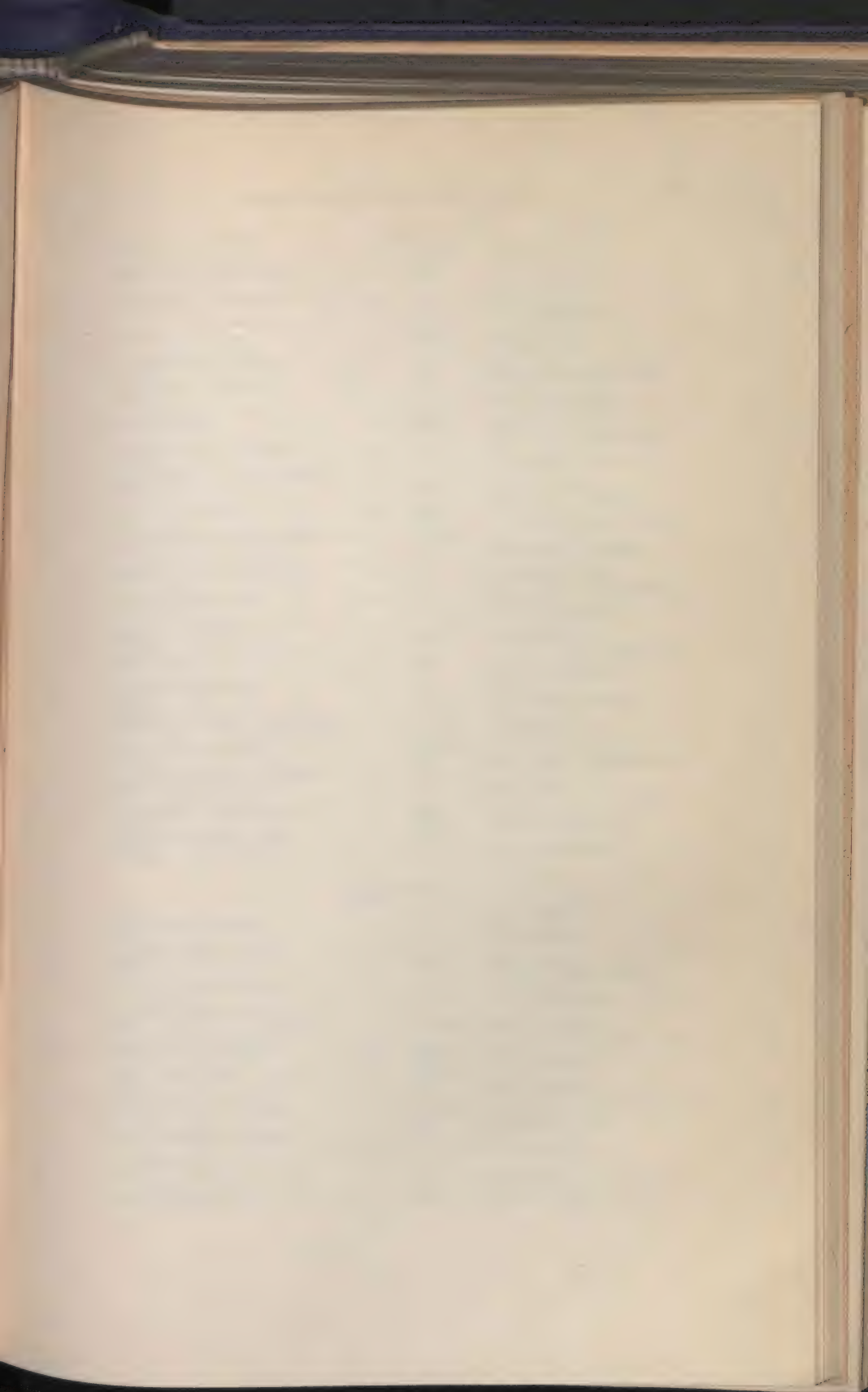
First Year.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Acton, Robert Dow	Ill.	Department of Justice
Agnew, Albert Conant.	Ind. Ter.	807 10th Street.
Albert, Vicente	D. C.	906 14th Street.
Alden, Henry Palmer	D. C.	1308 S Street.
Amiss, Tazewell B., Jr.	N. Y.	The Melton.
Andrews, Edward H.	Mich.	U. S. House of Reps.
Arroyo, Julian A.	D. C.	1317 F Street.
Babcock, William S.	D. C.	Ridge Road, Georgetown.
Baker, Arthur George.	Mass.	1014 I Street.
Ball, William Asbury.	Va.	Dept. of Agriculture.
Ballard, William Reed.	Ind.	2818 14th Street.
Barker, William Judson	D. C.	122 13th Street, S. E.
Barth, Fred.	Ky.	Post Office Department.
Beall, John C. W.	D. C.	1016 East Capitol Street.
Benning, Thomas.	D. C.	931 New York Avenue.
Best, Charles Albert.	Kansas	1033 21st Street.
Blair, Paul Alexander	Conn. ..	Washington L. & T. Bldg.
Bogue, Albert Frank.	Wis.	735 13th Street.
Bowyer, Joseph McCarter.	Pa.	Navy Yard.
Braddock, Ernest R.	Md.	803 Mt. Vernon Place.
Brearton, James M.	Ill.	767 10th Street, S. E.
Brott, Robert R.	D. C.	1809 Massachusetts Ave.
Brown, Frank Stern.	D. C.	702 N Street.
Brown, Herbert Daniel	N. Y.	3415 Mt. Pleasant Street.
Buffington, William E.	Pa.	1501 11th Street.
Burlingham, Lloyd.	N. Y.	903 13th Street.
Burris, John Murray.	Kansas.	1619 I Street.
Calder, Albert Russell	Pa.	917 N. C. Avenue, S. E.
Carnes, Samuel C.	Ohio.	921 G Street.
Carpenter, James de L.	Ala.	1008 I Street.
Chatterton, John L.	N. Y.	Stoneleigh Court.
Christian, Charles F.	Ind.	1108 I Street.
Coles, Harry Carrington.	Va.	National Hotel.
Collins, Frederick A.	D. C.	125 10th Street, N. E.
Cosdon, Alfred C.	Md.	511 Mass. Ave
Craig, Donald A.	Pa.	"The Evening Star."
Crain, Kenneth C.	Ky.	1829 G Street.
Crane, Robert N.	N. J.	916 14th Street.
Davenport, Lewis Howard	N. Y.	2624 University Place.
Day, Rufus Spalding.	D. C.	1301 Clifton Street.
Deller, Luster K.	Ind.	1641 R Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Douglass, Charles E.	D. C.	1112 6th Street.
Duffey, Louis Nelson	Va.	Alexandria, Va.
Elson, Ernest B.	Neb.	903 13th Street.
Evans, Francis Clay	D. C.	414 A Street, S. E.
Faires, Clifford C.	Fla.	Chevy Chase College.
Feldstein, Charles	N. Y.	1017 14th Street.
Fitz Gerald, Shepler W.	D. C.	3115 Eslin Avenue.
Foreman, Herbert S.	Ill.	702 19th Street.
Freeman, Paul	Ohio	1816 S Street.
Gammon, Nathan	Tenn.	1328 Mass. Avenue.
Garner, Henceford Noel	Va.	Alexandria, Va.
Garrett, George E.	Va.	8 8th Street, S. E.
Garrett, Irving S.	Idaho	922 I Street.
Gerry, Charles F.	Md.	1244 11th Street.
Gilchrist, Walter S.	D. C.	652 Mass. Ave., N. E.
Giles, Louis E.	Mich.	1608 15th Street.
Glennan, Arthur Wyman	D. C.	2435 Columbia Road.
Gordon, Alexander	N. Y.	Cedarhurst, Univ. Hill.
Gray, Powell Fred	Mo.	617 H Street.
Gusack, Samuel Victor	N. Y.	921 Westminster Street.
Guyton, Joseph Daniel	Miss.	702 19th Street.
Hallam, Paul Rankin	Ky.	504 Seward Square, S. E.
Hand, Robert G.	Miss.	1216 Princeton Street.
Henry, Samuel Joseph	D. C.	327 A Street, N. E.
Henry, William	D. C.	1133 Yale Street.
Hill, William John	Minn.	1419 6th Street.
Hattersley, Ralph M.	Ohio	1317 Q Street.
Hawkins, Josias C. L.	Md.	804 19th Street.
Helmus, John	Pa.	U. S. House of Reps.
Henkel, Myron Freeman	Ill.	706 20th Street.
Hogg, William Leonard	Colo.	1217 K Street.
Hoover, Dickerson N., Jr.	D. C.	413 Seward Square, S. E.
Hunt, Risley G.	Tenn.	2110 H Street.
Inch, Philip Louis	Va.	1505 Vermont Avenue.
Irion, Harry	Colo.	414 A Street, S. E.
Jones, William P.	N. Y.	920 C Street, N. E.
Keeler, Earle Leslie	Mass.	918 H Street.
Kennedy, John Thomas	Pa.	282 Navy Department.
Kerby, James Philip	D. C.	2606 I. Street.
Keyser, George Hoffman	D. C.	1823 H Street.
Knapp, Roy Irving	Wash.	714 18th Street.
Langmade, Robert Grover	N. Y.	830 12th Street.
Lees, Fred	Kansas	Dept. of Agriculture.
Lesesne, Claudius P.	S. C.	512 13th Street.
Lewis, H. Latane	Md.	1413 G Street.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Lewis, William John.....	D. C.	303 7th Street, N. E.
Loder, Arthur Ernest.....	Ind.	736 12th Street.
Loving, Hamilton Irving.....	Va.	Post Office Building.
Lundy, Elmer Johnston	Ark.	1014 17th Street.
Luttrell, James Nathaniel.....	Va.	1434 N Street.
Manning, Lawrence W.	Ky.	1223 15th Street.
Matteson, William F.	Mich. . .	2005 Baltimore St., N. E.
Matthews, Alfred Gustav.....	D. C.	38 Q Street, N. E.
McCathran, Wallach Arthur.....	D. C.	Department of State.
McIntyre, Donald Knott.....	N. Y.	Crosby House.
Mead, Thomas L., Jr.	Ohio ...	3022 U Street.
Mears, George Edwin	Mass ...	The Albany.
Melby, Charles Beach	Wis.	The Horton.
Merrill, Henry P.	D. C.	1760 Willard Street.
Moore, Robert Irwin.....	Tenn.	Chevy Chase College
Morris, Charles Meyer	Utah....	1240 11th Street.
Montgomery, George	N. Y.	War Department.
Murbach, Jacob F.	Md.	15 S. Payson St., Balto.
Osborn, Sidney Preston	Ariz.	912 S Street.
Packard, Edwin A.	N. Y.	1110 8th Street.
Patchin, Ira Halsey	Iowa....	916 19th Street.
Patterson, Matthew W.	Ark.	1391 F Street, N. E.
Pauly, Harold Albert	Ohio....	1016 11th Street.
Peake, William T.	D. C.	121 10th Street, N. E.
Prettyman, William F.	Md.	Rockville, Md.
Pyle, Lawrence A.	Md.	229 Massachusetts Ave.
Reynolds, Oliver Charlick	N. Y.	1729 P Street.
Richmond, Carl Adams	Cal.	1241 Princeton Street.
Roberts, George F.	Mo.	708 10th Street.
Roberts, Ora Herbert	Texas ..	708 10th Street.
Roche, Sidney.	D. C.	1325 1st Street, S. W.
Rogers, William S.	Md.	Treasury Department.
Ross, Montague S.	Tenn.	815 12th Street.
Schofield, Henry Kendrick	Miss.	213 5th Street, N. E.
Schommer, John B.	Wis.	1215 I Street.
Salsbury, Burt F.	Va.	Goodwin Apartments.
Shifflett, James Glenn	Pa.	Atlantic Building.
Shigenari, Yohoyama	Iowa....	735 13th Street.
Smith, Henry Herbert.....	Japan..	1013 L Street.
Smith, John A.	Md.	Nat'l Safe Dep. Co.
Stadden, Corry Montague	Pa.	1014 I Street.
Stanley, Lester Abbott	Ohio....	3002 13th Street.
Starek, Frank Jerome.....	Texas ..	3028 O Street.
Steenerson, Benjamin G.	Ohio....	609 Cecil Flats.
	Minn. . .	1902 H Street.



STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

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Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Stevens, Herbert A.	Mass....	904 12th Street.
Stewart, Edward Smith	Md.....	1121 8th Street.
Sutherland, William A.	D. C....	1700 L Street.
Swank, Walter Ray	Colo....	710 19th Street.
Taylor, Roland C.	Ohio....	921 G Street.
Thomas, Enfield Hoge	Va.....	918 I Street.
Thomson, William E.	Ill.....	Treasury Department.
Tibbets, Frank J., Jr.	D. C....	1636 17th Street.
Toohy, Frank	Mass....	424 7th Street, S. E.
Tower, Henry Mortimer	D. C....	2606 University Place.
Tuckerman, Walter Rupert	D. C....	1515 Mass. Avenue.
Tutwiler, Strudwick Y.	Ala.....	1335 F Street.
Tyler, Frank E.	Miss....	Geological Survey.
Van Smith, George Auson	Minn....	129 Md. Avenue, N. E.
Washington, Richard B.	Va.....	Library of Congress.
Weeks, Edward Mitchell	Pa.....	Cleveland Park.
Weir, Taylor Bladen	Va.....	Post Office Department.
Welch, Williams	S. C....	32 Grant Place.
Whippler, Frederic R.	D. C....	1641 R Street.
White, John A.	Va.....	1028 Vermont Avenue.
Wiley, Frederick F.	Vt.	1009 13th Street.
Williams, Henry T.	Mass....	1445 Mass. Avenue.
Williamson, James McGowan	D. C....	1210 S Street.
Wilson, James Perrin	Mich....	State Department.
Winbourn, Robert Emmett	Colo....	Post Office Department.
Woodward, Franklin T.	D. C....	915 S Street.
Woolverton, William H.	Miss....	1216 Princeton Street.
Worrall, Lawrence Peter	Minn....	The Cumberland.
Yeomans, James Hoyt	D. C....	The Cumberland.

Second Year.

Alden, Levi Russell	D. C....	809 L Street.
Babcock, James Earle	D. C....	709 G Street.
Badger, Carl Ashby	Utah....	1331 L Street.
Barker, John Richard	N. C....	212 8th Street, N. E.
Barnard, Charles Daniel	N. H....	1116 10th Street.
Barton, Harry Raymond	S. Dak..	710 19th Street.
Bates, Luther Eugene	Miss....	23 1st Street, N. E.
Beeler, Adam M.	Ind.....	1902 H Street.
Behymer, Glenarvon	Cal.....	1907 I Street.
Blessing, Riley Andrew	W. Va..	137 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Bovic, Charles Norman	Md.....	Rockville, Md.
Burnstine, Martin H.	D. C....	214 C Street.
Butz, David Hazen	Pa.	510 8th Street, S. E.
Booth, Clarence M.	Ind.....	1715 De Sales Street.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Busch, Simon Henry	Minn.	1101 H Street.
Cheney, Morton Mead	N. H.	205 C Street, S. E.
Clark, Frederick F.	D. C.	504 E Street.
Codington, Arthur H.	Ga.	150 E Street, N. E.
Coffin, Charles Buxton	S. C.	1116 15th Street.
Cohen, Louis	Wis.	702 19th Street.
Cooke, Levi	N. Y.	1305 30th Street.
Cox, Percy Murtaugh	D. C.	Department of Justice.
Crist, Lucien B.	D. C.	The Rockingham.
Croissant, Victor George	Wash.	1717 Q Street.
Cunningham, John Benedict	W. Va.	1013 14th Street.
Davids, Berkeley Reynolds	Pa.	2212 Massachusetts Ave.
Davidson, Herbert K., Jr.	Mass.	921 11th Street.
De Woody, Charles F.	Ohio	Department of Justice.
Dobbins, Donald Claude	Ill.	Post Office Department.
Dresser, Jasper Marion	Pa.	The New Willard.
Dunning, Daniel Alfred	Utah	3267 N Street.
Fisher, Arthur Ames	D. C.	1718 Corcoran Street.
Flowers, Allen Gilbert	S. C.	1224 13th Street.
Ford, Harvey	W. Va.	2117 Bancroft Place.
Fowler, Wilbur W.	Mass.	3409 Holmead Avenue.
Fraser, Frank	Va.	Post Office Department.
Fullam, Edwin Winfield	N. J.	225 C Street, S. E.
Furburnshaw, Walter Louis	N. Y.	Pension Bureau.
Garnett, Philip M.	N. H.	1347 U Street.
George, Horace Reid	Pa.	941 O Street.
Goodall, Milo B.	Wis.	109 15th Street, N. E.
Groomes, Leonard Weer	Md.	1405 New York Avenue.
Gunnell, Robert W.	D. C.	1030 8th Street.
Handy, Wallace Stuart	Del.	1321 Q Street.
Harralson, Morris K.	Ga.	1016 15th Street.
Hayden, Arthur D.	D. C.	Stoneleigh Court.
Hazard, Elmont Bibb	D. C.	320 E Street, N. E.
Hermann, Elbert B.	Oregon	1307 Roanoke Street.
Hoch, Homer	Kansas	920 Massachusetts Ave.
Hodges, Lewis	D. C.	1607 Kenesaw Avenue.
Hopkins, Fred Merriam	Mich.	U. S. Patent Office.
Hurd, Sumner Webster	N. J.	427 4th Street.
James, James Charles	Ill.	Post Office Department.
Jones, William Parker	Mass.	Department of State.
Kent, Frank Joseph	Ind.	Loan and Trust Bldg.
Knowles, Elvin Emery	Mass.	1231 11th Street.
Kwis, Arthur Frederick	Ohio	1435 Bacon Street.
Law, Frank A., Jr.	D. C.	1627 14th Street.
Leech, Wilmer R. S.	Md.	2302 1st Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Lerch, Harry F.....	D. C....	1320 F Street.
Mahon, John Wilfred.....	Ohio....	1703 New York Avenue.
Malcom, George Arthur.....	Mich....	1008 Whitney Avenue.
McClurg, Harper James.....	Pa.....	417 Massachusetts Ave.
McGee, Leroy A.....	Wis.....	1215 Lamar Place.
McLean, Donald Holman.....	N. J.....	1715 De Sales Street.
McNamee, Tom C.....	S. Dak....	Senate Annex.
Meyers, Herbert Walter.....	Md.....	Pension Bureau.
Milhado, Alexander G.....	Va.....	1111 17th Street.
Monaghan, James Charles.....	Wis....	1335 F Street.
Morris, Charles Wesley.....	D. C....	1334 V Street.
Morris, Jackson.....	Ky.....	Internal Revenue Bureau.
Muhleman, Donald Cassius.....	D. C....	1512 8th Street.
A. B., Howard University.		
Munn, Henry Farwell.....	D. C....	1334 R Street.
Newmyer, Alvin Leroy.....	D. C....	1320 U Street.
Nissen, Charles Mathias.....	Ohio....	U. S. Patent Office.
Nixon, John Thomas.....	N. H....	921 11th Street.
Paddock, William W.....	Iowa....	1521 Vermont Avenue.
Parsons, George Winfred.....	Mich....	312 E Street, N. E.
Poe, Charles Kennedy.....	D. C....	1517 20th Street.
Prince, Earle Seaton.....	D. C....	742 New Jersey Avenue.
Quigley, Richard J. F.....	N. Y....	506 1st Street.
Reed, Edward Leckey.....	Ohio....	1003 F Street.
Rhoads, William L.....	Pa.....	2834 Brightwood Avenue.
Richardson, Daniel Judson.....	N. Y....	727 13th Street.
Sams, Eldon Elbert.....	Iowa....	728 6th Street.
Sanders, Franklin O.....	Pa.....	712 10th Street.
Schauer, Fred Hayes.....	Cal....	2812 13th Street.
Sell, John Carlisle.....	D. C....	139 C Street, N. E.
Shelton, Leonard G.....	Miss....	1741 G Street.
Shepherd, Arthur Charles.....	Wis....	Hyattsville, Md.
Shipper, Alva Hamilton.....	W. Va....	211 C Street.
Shore, Howard James.....	N. C....	1002 H Street, N. E.
Simpson, James T.....	N. H....	Treasury Department.
Sleman, Paul Edwin.....	D. C....	3114 16th Street.
Smith, James Cheetham.....	Pa.....	1208 East Capitol Street.
Staples, Eugene W.....	Maine....	814 11th Street, N. E.
Steele, Benjamin Ulen.....	Ky.....	303 E Street, N. E.
Stern, Morris.....	Wis....	The Lincoln.
Stetson, Frank.....	D. C....	1324 12th Street.
Strong, Shepard.....	Vt.....	1539 I Street.
Swingle, Edwin Allan.....	D. C....	807 T Street.
Taggart, Giles Russell.....	N. J....	Dept. of Com. and Labor.
Tait, George Lester.....	D. C....	610 Tenn. Avenue, N. E.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Tilden, Myron Winfield	Conn...	1246 Columbia Road.
Towles, Therrett	D. C....	2416 14th Street.
Veley, Omar Jay	N. Y....	1369 Emerson Street.
Voorhiis, Charles Doty	N. J....	The Cairo.
Walker, Allan Elliott	D. C....	3140 Q Street.
Walker, Horace	Chile...	Chilean Legation.
Wallace, Reuben Staten	D. C....	206 Elm Street.
Wallis, William James	N. H....	1435 Bacon Street.
Wilmot, Wilson Eardley	N. Y....	2224 F Street.
Weitzel, Fred William	Ky.....	1317 Q Street.
Wilmoth, Grover C.	Texas...	6 I Street.
Whitney, Gorham Folsome	Mich...	120 4th Street, S. E.
Williams, James Dawson	Md.....	1327 10th Street.
Woods, Walter Orr	Kansas..	913 Massachusetts Ave.
Woodwell, William Herbert	N. H....	418 Bond Building.

Third Year.

Alderson, George Price	W. Va...	1200 O Street.
Armstrong, Ernest P.	Iowa ...	711 K Street.
Baldwin, Julius Lyman	N. Y....	1466 Bacon Street.
Barrett, Jesse William	Mo.....	1715 De Sales Street.
Beller, James William	W. Va..	The Roanoke.
Biggs, John Sherman	Kansas .	28 Seaton Street.
Bone, Leonie	Ill.....	Pension Office.
Bradley, Charles Hamilton	D. C....	2013 Q Street.
Bradley, Thomas Chiles	S. C....	1007 Mass. Ave., N. E.
Buettner, Philip	Wis	915 H Street.
Burkett, John M.	Ind....	1902 H Street.
Candamo, Manuel Rafael	Peru....	1305 Rhode Island Ave.
Carpenter, Henry Fayette	Wis ...	1012 13th Street.
Chase, Enoch Aquila	Kansas .	Home Life Building.
Clark, Paul Maltby	Colo....	1721 Q Street.
Cole, Charles Orlando	Okla ...	311 F Street, N. E.
Crowell, William B.	Ohio ...	The Melrose.
Cull, Judson Thomas	D. C....	114 2d Street, S. E.
Cutting, Silas Henry	Mich...	Pension Office.
Dahl, Arthur L.	Kansas .	1537 I Street.
Day, Leonard	Mass ...	The Brunswick.
Douglass, Lloyd	D. C....	1112 6th Street.
Edelstein, Samuel	Wis	702 19th Street.
Ellison, William Bascom	Tenn...	Navy Department.
Ferris, Otho Leonard	Iowa ...	1902 H Street.
Ford, Edgar Werner	N. Y....	The Portner.
Fox, Carlton	N. J....	The Portner.
Gaddess, Eugene L.	Va.....	1419 R Street.

STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITY.

231

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Gaskill, James R., Jr.....	N. C....	The Magnolia.
Gates, Otis Haskell.....	Fla....	1306 13th Street.
Goode, Mark.....	Ill....	1319 Emerson Street.
Graves, J. Morris.....	Mo....	Agricultural Department.
Gregg, John William.....	Va....	1320 F Street.
Griesbauer, John A., Jr.....	D. C....	1324 U Street.
Griggs, Irving Elmon.....	D. C....	614 Pa. Ave., S. E.
Hall, Mortimer Beecher.....	Md.	Law Department.
Hanes, Harvey Earlton.....	Va....	1119 K Street.
Hathaway, Alvin Dolph.....	Ky....	General Land Office.
Hellerstedt, Carl John.....	Tenn....	1218 12th Street.
Hengstler, Herbert C.....	Ohio..	38 Florida Avenue.
Hertford, Frederick R.....	D. C....	2926 14th Street.
Hickox, Birdette P.....	Mich..	1311 13th Street.
Hills, Ralph Warren.....	Ohio..	The Marlborough.
Hindman, Philip Rea.....	Pa....	1715 De Sales Street.
Holland, Michael Joseph.....	Mass..	3316 Mt. Pleasant Street.
Hubbard, Frank Hobson.....	D. C....	1804 17th Street.
Huff, Thomas Salisbury.....	N. Y....	1645 K Street.
Hurd, Walter Clarence.....	Utah...	814 22d Street.
Hutchinson, George A.....	Md....	927 F Street.
Imbrie, Robert Whitney.....	D. C....	1701 Q Street.
James, Charles Grant.....	Ohio....	1237 10th Street.
Janney, Laurence Aquila.....	D. C....	1671 31st Street.
Johnson, Walter Slicer.....	Wash...	1746 Willard Street.
Jordan, Cornelius Hughes.....	Tenn....	817 12th Street.
Keller, Albert Kearl.....	Iowa....	The Windsor.
Kelly, Gilbert Walker.....	D. C....	2702 13th Street.
Kelly, Guy Edward.....	S. Dak..	Senate Annex.
Keener, John W.....	Tenn....	1325 11th Street.
Knowlton, John Weelington.....	Mass....	2135 G Street.
Lavelle, Thomas Daniel.....	Mass....	
Lee, John Augustus.....	Wash... 1902 H Street.	
Leet, Alfred Boyan.....	D. C....	1405 G Street.
Linton, Irwin Heffenstein.....	D. C....	1825 2d Street, N. E.
Marine, Clarence Leroy.....	Neb....	The Portner.
Martin, Charles Herbert.....	N. C....	1528 I Street.
Maught, John Andree.....	Md....	The Magnolia Flats.
Maul, A. George.....	Ohio....	1703 New York Avenue.
McCormick, Alexander H., Jr.....	Va....	2910 14th Street.
McMahon, John Patrick.....	D. C....	1441 S Street.
Mebane, William Blaine.....	N. C....	330 E Street, S. W.
Moore, Frederick McC.....	Md....	2515 14th Street.
Moore, Langdon.....	N. Y....	1755 P Street.
Morse, Howard Moore.....	Mass....	U. S. Patent Office.

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Moses, Edmund Quincy	Mass. ...	1114 14th Street. B.S., Harvard University.
Moulton, Harry Dodge.....	D. C....	1213 Yale Street.
Musgrave, Thomas Cebern.	Texas ..	1931 K Street.
Naff, Clarence Raymond.....	Kansas.	The Brunswick.
Naylor, Horace Strait.....	D. C....	407 Massachusetts Ave.
Newmyer, Edwin Jonathan.	Mo.	Dept. of Agriculture.
Nye, Luther Bertram.....	D. C....	936 O Street.
Pepper, Irvin St. Clare.....	Iowa ..	1227 13th Street.
Pérez, Filemon Enriquez.....	P. I.	The Litchfield.
Peterson, Joseph H.....	Idaho ..	1240 11th Street.
Pharr, Robert Baxter.	N. C....	1313 K Street.
Povey, Richard Granville.	Conn. ..	U. S. Patent Office.
Price, James Hardy	S. C....	222 Kentucky Avenue.
Quinter, William Keyes.....	D. C....	3322 14th Street.
Richards, George Lawrence.....	D. C....	1225 Conn. Ave.
Rickard, James Bickle	Hawaii.	1521 O Street.
Rhodes, Fred Burnett	Md.	1466 Bacon Street.
Sagmeister, Joseph.....	Ohio ...	1715 De Sales Street.
Schley, George Bigelow	Ohio ...	1336 W Street.
Samuels, Edwin Francis.....	Mass. ...	1445 Massachusetts Ave.
Searle, William Daniel.....	N. Y. ...	1131 12th Street.
Shaffer, Charles Henry.	Md.....	1303 Clifton Street.
Snell, Arthur Veeder.....	N. Y. ...	3016 Dumbarton Avenue.
Sperl, William John.....	Mass. ...	3573 Morgan Avenue.
Spinks, Edgar.....	Miss....	General Land Office.
Stutler, Delmas Clay.....	W. Va..	1225 New Jersey Avenue.
Tellier, Julius Arthur.....	Vt.....	1408 Sheridan Avenue.
Transom, Frederick.....	Pa.....	2121 1st Street.
Waite, William Franklin.	Ala....	14 T Street.
Webb, William Pressley.....	Va.....	1528 I Street.
Whitcomb, David.....	Mass....	The Shoreham.
Whitford, George Langdon.	N. H....	11 1st Street, N. E.
Williams, Hugh, Jr.....	N. Y....	1327 10th Street.
Wilmeth, Warner Lambeth.....	Texas...	1246 Maryland Ave., N.E.
Wilson, Charles Herbert	N. Y....	U. S. Patent Office.
Woods, Orin Hazen.....	Wyo....	1204 O Street.
Wrenn, Herbert Alpheus.....	Va.....	3 Wisconsin Avenue.
Young, Eugene	D. C....	804 7th Street.

Special Students.

Allen, Joe Brown.....	Tenn...	1221 Mass. Avenue, N. E.
Atehison, Henry Francis.....	Wash...	Pension Office.
Barton, Harry Raymond..	S. Dak..	230 New Jersey Avenue.
Bourne, Edward Russell.....	N. Y....	The Grafton.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Castellot, José, Jr.....	D. C....	Mexican Embassy.
Chatterton, Robert Treat.....	N. Y....	612 14th Street.
McNary, William Sarsfield.....	D. C....	1205 New Hampshire Ave.
MacNulty, William Garfield.....	Ariz....	Chevy Chase, Md.
Mears, George Edwin.....	Mass....	The Albany.
Warner, Brainard Henry, Jr.....	Md.....	The Kensington.

Review Students.

Andrews, Burt W.....	S. C....	1527 T Street.
Barr, Robert Mann.....	Mass....	1010 Massachusetts Ave.
Beck, Benjamin Wexler.....	Tenn....	1610 New Jersey Avenue.
Berry, Eugene Benton.....	D. C....	1300 Pennsylvania Ave.
Bielski, Alexander Bruce.....	Md.....	1902 H Street.
Browne, Frederick W.....	Iowa....	1126 10th Street.
Cowhick, Oscar Glenn.....	Wyo....	1224 I Street.
Davis, Charles William.....	Kansas..	1428 Q Street.
Engel, Richard Drum.....	D. C....	1634 3d Street.
Francis, John, Jr.....	Kansas..	1300 L Street.
Garner, Harry Summers.....	Pa.....	Light House Board.
Gordon, Erskine.....	D. C....	6 Cooke Place.
Grant, William John.....	D. C....	816 11th Street.
Jenks, Royal Granville.....	La.....	951 Massachusetts Ave.
Johnson, Alan M.....	Mass....	U. S. Patent Office.
Klawans, Samuel Thomas.....	D. C....	818 H Street, N. E.
Layne, Carney Milton.....	Ohio....	1103 13th Street.
Loud, Charles Sumner.....	Mich....	2120 G Street.
Loyd, Elbert Hilles.....	N. Y....	2111 1st Street.
McCarteney, Hartwell C.....	D. C....	3123 Dumbarton Avenue.
Martin, Harold Hudson.....	Kansas..	1300 L Street.
Milans, Calvin T.....	D. C....	1232 N. H. Avenue.
Morgan, John D.....	Ohio....	1338 Yale Street.
Mothershead, James F. H.....	D. C....	1507 R Street.
Myers, Albert Perley.....	Kansas..	920 Massachusetts Ave.
Parkes, George Preston.....	Wis....	915 N Street.
Plumly, Walter Preston.....	D. C....	Atlantic Building.
Powell, Grahame Hume.....	N. Y....	816 15th Street.
Proctor, Alfred Waters.....	Mass....	U. S. Patent Office.
Reinoll, William Parker.....	D. C....	912 F Street.
Roome, Henry Sherburne.....	N. Y....	1240 Princeton Street.
Russell, William H.....	Pa.....	1240 Princeton Street.
Sharretts, David E.....	Pa.....	1820 Cincinnati Street.
Scott, Thomas Allen.....	Mo.....	1236 B Street.
Sherier, James Thomas.....	D. C....	Conduit Road, D. C.
Shibley, James George.....	Kansas..	1300 L Street.
Thomas, Henry Green.....	Va.....	2025 8th Street.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Warner, Lee Frost.....	Minn...	1902 H Street.
Waterman, Jason.....	Mich...	64½ Bates Street.
Watson, Harry Lee.....	N. J....	1123 11th Street.

Patent Law.

Bradley, James Clifford.....	Ill.....	Patent Office.
Burroughs, Robert W.....	N. Y....	213½ E Street.
Day, Leonard.....	Mass....	The Brunswick.
Drown, Wilbur Fisk.....	La.....	War Department.
Eccleston, Noel Ennalls.....	Md.....	Patent Office.
Fuller, Walter Marshall.....	Mass....	32 Thomas Street, N. E.
Fowler, Owen Henry.....	D. C....	Columbian Building.
Holliger, Jesse E.....	Ind.....	921 R Street.
Hollis, Walter Munroe.....	Mass....	614 F Street.
Irving, Benjamin.....	Oregon.	General Land Office.
Leach, Boynton McConnell.....	Va.....	1804 M Street.
McClair, Charles.....	Kansas.	Patent Office.
Moore, Langdon.....	N. Y....	1755 P Street.
Morgan, John D.....	Ohio....	1338 Yale Street.
Parker, Clarence Le Roy.....	D. C....	1113 East Capitol Street.
Pitts, George Bassett.....	D. C....	507 E Street.
Porter, Minott Eugene.....	Ohio....	1517 35th Street.
Proctor, Alfred Waters.....	Mass....	U. S. Patent Office.
Redrow, Walter L.....	D. C....	57 New York Avenue.
Stack, Joseph Courtney.....	D. C....	507 3d Street.
Swenarton, Waitstill H.....	N. J....	U. S. Patent Office.
Vrooman, Edwin Evert.....	Md.....	602 F Street.
Wilson, Charles Herbert.....	N. Y....	U. S. Patent Office.
Wyman, William I.....	Mass....	U. S. Patent Office.

Review Patent Law.

Fenning, Karl Herbert.....	D. C....	25 Grant Place.
Marine, Richard Elliott.....	Ind.....	University Club.

Auditor.

Hammond, Frank Earl.....	Iowa....	6 B Street, N. E.
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Summary.

First year.....	160
Second year.....	118
Third year.....	111
Special.....	10
Review.....	40
Patent Law.....	24
Review Patent Law.....	2
Auditor.....	1

DEPARTMENT OF JURISPRUDENCE AND DIPLOMACY.

Candidates for the Degree of Master of Laws.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Barnum, Zenus Francis.....	D. C....	La Normandie.
Benson, Fred Hodges.....	N. Y....	407 T Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Brosius, Samuel Martin.....	D. C....	McGill Building.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Caldwell, Winfield S.....	N. Y....	1338 R Street.
Engel, Richard D.....	D. C....	1634 3d Street.
English, Walter C.....	D. C....	2907 P Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Flournoy, Richard W.....	Md.....	State Department.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Freebey, Harriet.....	Mich...	1008 K Street.
LL.B., University of Michigan.		
Frost, Paul Delevan.....	Iowa..	926 Westminster St.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Graham, Rutherford H.....	W. Va..	1412 15th Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Gulliksen, Henry.....	N. Dak.	War Department.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Harris, Nathaniel.....	Texas..	The Montgomery.
A.B., M.A., Baylor University.		
M.A., Yale University.		
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Henderson, W. Bennett.....	Ky.....	22 Grant Place.
A.B., Princeton Collegiate Institute.		
LL.B., Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn.		
Hyman, Harry.....	Texas..	1416 15th Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Jedlan, John Wenceslaus.....	Ill.....	The Brunswick.
LL.B., Illinois College of Law.		
LL.B., University of Michigan.		
Kuehne, August E.....	Minn...	1231 11th Street.
LL.B., University of Minnesota.		
Layne, Carney Milton.....	Ohio....	1103 13th Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Logan, Charles Bryce.....	Mo.....	900 M Street.
LL.B., Kansas City School of Law.		
Merritt, Leonard Atkins.....	Minn...	154 F Street, S. E.
LL.B., Columbian University.		
Miller, Clarence A.....	Mo.....	1236 11th Street.
B.L., Kansas City School of Law.		
Person, Robert S.....	S. Dak..	3112 Q Street.
LL.B., Columbian University.		

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Pratt, Frederick E. LL.B., Columbian University.	D. C.	24 Iowa Circle.
Shore, Francis Marion. LL.B., Columbian University.	Ohio ...	1225 New Jersey Ave.
Smith, Homer A. A.	Colo.	741 Princeton Street.
Swayze, J. Clarke. A.B., Ph.C., A.M., LL.B., Kansas University.	Kansas.	734 12th Street.
Wesseler, William Julius. A.B., Washington University. LL.B., St. Louis Law School.	Mo.	103 I Street.

Special Students.

Bailey, Emma Reba. LL.B., LL.M., Washington College of Law. LL.M., D.C.L., Columbian University.	Ga.	The Bancroft.
Barnum, Charlotte Cynthia. A.B., Vassar College. Ph.D., Yale University.	Conn.	The Carolina.
Newell, Robert Curry.	Va.	St. James Hotel.
Taniguchi, Fumihiko.	Japan ..	15 E Street.

Auxiliary Student.

Tong, Yu-Hin.	China ..	Chinese Legation.
--------------------	----------	-------------------

Candidates for Master of Diplomacy.

Caldwell, Winfield S. New York Law School.	N. Y.	1338 R Street.
Calhoun, Clarence C.	Ky.	Colorado Building.
Dorsey, Roscoe John C. LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown University.	Pa.	The Chapin.
Gow, Bernard Arthur. LL.B., Missouri State University. LL.M., Columbian University. William Jewell College.	Mo.	921 8th Street.
Green, Andrew Jordan. LL.B., National University. LL.B., LL.M., Georgetown University.	Va.	1343 Clifton Street.
Heimbeck, Adolph James. LL.B., State University of Iowa. LL.M., Illinois College of Law.	Iowa.	Treasury Department.
McElroy, Robert J. F.	Pa.	512 T Street.
Oberlin, Paca. LL.B., LL.M., Columbian University.	Va.	1238 F Street.
Plumacher, Blas Guillermo.	Venezuela.	711 12th Street.
Saxton, Howard. LL.B., University of Nebraska. LL.M., Columbian University.	Neb.	103 I Street.

Grand Total, 2	583
Orthodontics	248
Medicine	66
Dentistry	466
Law	52
Diplomacy	<u>1465</u>

Candidates for the Doctorate in Civil Law.

Name.	Legal residence.	City address.
Bryan, Frederick Carlos.....	Ohio...	Colorado Building.
B.A., Western Reserve University.		
LL.B., Cincinnati Law School.		
LL.M., M.Dip., Columbian University.		
Dorman, James Hervey.....	Ky.....	Department of State.
LL.B., Center College.		
LL.M., M.Dip., Columbian University.		
Farley, John William	Tenn...	Bureau of Corporations.
LL.B., Vanderbilt University.		
LL.M., M.Dip., Columbian University.		
Gaw, Albert Cornelius.....	Minn...	Kendall Green.
A.M., Gallaudet College.		
A.B., A.M., William Jewell College.		
M.Dip., Columbian University.		

Review Students.

Beck, Benjamin Weller.....	Tenn...	1610 New Jersey Avenue.
B.S., Chattanooga Normal University.		
LL.B., LL.M., Columbian University.		
Colladay, Edward Francis.....	Kansas.	1320 F Street.
LL.B., LL.M., Columbian University.		
Lindberg, Edward John.....	Ark....	120 D Street, N. E.
Linkins, William H.....	D. C....	800 19th Street.
LL.B., LL.M., Columbian University.		
Mitchell, Andrew S.....	Ohio....	921 8th Street.
Tait, Galen Lamar.....	Md....	The Portner.
LL.B., LL.M., D.C.L., Columbian University.		
Thomas, Henry Green.....	Va.?	1025 8th Street.
LL.B., LL.M., Columbian University.		

Summary.

Candidates for the LL.M. degree	26
Special	4
Auxiliary.....	1
Candidates for the M.Dip. degree.....	10
Candidates for the D.C.L. degree.....	4
Review.....	7

Degrees Conferred in 1904.

HONORARY.

Doctor of Divinity.

Rev. Thomas Smallwood Samson.

Doctor of Laws.

Rev. Randolph Harrison McKim,
D.D., Washington and Lee University, 1871.

John B. Lerner,
LL.B., Columbian University.

Albert Vander Veer,
M.D., Albany Medical College, 1869.
A.M., Williams College, 1882.
Ph.D., Union and Hamilton, 1883.

Fabian Franklin,
Columbian University, 1869.
Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1880.

Master of Laws.

Sanford H. Steele,
LL.B., George Washington University, 1904 (as of class of 1871).

Master of Arts.

William Bruce King,
Columbian University.

Alexander T. Stuart.

IN COURSE.

Doctor of Philosophy.

William Macon Coleman, District of Columbia.

A. B., A. M., University of North Carolina.

Thesis: A Refutation of Mommsen's Theory on Caesar's Agrarian Policy.

Frank Van Vleck, California.

M. E., Stevens Institute of Technology.

Thesis: Improvements in Ship Construction.

Andrew Wilson, District of Columbia.

B. S., B. O., B. A., M. A., Kansas Normal College; LL. B., LL. M., Georgetown University; M. L., D. C. L., Yale University.

Thesis: Influence of John Marshall on the Political History of the United States.

Master of Arts.

Levi Russell Alden, District of Columbia.

B. A., Columbian University.

Gladys Ames, District of Columbia.

Thesis: The Rise of Federalism, 1774-1814.

B. A., Columbian University.

Thesis: The Development of the Lyric in Pre-Shakespearean Drama.

Audason Alexander Charles, Indiana.

B. A., Indiana University.

Thesis: A Study of the Phenomenon of Delinquency in Alcohol Vapor.

Sawyer Wilson Partee, Kentucky.

A. B., Georgetown College, Ky.

Thesis: The Egyptian Debt.

James Frederick Peake, Virginia.

A. B., Randolph-Macon College.

Thesis: The Agon in the Comedies of Aristophanes.

Arthur Theodore Randall, Illinois.

M. D., Northwestern University.

Thesis: The Progress of Man into Freedom as Developed in Hegel's Philosophy of History.

Nora Leland Stabler, Maryland.

A. B., Swarthmore College.

Thesis: Some Causes and Effects of the Romantic Movement in England.

Luther Hess Waring, Pennsylvania.

Thesis: The Historical, Economical, and Sociological causes leading to the Enactment of the Kranken-, Unfall-, Alters- und Invaliditäts-Versicherungsgesetze des Deutsche Reichs.

Harold Preston West, Maine.

B. A., Bowdoin College.

Thesis: Hugo's Romanticism; Studied in Hernani and Ruy Blas.

Master of Science.

Huron Willis Lawson, Michigan.

B. S., Michigan State Agricultural College; M. D., Columbian University.

Thesis: The Morphology of the Neuron.

Elliott Coues Prentiss, District of Columbia.

B. S., M. D., Columbian University.

Thesis: A Study of the Nissl Granules.

Luther Adolph Richards, Virginia.

B. A., M. A., Columbian University.

Thesis: Comets.

Civil Engineer.

James Douglas Cleary, District of Columbia.

B. S., Columbian University.

Thesis: A Design for the Filtration of the Water Supply of Laurel, Maryland.

Guillermo Gustavo Fischer, Cuba.

A. B., B. S., Havana University.

Thesis: A Sewage Disposal Plant for the City of Trinidad, Santa Clara Province, Cuba.

John Blake Gordon, District of Columbia.

B. S., Columbian University.

Thesis: A System of Sewers and a Sewage Disposal Field for Rockville, Md.

Doctor of Civil Law.

Patrick Henry Loughran, New York.

LL. B., Georgetown University; LL. M., Columbian University.

Master of Diplomacy.

Frederick Carlos Bryan, Ohio.

A. B., Western Reserve; LL. B., Cincinnati College; LL. M., Columbian University.

Fred Morris Dearing, Missouri.

James Hervey Dorman, Jr., Kentucky.

LL. B., Centre College, Kentucky; LL. M., Columbian University.

John William Farley, Tennessee.

LL. B., Vanderbilt University; LL. M., Columbian University.

Albert Cornelius Gaw, Minnesota.

A. B., A. M., William Jewell College; A. M., Gallaudet College.

Samuel Herrick, Pennsylvania.

LL. B., LL. M., D. C. L., Columbian University.

Luther Mason Walter, Kentucky.

B. E., National Normal University; LL. B., LL. M., D. C. L., Columbian University.

Master of Laws.

Oscar Glenn Cowhick, Wyoming.

LL. B., Columbian University.

Isaac Cephas Foster, Virginia.

LL. B., Columbian University.

Bernard Arthur Gow, Missouri.

LL. B., Missouri State University.

Edmund Archus Hutchison, Texas.

LL. B., Georgetown University.

Royal Granville Jenks, Louisiana.

Paul Victor Keyser, Iowa.

LL. B., Columbian University.

William Leonard Larash, Pennsylvania.

LL. B., Columbian University.

William Henry Linkins, District of Columbia.

LL. B., Columbian University.

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LL. B., Columbian University.

Robert J. F. McElroy, Pennsylvania.

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Paca Oberlin, Virginia.

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A. B., Brown University; LL. B., Columbian University.

Master of Patent Laws.

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Bachelor of Laws.

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Nathaniel Harris, Texas.
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 LL. B., Cumberland University.

Doctor of Medicine.

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 Bathurst Browne Bagby, Virginia.
 Grant Samuel Barnhart, Pennsylvania.
 Hugh Arbuthnot Brown, New Jersey.
 A. B., Princeton University.
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 Joseph Lawn Thompson, District of Columbia.
 Frederick Yates, District of Columbia.
 M. D., Howard University; LL. B., LL. M., National University.
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Doctor of Dental Surgery.

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 Vivian Pratt Berry, Virginia.
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 James Arthur Fluckey, Illinois.

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 Corbin Harriss, Maryland.
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 Benjamin Jacob Madert, District of Columbia.
 John Madert, District of Columbia.
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 William Armstrong Marschalk, Jr., Florida.
 Archibald Louis Miller, District of Columbia.
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 Julian Pack, Pennsylvania.
 Clement Dowd Rozzelle, North Carolina.
 Arthur Millard Trivett, North Carolina.
 Barrett Prettyman Willson, Maryland.

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 Royal Wilbur France, New York.
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 James Ewin Lamb, District of Columbia.
 Catharine Virginia McIlhenny, Georgia.
 Paul Noble Peck, District of Columbia.
 Van Albert Potter, District of Columbia.
 Charles Le Roy Swindell, North Carolina.

Bachelor of Science.

Constance Elizabeth Adams, Massachusetts.
 Cyrus Day Backus, New York.
 Ph. B., LL. B., Cornell University.
 Ellen Klapp Brandenburg, Pennsylvania.
 Sheldon Heber Graves, Vermont.
 Albert Holle Homrighaus, District of Columbia.
 George Ellis Kirk, Ohio.
 Raymond Outwater, District of Columbia.
 Edward Elliott Richardson, District of Columbia.
 M. D., Columbian University.
 Charles Wilson Rippey, New York.

Bachelor of Science in Architecture.

Irene Mabel Pistorio, District of Columbia.

Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.

Clair Wesley Fairbank, Minnesota.
 Christian Arthur Manning, Pennsylvania.

Walter Otheman Snelling, District of Columbia.

Otis Dow Swett, Illinois.

LL. B., LL. M., Columbian University.

Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.

John Brognard Shinn, Jr., District of Columbia.

William Chester Thom, District of Columbia.

Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.

Henry Ellis Hughes, District of Columbia.

Degrees Conferred at Winter Convocation, 1905.

IN COURSE.

Doctor of Philosophy.

Warren Waverly Phelan, New York.

B. A., M. A., Columbian University.

Thesis: An Historical Sketch of the Criminal Law of Louisiana from the Founding of the Colony to the Establishment of the State.

Master of Science.

Edward Everett Richardson, District of Columbia.

D. D., B. S., Columbian University.

Thesis:

Master of Laws.

Richard Drum Engel, Massachusetts.

LL. B., Columbian University.

Doctor of Medicine.

Guy Stark Saffold, Maryland.

Bachelor of Arts.

Luther Hess Waring, Pennsylvania.

Bachelor of Science.

Frederick Denison Owen, Connecticut.

Doctors of Philosophy.

During the years 1894 to 1905, inclusive, the University has conferred the degree of Doctor of Philosophy, after examination and the presentation and public defense of a thesis, upon the following persons :

1894.

- Edward Farquhar, (Greek)
Thesis: Elements of Unity in the Homeric Poems. (Conservative Review, vol. III, June-September, 1900.)
- Walter Scott Harshman, (Theoretical Astronomy)
M. S., 1892, Columbian University.
Thesis: Investigation of the Motion of the Pericentre of Delmos. (Astronomical Journal, Boston, vol. xlv, pp. 145-148, 1894.)
- Professor Frank Hall Knowlton, (Botany)
B. S., 1884; M. S., 1887, Middlebury.
Thesis: The Flora of the Laramie Group and Allied Formations. (Not published.)
- Claude Augustus Oscar Rosell, (Chemistry)
M. A., 1881, University of Pennsylvania; LL. B., 1886, Georgetown University.
Thesis: Investigation of the Properties of Ferric Acid. (J. Am. Chem. Soc., vol. xvii, pp. 760-769, 1895.)

1895.

- George Wesley Hamner, (History)
B. A., 1882, M. A., Hiwassee College; LL. B., 1885, University of Alabama; LL. M., 1886, Georgetown University.
Thesis: Researches upon the Government of the Creek Indians. (Not published.)

1896.

- Edward Clarke Hudson, (Greek)
B. A., 1884, M. A., 1894, Hiwassee College; M. A., 1894, Columbian University.
Thesis: Investigation into the Use of the Genitive Case in Greek. (Not published.)
- Rev. James Stephen Lemon, (Psycho-physics)
B. A., 1864; M. A., 1867, Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.
Thesis: The Skin Considered as an Organ of Sensation. (Published separately, 1898, 70 pp.)

1897.

- Professor Charles Arthur Hollick, (Palaeobotany)
Ph. D., 1879, Columbia College.
Thesis: Palaeobotany of the Yellow Gravel at Bridgeton, N. J. (Not published.)

John Scott Johnson,

(Philosophy)

B. S., 1893; M. A., 1894, Columbian University.

Thesis: The Influence of French Thought on the Formation of the Constitution of the United States. (Not published.)

Timothy William Stanton,

(Palaeontology)

B. S., 1883; M. S., 1895, University of Colorado.

Thesis: A Comparative Study of the Lower Cretaceous Formations and Faunas of the United States. (Jour. of Geology, pp. 1-49, September-October, 1897.)

1898.

Cabell Whitehead,

(Chemistry)

B. M., 1885, Lehigh University; M. S., 1895, Columbian University.

Thesis: A Study of the Tellurides; Their Formation and Chemical Properties. (Not published.)

1900.

Eugene Byrnes,

(Physical Chemistry)

B. A., 1884, Michigan University; LL. B., 1887; LL. M., 1888, Columbian University.

Thesis: Experiments on the Direct Conversion of the Energy of Carbon into Electrical Energy. (Not published.)

Rev. Benjamin Alfred Dumm,

(Philosophy)

B. A., 1886; M. A., 1889, Western Maryland College.

Thesis: The Concept of Self in the Analysis of Experience. (Not published.)

Professor Charles Russell Ely,

(Chemistry)

A. B., 1891; A. M., 1897, Yale College.

Thesis: Investigation of the Phenomenon of Deliquescence and the Capacity of Salts to Attract Water Vapor. (Not published.)

Ernestine Fireman,

(Chemistry)

M. S., 1898, Columbian University.

Thesis: The Action of Phosphonium Iodide on Tetra and Penta Chlorides. (Am. Chem. Jour., 30, 116-133, 1903.)

Charles Moore,

(American History)

A. B., 1878, Harvard; M. A., 1898, Columbian University.

Thesis: The Northwest under Three Flags. (Published separately by Harper & Bros., New York, 1900, 402 pp.)

1901.

William Hamilton,

(American History)

B. A., 1891, Moravian College, Pennsylvania; M. A., 1894, Columbian University.

Thesis: The Expansion of Russia to the Eastward. (Not published.)

Chobei Shirasu,

(Economics)

Graduate, 1893, Doshisha University, Japan; A. M., 1899, Yale University.

Thesis: The Development of Commerce in Japan and its Effect on Civilization. (Summary of Commerce and Finance for December, 1901, Bureau of Statistics, U. S. Treasury Department, pages 2227-2315.)

1902.

- Rev. Frank Leighton Day, (Anthropology)
 B. A., 1891, M. A., 1896, Roanoke College; B. D., 1895, Vanderbilt University.
 Thesis: Did the Semites Pass through a Totem Stage? (Not published.)
- Nevil Monroe Hopkins, (Chemistry)
 B. S., 1899, M. S., 1900, Columbian University.
 Thesis: Some Experiments on Electrolytic Conductivity with Reference to the Ionic Theory. (Not published.)

1903.

- Edwin Allston Hill, (Chemistry)
 A. B., A. M., Yale University; M. S., Columbian University.
 Thesis: The Constitution of Certain Halogen Oxy-acids as inferred from Thermo-Chemical Data. (Not published.)
- William Mather Lamson, (Architecture)
 B. S., C. E., Columbian University.
 Thesis: Iron and Steel Domes. (Not published.)
- Thomas Malcolm Price, (Biochemistry)
 B. S., Maryland Agricultural College; M. S., Columbian University.
 Thesis: The Influence of Varying Strength Solutions of Formaldehyde on some of the Enzymes of Animal Origin.
- Harriet Richardson, (Zoology)
 A. B., A. M., Vassar College.
 Thesis: Contributions to the Natural History of the Isopoda. (Proc. U. S. Nat. Museum, 27, 1-89, 1904, and Bull. U. S. Fish Com., pp. 47-54, Sept. 17, 1903.)

1904.

- William Macon Coleman, (History)
 A. B., A. M., University of North Carolina.
 Thesis: A Refutation of Mommsen's Theory on Caesar's Agrarian Policy.
- Frank Van Vleck, (Mechanical Engineering)
 M. E., Stevens Institute of Technology.
 Thesis: Improvements in Ship Construction.
- Andrew Wilson, (American History)
 B. S., B. O., B. A., M. A., Kansas Normal College; LL. B., LL. M., Georgetown University; M. L., D. C. L., Yale University.
 Thesis: Influence of John Marshall on the Political History of the United States.

1905.

- Warren Waverley Phelan, (Comparative Jurisprudence)
 B. A., M. A., Columbia University.
 Thesis: An Historical Sketch of the Criminal Law of Louisiana from the Founding of the Colony to the Establishment of the State.

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 MACVEAGH, W. [Trustee, 12] 1719 Mass. Ave
 MASON, E. L. [H, 111] Children's Hospital
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1760 U St

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 NEEDHAM, C. W. [President, 12, 13] *The Valois* 2515 S St
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Maine	11	Wisconsin	25
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Massachusetts	50		
Michigan	22	Total	1,452
Minnesota	19	Auxiliary students	13
Mississippi	18		
Missouri	23		1,465

RECAPITULATION.

Members of the Faculties and Teaching Staff :

Department of Arts and Sciences—	
Division of Graduate Studies	37
Columbian College	45
Division of Architecture	22
Department of Medicine—	
Faculty of Medicine	64
Faculty of Dentistry	16
Department of Law and Jurisprudence	20
Department of Politics and Diplomacy	22
Duplicates	226
Total	60
Students :	
Department of Arts and Sciences	166

Department of Medicine	583
Department of Dentistry	298
Department of Law	66
Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy	466
Total	52
	1,465

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VOLUME IV

C. W. H.

Corrections

NUMBER 2

The
George Washington University
Bulletin

ALUMNI NUMBER



Published by the University at Washington, D. C.
June, 1905

VOL. IV.

No. 2.

The
George Washington University
(FORMERLY COLUMBIAN)
Bulletin

JUNE, 1905

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MARCH, JUNE,
OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER.

Entered October 6th, 1904, at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter
under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894

The George Washington University BULLETIN

VOL. IV.

JUNE, 1905.

No. 2.

THE UNIVERSITY*

By the generosity and courtesy of that splendid body of patriotic women, the Daughters of the American Revolution, we are privileged to meet in this building, erected and dedicated as a memorial to the valor and the patriotism of the men and the days of the American Revolution. Patriotism is the synonym for heroism, self-sacrifice, and all civic virtues; it places the nation as a great organic whole, its past, its present, and its future glory and welfare above personal and selfish interests. This spirit in all of its movements and manifestations cannot be too much emphasized nor too strongly inculcated in the minds of the youth of America. It is also a matter of fine sentiment with us, that this building adjoins the new site of the University, where, within a few years, we hope to be permanently settled in new buildings, continuing the work of higher education. It is fitting, therefore, that under the roof and inspiration of this beautiful Memorial Continental Hall we should hold our eighty-fourth Commencement.

John Stuart Mill said, "Whatever helps to shape the human being—to make the individual what he is, or hinder him from being what he is not—is part of his education." The form of government under which we live; the laws by which we are governed; the modes of social life by which we are environed; the industrial, and the fine arts; even physical facts not dependent upon human will, as climate, soil, and local position, are determining factors in the formation of character and in the development of conduct. We may congratulate ourselves, therefore, that in environment we are supremely fortunate, and in many subjects of study hold a superior position.

* Extracts from an address delivered by President Needham at the Commencement of the Department of Arts and Sciences, May 31, 1905.

We are entering upon a new era of our institutional life. The past, covering a period of over three-quarters of a century, has been honorable and is worthy of the respect and veneration of men; we have agreed to enter upon a new and a larger life; to make the institution a University in the broadest and best sense, and have reorganized upon a foundation, broad enough for all to stand upon who are interested in higher education at the National Capital. With a supreme purpose to make the University worthy of support,—the equal of the best institutions in our country, we turn our faces to-day, with courage and hope, toward the future.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Liberal Culture:—There is a manifest difference between the American conception of a university and that which has prevailed and perhaps is still held in other countries. Speaking in reference to the Scottish universities, Mill said, "It is not a place of professional education. Universities are not intended to teach the knowledge required to fit men for some special mode of gaining their livelihood. Their object is not to make skillful lawyers, or physicians, or engineers, but capable and cultivated human beings." If we go back to the earliest university, we shall find it at Salerno, closed, it is true, in 1817, but extending back from that period nearly a thousand years. It was strictly a medical school, or at least that was the principal subject taught. Two other ancient models are those of Bologna and Paris; the former making law, and the latter theology its chief concern. The University of Paris, from its beginning, had four faculties, theology, Canon law, medicine, and arts, and it is interesting to note that arts was regarded as *preliminary* to the others. Three years of study were required for the degree of Master of Arts, and five years more for the first degree in theology. Following these there developed in time the great universities of Oxford and Cambridge in England emphasizing liberal culture and the learned professions, and the renowned universities of Germany, with the four faculties of philosophy, theology, law, and medicine. While the subjects of law and medicine are taught in these institutions, it is not purely technical work intended to fit men for the practice of a profession.

It is interesting and important to observe that with the passing years the general principles which underlie all higher education have not materially changed. The broad culture which is represented in the work of the old institutions is still regarded as the beginning and true foundation of all higher education, and necessary to prepare men for the higher walks and occupations of life. Primarily, a university training stands for the highest and broadest culture. The ability to understand and appreciate the best that has been said and done; to awaken the consciousness of the higher needs of humanity; to inspire a longing for that which is best in conduct and life,—this should ever be the very genius of a university.

Culture does not mean a thorough knowledge of every subject; it is rather, a general knowledge of many subjects, and their proper relation to each other. It develops the capacity to comprehend and the disposition to approve that which is excellent in all human life. To be cultured, a man must know something of many arts and sciences,—the history and philosophy of human life, and with it all must have acquired the perception that is possessed by a quickened and disciplined mind, which enables him to discover the best in art, in literature, in religious thought, and in human conduct.

By a general knowledge I do not mean a superficial knowledge. Archbishop Whately wisely discriminates as follows: "To have a general knowledge of a subject is to know only its leading truths, but to know these not superficially but thoroughly, so as to have a true conception of the subject in its great features; leaving the minor details to those who require them for the purposes of their pursuit." The university must therefore give this general culture, and that training of the intellectual faculties necessary to make "capable and cultivated human beings" and lay a broad foundation for specialization.

We need not consider here the relative value of the study of ancient languages and the modern sciences, or whether in the broader scheme of education preparatory to specialization, it should be literary or scientific. The value of these two lines of education are too well understood in the present day to be depreciated, and I think among all educators it is considered that a knowledge of

classical languages and literature, and of sciences as well, is essential to the well-educated man. We are not obliged, therefore, to ask ourselves whether it is more important to know the languages or the sciences. "Short as life is, and shorter still as we make it by the time we waste on things which are neither business, meditation, nor pleasure, we are not so badly off that our scholars need be ignorant of the laws and properties of the world they live in, or our scientific men destitute of poetic feeling and artistic cultivation."

Specialization:—The second object of the university is to give a special and deeper knowledge of particular subjects. This is for graduate students—those who have secured the wider knowledge and mental training, and now seek, in a narrower field, to go more into the details of an art or a science. In these modern days when industrialism and commercialism largely dominate individual and national life, the acquirement of a special fitness for a special service is essential to the highest success. And here let me call attention to the technical training in law and medicine and engineering now a part, and rightly so, of the work of every American university. The method of teaching and study in the best professional schools has entirely changed. Subjects are studied historically and comparatively; the phenomena, life, and laws are investigated, and the principles lying behind them, creating and controlling them are sought out and mastered. This work is in the highest sense graduate work. It requires a trained and disciplined mind. In America this graduate work includes all arts and sciences: those pertaining to physical nature, to physical well-being, to political organizations, to systems of jurisprudence and law, to medicine, morals, and religion. And so it has come to be that the university in America includes the broad, systematic culture of the English, and the highly specialized education of the German universities.

Research:—There is still another activity which represents university life, and that is the work of discovering and developing knowledge. It is the last stage in university education. It is the philosophical study of the methods of the sciences. It is the exercise of "The modes in which the human intellect proceeds from the known to the unknown." Here the student discovers the real

facts of the world; the things, and the laws of things; and from these arrives at new facts, laws, and conclusions. Doubtless this is the crown and the consummation of a liberal university education. The work, while guided by a master, is largely the personal work of the student. Gibbon said, "The greatest teacher is he who teaches others to teach themselves," one who has the power to awaken the consciousness of the higher needs of humanity; to inspire a longing for the best, the excellent, and to impel self-activity on the part of the student. This is the very genius of a true teacher and should be the highest aim of the university.

SPECIAL DEPARTMENTS.

Political Science:—Let us notice now some subjects which should receive special attention in this University because of its environment. Graduate work in politics and economics is of the most vital importance, and can be studied with peculiar advantage in Washington. Politics cannot be learned from a text-book or the instructions of a master. One must be to a considerable extent his own teacher; he must explore and observe political activities for himself, and form an independent judgment. Scientific politics do not consist in having a set of conclusions ready made, to be applied everywhere indiscriminately, excepting only "machine politics." It does consist in setting the mind to work in a scientific spirit to discover in each instance the truth applicable to a given case. University education upon this subject is not entitled to recommend any set of opinions. It can only supply the student with materials for his own mind to act upon, and helps in the use of these materials. True, it can make him acquainted with the best speculation upon the subject, taken from different points of view and having regard for individual interests. While each theory may embody some considerations relevant and necessary to a proper generalization, each will be found incomplete in itself. To us in America, the important and growing need is for a more perfect understanding and knowledge of the functions and powers of the national government.

If we review the history of the world during the last century we shall find one great tendency, one principle steadily growing, about

which all other facts are marshalled and subordinated, and that is *Nationalism*. The smaller state idea of the Middle Ages has been gradually fading away before the rise of the thought, and the necessity, of larger and more powerful aggregations of people. The permanent influence and fame of statesmen depend on their power to understand, and to aid in the proper evolution of small and second-rate powers into strong national states. No ruler or statesman has had the genius to withstand the trend of this development, nor stay its progress.

Another important tendency in world politics is growing demand for written constitutions. Constitutional government is fast becoming the world's type, and every race, as it emerges from ignorance and superstition, will naturally and with tremendous tendency, seek a constitutional state. It is a remarkable fact that the great movement for the centralization of executive power should find its counterbalance in the growth and development of that other and broader principle, a constitutional government. The world's best public opinion favors these ideas, and higher education must help to solve and elucidate the problems that attend the growth of these two great principles.

International Law and Diplomacy:—Another important tendency in world politics is the demand that the seas, which must forever be open highways for the nations, and even war itself shall be governed by fixed laws, and that international differences be settled by tribunals of peace. One does not have to be very widely read to understand that in these days there is a tremendous world-public-opinion which is brought to bear quickly and with tremendous force, in favor of the development of international law and strict observance of this law by all nations. We may also believe that the time has passed, certainly is passing, when any nation will be permitted to gain territory by stealth, or even by wars prosecuted for the sole purpose of acquiring territory. The nations are passing through the period of development that marked the growth of private law over individual conduct and property. Each individual must now recognize the sacredness of the personal and property rights of every other citizen in a civilized state; no property can be taken by one person from another without agreement and

compensation. So, in the wider field—the world—the nation that goes forth to acquire territory by any other method than that of peaceful diplomacy, will have to meet the opposition and scorn of the best and most enlightened public opinion of the world. International differences will become largely, if not wholly, matters of pecuniary liability, and these can be settled with honor by the Hague Tribunal. Not much longer will the fine irony of Mrs. Browning be true:

"The battle hurtles on the plains,
Earth feels new scythes upon her;
We reap our brothers for the wains,
And call the harvest—honor."

Economics:—Again, the production, distribution, and consumption of things have become a study of vast proportions and importance for graduate students. Topics within the range of the subject of economics have increased, and in their relations with each other are complex and difficult of solution. There are giants in the land; tremendous forces are at work, and there is unrest and anxiety among the people concerning the great questions of capital and labor, and inequality in the use of public utilities. We are not dissatisfied with the amount of wealth, but solicitous about its distribution. Air is a necessity, and no one fears its existence until it is gathered up into storm centers. It is the hurricane and cyclone that create fear and cause anxiety. So wealth is desirable and contributes to the well-being and advancement of every community and nation; but when it is too much centralized, and the control of vast sums is centered in a few men, fear takes possession of us because we know that the effects produced by such forces are often cruel and destructive.

Laborers and employees of every kind are organizing into societies and unions for the betterment of their conditions. These organizations, wise in their fundamental ideas, are often imperfectly organized and unwisely led, creating disturbances of the public peace and order.

Public utilities have been improperly used as instrumentalities and agencies for building up private fortunes at public expense and to the detriment, and in some cases the ruin of individual capital and communities.

We have entered upon an era of wide-spread organization. We must accept the new conditions, and the educated economist and the publicist must study the working of these great forces and seek out reasonable remedies for existing evils. Casting our eyes into the universe of God, we see tremendous forces at work accomplishing the purposes of a divine will; they work harmoniously because of the wisdom and force of laws adapted to their well-being. There is no crossing of the lines; no defeating of ends; law is everywhere prevalent. Man will have climbed far up the heights when, emulating the divine wisdom, he can utilize for his own purposes great forces of capital and labor, provide wise laws for their control, and make these laws prevalent. Here, then, where statistics are gathered; where policies of administration are determined; where corrective legislation is formulated and judicially construed, there should be a university with a strong, efficient faculty in economics, training graduate men to know and reason moderately and wisely in the interest of the whole people and the steady development of the wealth and power of the nation.

A College of Fine Arts:—In this beautiful city, with its parks, its works of art, and its libraries, there should be higher education in the Fine Arts: Architecture, Painting, Sculpture, and Music. These are important subjects in the advancement of the race. No nation becomes truly great without them. Civilization does not come by bread alone but by the uprising in the human heart of many sentiments, the movement of spiritual impulses. True life is a union of the spiritual and the material. Fine character and manners are made "like some old temples of the far-off times by the mingling of rude timbers and beaten gold; of rocks and precious stones; of solid walls and crimson curtains; of the courts of the gentiles and holy places." Go through the history of Egypt, and Greece, and Palestine, and Rome, and Italy; travel through modern Europe and America and everywhere you find in greater or less development the forms and structures of peoples who loved grace in forms, the beautiful coloring in decoration, and harmonies in sound. This sentiment is not only universal, it is powerful in developing character and largely determines the civilization of races. The ruins of old states may be silent about some of the particular

merits of those who built and occupied temple, and palace, and forum, and villa, but the ruins assure us that those who lived there possessed those tastes which are now the foundation of art and through art of an abiding joy.

The history of civilization, if widely and deeply written, would not only be a record of war, and politics and religion, of commerce and industry, but it would also give the development and history of a sentiment which "in the child reaches after a rose and in manhood stretches out its hands for marble, and purple and jewels, and harp, and song." *Æsthetics* is studied as a science. It treats of the beautiful, helps to form correct theories of taste, and should receive careful attention in the higher scheme of education. Imagination is the picture gallery of the soul. From these pictures life takes on its outward appearances. To be worth living, one's life must be constructive and its structures should be noble and beautiful. A study of the fine arts cultivates the imagination, refines the taste, enriches the soul, and "justifies the pain of living." If science and reason are laying better foundations of thought, let a cultivated imagination hasten to build upon these better stones a better temple and make it tremble with a holier music, for only when reason and imagination act together in harmony shall we find the truest answers to the problems of life and the surest advancement of our race. If we would reach, then, the highest ideal for our University, accomplish most for our beloved city, let instruction in literature and philosophy and the sciences go hand in hand with the fine arts, and make education broad and deep and ennobling.

This, then, in outline, is the University we seek to upbuild in Washington. To the accomplishment of this task, officers, trustees, and faculties, and students, and alumni, and friends everywhere, must labor and sacrifice.

"To live for common ends is to be common.
The highest faith still makes the highest man;
For we grow like the things our souls believe,
And rise or sink as we aim high or low."

WHAT THE UNIVERSITY IS DOING.

THE UNIVERSITY:—The session of 1904-'05 has been highly prosperous. The total enrollment of students was 1456, representing 49 States and Territories, Hawaii, Porto Rico, and the Philippines, and of foreign countries Bohemia, Chile, China, Costa Rica, Germany, Japan, Korea, Peru, and Venezuela. The total enrollment for 1903-'04 was 1408. The members of the Faculties and Teaching Staff now number 170. On September 1 the change of name from Columbian University to The George Washington University went into effect. On February 3, 1905, an Act of Congress was passed providing for the incorporation of Colleges under the University charter, and the Trustees have authorized under this Act the organization of the Columbian College and the Washington College of Engineering. The University Library has undergone marked development, owing to special donations and the establishment of a permanent library fund. Several thousand volumes have been added by donation and purchase. The Law Library is the best working library for its purposes in the District outside the great Government collections. The Medical Library has acquired over 1600 carefully selected volumes. The Arts and Science Library has been thoroughly reorganized and its collections enriched by the purchase and donation of reference books. By the generosity of Mr. Charles Heurich twenty-five hundred dollars has been contributed for the establishment of a library of Germanic literature. Scientific publication has been fostered by the Board of University Publications, as is evinced by the University Bibliography appearing September 1, 1904, containing the titles of the important publications of forty-nine members of the Faculties, fifteen Doctors of Philosophy, and two Doctors of Civil Law, and the two Scientific Numbers of the UNIVERSITY BULLETIN issued October and December, 1904, containing papers by members of the Faculties and graduates, several of which were read at the International Congress of Arts and Sciences in St. Louis. The Board of Award appointed to adjudge and report on the relative merits of the designs submitted by architects, in the competitive contest, for the group of University buildings in Van Ness Park,

the new site of the University, accepted on May 13 the plans submitted by the firm of George B. Post and Son of New York. Honorable mention was made of the design submitted by the firm of Hale and Morse. The jury was composed of Mr. Charles F. McKim, Mr. Bernard R. Green, and Prof. Percy Ash. The designs show ground plans for the disposition and arrangement of buildings in Van Ness Park, and on the adjoining land to the north and west, for the purchase of which the University holds an option, as well as elevations of the several buildings contemplated for erection in the park. The accepted plans provide for a dignified group in classical style to accord with the architecture of the White House and other public buildings. The several members of the group are well related and surround a large internal campus. The Memorial Hall, a domed structure, with a portico of Corinthian columns, will be situated on the corner of 17th and B Streets on an axis drawn from the center of Van Ness Park to the Washington Monument, and as a memorial to George Washington will appropriately face the monument and form the head of the entire group of college and university buildings.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES:—(a) *Columbian College*: The work of the College has been conducted in 21 university subjects, by a corps of instruction numbering 45. The instruction has been distributed in 124 courses of study, aggregating 272 periods of recitation, lecture, and laboratory work each week. The registration of students this year is 443, an increase of 54 over last year; in addition there have been 64 teachers from the public schools of the District of Columbia enrolled in teacher's courses in the College, making a total of 507 under instruction. The establishment of the Department of Economics in charge of Professor C. W. A. Veditz, Ph.D., is of great importance to the College. New instructors have been appointed in Latin and Greek, in Mathematics, in English, in History, in Architecture, and in Romance Languages, making it possible to divide large classes, to offer new courses, and to provide some relief where burdens of instruction had grown too heavy. New books have been purchased for the library and under the careful administration of the Library Committee and a very efficient librarian the new library fee has been made to

contribute at once to the strengthening of the educational work. This library fee as an assurance of constant accessions to the library is an important encouragement. In addition, the generous gift of Mr. Heurich of \$2500 for establishing the nucleus of a Germanic library is all that is needed to place our library in a condition of entire respectability. The needs of the laboratories are pressing. The crowded condition of University Hall was relieved in the winter by the renting of the house at 813 Fifteenth Street for the department of Architecture and for Zoölogy. This is only partial relief. Already the department of Architecture needs more room and other arrangements should be made for the courses in Zoölogy. The department of Physics is so cramped for space that the efficiency of the work is seriously limited. A room is needed for Botany, and another laboratory is needed by the department of Chemistry. The subjects most in need of revision and organization at the present time are the engineering subjects. The increase of registration in these subjects is phenomenal. The constantly increasing enrollment constitutes an opportunity not to be ignored, and it is conceded that the common interests of the engineering subjects constitute them a natural group which should be organized in a distinct department of engineering.

(b) *Division of Graduate Studies*:—The number of students admitted to candidature to higher degrees was 74, a gain of 21 over the records of 1903. Of these, one received the Ph. D. degree at the midwinter convocation, while 15 received their degrees at the late commencement. The Doctorate Disputation was held on the morning of May 22, at ten o'clock. There were three candidates for the Doctor's degree, Mr. Ray Smith Bassler, A.B., M.S., of Ohio; Mr. Hiram Colver McNeil, B.S., M.S., of Ohio; and Mr. Henry Alfred Pressey, B.S., of Maine. These candidates were recommended for the degrees by the boards of specialists. During the year the faculty has been strengthened by the addition of C. W. A. Veditz, Ph.D., as Professor of Economics; George Lansing Raymond, L.H.D., as Professor of *Æsthetics*; Williston S. Hough, Ph.D., as Professor of Philosophy; Edgar Buckingham, Ph.D., as Lecturer on Thermodynamics; Frederick Fowle, Jr., S.B., as Lecturer on Astrophysics. Mr. Fowle is associated with Dr. S. P.

Langley, and through him our advanced students have access to the unique methods of research carried on under Dr. Langley's direction at the Astrophysical Observatory.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE:—(a) *Faculty of Medicine*:—The total registration was 298 students, distributed as follows: first-year class, 72; second-year class, 81; third-year class, 71; fourth-year class, 74. The examinations for graduation have been completed with the result that out of 70 candidates appearing, 59 passed successfully. With three candidates who passed at the fall examination the total number of graduates was 62, the largest number in the history of the Department. Several important improvements and additions have been made. A reference library intended for students' use has been established. The gift by Mrs. Lincoln of the library of her husband, the late Dr. N. S. Lincoln, for years a distinguished professor in this Department, formed an excellent nucleus. Other gifts have been received from various sources and another large one has just been made by an alumnus, Dr. Isaac W. Brewer, U. S. A. One hundred and eighty volumes of the most approved recent medical works have been added by purchase. Additional tables have been added to the Anatomical Laboratory and the Histological Laboratory. The cold-storage room, used for the preservation of anatomical material has just been remodeled and is in excellent condition, and an average temperature of 20 degrees is maintained with ease. A number of minor but important and necessary additions were made to the equipment of the Pathological, Bacteriological, and Histological Laboratories, and a good deal of new apparatus was added to the Physiological Laboratory.

A change has been made in the order in which the subjects in the curriculum are taught. This change was made with a view to obtain a more logical connection between the constituent parts of the medical course. The experience of the year closing appears to bear out the wisdom of the change. Beginning with next session as has already been set forth in the catalogue, a still further development of this change will go into effect. Briefly stated, the student will devote three years to lecture, recitation, and laboratory work; his fourth year he will spend practically in clinical work in the hospitals and out-patient dispensary services, studying and

familiarizing himself with disease as presented in actuality. At the end of his fourth year, he will stand a final examination in all the subjects covered in the four years' course. The minimum standard for entrance is now that equivalent to graduation from a four-year high school. There is a growing tendency to increase this standard and to require a baccalaureate degree. During the session now closing, a larger amount of clinical instruction has been given in our own Hospital than heretofore. In our own Hospital there were given 20 medical amphitheater clinics by the Professor of Practice and 18 surgical amphitheater clinics by the Professors of Clinical Surgery (including Gynecology and Ophthalmology). One hundred and twenty ward-classes in Clinical Medicine and 25 ward-classes in Clinical Surgery were conducted. Some idea of the amount of work represented and of the instruction given may be formed from the fact that these classes represent an average of 30 students for one hour, or a total attendance for the session of 3600 students for one hour.

(b) *Faculty of Dentistry*:—During the past year there were enrolled a total of 68 students, 19 in the first-year class, 15 in the second-year class, and 34 in the third-year class. The work of the Dental Infirmary has been more extensive than ever. Improvements have been made in the regular lecture courses, additional lecturers have been appointed and the equipment is being enlarged in the Infirmary and Technic plants.

DEPARTMENTS OF LAW, AND JURISPRUDENCE AND DIPLOMACY:—The attendance in the Department of Law was 466, distributed as follows: first-year class, 160; second-year, 118; third-year, 111; special, etc., 77. The total registration in the Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy was 52, of whom 26 were candidates for the LL. M. degree, 10 for the M. Dip. degree, 4 for the D. C. L. degree, with 12 special students. There are now five instructors devoting their whole time to the development of the subjects entrusted to them and beginning in October, 1905, instruction will be given in the morning as well as in the afternoon hours to the students of all three classes in the undergraduate course. A new adjustment of the work in these departments has been made so that, beginning with October, 1905, the Department of Law and Juris-

prudence will conduct the undergraduate courses in the broader field of general law, and the new Departments of Politics and Diplomacy will conduct graduate courses in the realm of political science, special attention being given to diplomacy. The degree given in graduate courses in the Departments of Law and Jurisprudence are Master of Laws, Master of Patent Law, and Doctor of Jurisprudence. Judge Charles H. Duell, of the Court of Appeals, has been appointed Lecturer on substantive Patent Law.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY:—This department now constitutes a distinct branch of the graduate professional work of the University. As the organization is not yet completed, a full statement of the faculty and its courses of study will be given in a special announcement. The name is meant to indicate in a broad way the following general divisions of study: (1) The structures and administration of the state or body politic; (2) Economics, the production, movement, distribution, and consumption of things and services; (3) International Law and Diplomacy—the obligations and relations of states to one another. The requirement for admission is the completion of a liberal undergraduate course of study such as is deemed essential by colleges of good standing for the attainment of the baccalaureate degree. The degrees conferred are Master of Diplomacy and Doctor of Philosophy. Since the publication of the University Catalogue the following additional instructors have been appointed: H. Parker Willis, Ph. D., now head of the Department of Economics in Washington and Lee University, Professor of Finance; Williston S. Hough, Ph. D., recently of the University of Minnesota, Professor of the Philosophy of Government; and James C. Monaghan, A. M., Lecturer on the Consular Service.

STUDENT LIFE:—Student activities have been noteworthy during the past session. The *Association of Class Presidents* has done effective work in concentrating student energies toward the consummation of desirable ends. This has been seen especially in their organization of the Editorial Board of the University Annual, "The Mall." The students' weekly publication, "The Hatchet," is now well established. *Intercollegiate debating* is managed by a central body called the "Intercollegiate Debating Council," com-

posed of one representative of each of the four debating societies, with two members of the faculty and two alumni. There have been three debates during the year: The George Washington-Virginia Debate, held at the University of Virginia, February 25, won by Virginia; the George Washington-Washington and Lee Debate, held in Washington, March 3, won by our University; and the George Washington-Georgetown Debate, held in Georgetown University, May 27, won by our University, which has been victor in two out of three debates in the series arranged three years ago. The *Classical Club* has held public sessions with addresses by Professor Thomas Day Seymour of Yale, Professor W. N. Bates of the University of Pennsylvania, and Professor E. M. Pease formerly of Leland Stanford University. In regard to *Athletics*, the story of the season of 1904, in football, evinces great progress, when compared with that of 1903. In the former year seven games were played, and only two were won; in the latter eight games were played and only two were lost. The baseball record, while not gratifying in the number of games won, yet shows good results in the improved work of the team, and the steadily increasing interest on the part of the student body. Other evidences of real university life are to be found in the success of such organizations as the Glee Club, the Dramatic Club, the Canoe Club, and the Tennis and Chess Clubs.

THE EIGHTY-FOURTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT:—On Sunday afternoon, May 28, at 4 p. m., the University Procession, with trustees, faculty, and students in academic dress, formed at University Hall, and marched to Memorial Continental Hall, where all the commencement exercises were held. Here the baccalaureate sermon was preached by the Rev. Wallace Radcliffe, D.D., LL.D., pastor of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, from the text "I was not disobedient unto the heavenly vision" (Acts, 26, 19). On Monday evening, May 29, occurred the commencement of the Departments of Medicine and Dentistry. The address was by Professor Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D., on "The Lord Protector's Motto: *Qui cessat esse melior, cessat esse bonus.*" The degree of M.D. was conferred on 61 candidates; of D.D.S. on 23 candidates. On Tuesday evening, May 30, occurred the commencement

of the Departments of Law, and Jurisprudence and Diplomacy. The address was by Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Solicitor-General of the United States, on "The Law and the Community." The degree of LL. B. was conferred on 86 candidates; of M. P. L. on 16; of LL. M. on 18; of M. Dip. on 4; and of D. C. L. on 3 candidates. On the evening of May 31, at 10.30 o'clock, occurred the commencement of the Department of Arts and Sciences. The address was by President Needham on "The University." The number of candidates who received degrees was: B. A., 7; B. S., 14; C. E., 1; M. E., 3; M. S., 5; M. A., 3; Ph. D., 3. The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on Rev. Charles Hastings Dodd, pastor of Eutaw Place Baptist Church, Baltimore, Md.

THE ALUMNI.

The first alumni association of the Columbian College, as the institution was then called, was formed on Commencement Day in 1847. Twenty-seven alumni met on the evening of July 14, and organized by the election of Dr. William Collins, a Bachelor of Arts of the Class of 1825, as president. The Constitution adopted at the meeting in 1848 stated the objects of the association in the following words:

"The objects of this association shall be the cultivation of friendship and union among its members, the promotion of the interests of their alma mater, and the general advancement of literature."

Membership at first was restricted to those having the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and although the college began to confer the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy in 1854, it was not until 1857 that holders of this degree were admitted to the association. The old records are interesting, and contain the names of many alumni who have been prominent in affairs of Church and State. The attendance at the meetings was never large, but considerable activity was displayed. Thus during one year plans were obtained and work done in laying out and improving the college grounds. On the other hand, it appears that it took one committee seven years to prepare a circular to be sent to the alumni urging them to join the association.

Regular meetings were held annually until 1861, and usually on

Commencement Day. During the war no meetings were held, but they were resumed in 1865, and continued until 1874. Then came an interval of twelve years, until 1886, when a call was issued to alumni of the college, and in June a meeting was held at the University at which twenty-eight graduates were present. An organization was effected and officers elected at this meeting. In February, 1887, the College Alumni Association called a meeting of the graduates of all departments and schools of the University to discuss the advisability of forming a general Alumni Association, to include in its membership any person who had received a degree from the University, and on February 28 the present association was formed. At the annual meeting of the Association in April, 1904, the name of the Association was changed to correspond to the new name of the University.

During the eighteen years of the life of the present Association much work has been done, and material help has been given to the University. The Association holds a business meeting each year, arranges for a banquet or other social meeting, and at times has meetings for special purposes. For a number of years it provided the funds for periodicals for the University reading-room; it has published the memorial addresses in honor of Professor E. T. Frisbie and Judge Walter S. Cox; it has issued to alumni letters and circulars almost innumerable in aid of various University projects, and for the purpose of keeping the graduates more fully informed of the progress and development of the University. In 1891 it issued an "Historical Catalogue" of the University, which was much more elaborate and complete than any previously published.

The roll of alumni is a long one. Since the foundation of the University in 1821, there have been conferred 6378 degrees upon 5016 persons. Of these, the addresses of more than 3300 are known, and the Alumni Association keeps in touch with all of them. The list contains the names of many who have won distinction in education, in the pulpit, at the bar, in war, in statesmanship, in diplomacy, in administration. At this time, alumni in the army hold various ranks, from lieutenant to brigadier-general; in the navy, from lieutenant to admiral; in the departmental service, from clerk to cabinet officer. In the legislative branch we have repre-

sentatives in the House and in the Senate of the United States; in the judicial branch, our graduates are found in the District and Circuit Courts; in the diplomatic and consular services we claim ministers, secretaries, consuls. Not alone in the service of the nation but in every state of the union, in Europe, in South America, in the Far East, in India, are found our graduates. And wherever they are, in whatever work they are engaged, they rank well among the leaders and doers.

The Association has recently established an Alumni Scholarship in the college, and contributes each year an amount sufficient to pay the tuition fees of at least one student. Nominations for this scholarship may be made by any alumnus, and the award is made by a committee appointed by the executive committee of the Association.

With the recent great developments in university activities, which promise a rapid growth in every direction, the time has seemed ripe to promote the organization of Alumni Associations in various parts of the country. An extended trip through the West was made by President Needham in the summer of 1904, in which he met large numbers of the alumni, and aroused great interest in the University. This resulted in the formation of several associations in the West. At this time there are in existence the Puget Sound Alumni Association, of Seattle; the Colorado Alumni Association, Denver; the Salt Lake City Alumni Association, and the New York Alumni Association.

Preliminary moves have been made by alumni at Boston, Chicago, and Los Angeles, and permanent organizations are probable in the near future in these and other cities.

The present activities of the alumni are concerned with Alumni Hall, for the building of which, on the new University site, \$150,000 will be needed. An active and efficient committee has been formed who are working on a definite plan in soliciting subscriptions. The results thus far achieved are so encouraging that it is believed a beginning can be made on the building during the coming year. This hall is to be the social center of University life for students, faculties, and graduates. It is to contain parlors, reading rooms, dining-rooms, meeting rooms for committees and

organizations, and chambers which may be rented by visiting alumni. It will be conducted largely as a club, and will meet a want long felt by resident and visiting alumni.

All alumni are to have the benefit, upon payment of either a capital sum of \$100 or of annual dues, of the use of the Alumni Hall as a club-house. Non-resident alumni, visiting the city, can have lodging rooms in the building. The purpose of this plan is to bring the alumni and student body into closer relations, securing for the alumni all the privileges of a handsome club-house, for the students the valuable association with the graduates, and for the University the continued interest and support of the graduate body.

Although merely preliminary efforts in the canvass have been made, pledges to the amount of several thousand dollars have already been secured, payable in five annual instalments. This is a promising beginning and the fund ought to be very rapidly increased by subscriptions of the alumni. Success in the efforts of the President of the University to secure from various sources contributions for the University must largely depend upon the interest shown by the alumni themselves in supporting the institution from which they hold their degrees. Many may be unable to contribute any large sum, but very few cannot contribute something.

Voluntary contributions of from \$25 to \$1000 are therefore solicited from alumni, payable in five annual instalments. Pledges may be sent to the Secretary of the Alumni Association, Professor H. L. Hodgkins, at the University.

This building ought to be the first of the University buildings to be begun and no doubt should be entertained as to its early completion.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS
THE GENERAL ASSOCIATION.

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ALPHABETICAL LIST

Alumni of The George Washington University WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARTERED BY CONGRESS

THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE

Act of Congress, Approved Feb. 9, 1821

THE COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY

Act of Congress, Approved March 3, 1873

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY

Act of Congress, Approved Jan. 23, 1904

Compiled and Edited by
PROFESSOR HOWARD L. HODGKINS, Ph.D.
Secretary of the General Alumni Association

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- Abreu, José C., Jur. 1901, First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney, City of Manila, P. I.
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- Adams, Constance Elizabeth, Coll. 1904, Teacher, Globe Village, Mass.
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- Allen, Perry, Law 1894, Lawyer, New York City.
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- Ames, Gladys, Coll. 1903, Grad. 1904, 1701 21st St., Washington, D. C.
- Ames, Robert Lewis, Law 1897, Patent Lawyer, 100 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.
- Ancell, Benjamin Lucius, Grad. 1899, Clergyman (Missionary P. E. Church), Soochow, China.
- Anderson, Aaron P., Law 1893, Lawyer, County Attorney, Las Animas Co., 118 West Main St., Trinidad, Colo.
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- Andrews, Burt W., Law 1898, Lawyer, U. S. Treasury, Washington, D. C.
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- Archer, Percy Franklin, Law 1897, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. Marine Corps, Headquarters U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.
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- Armes, Henry Beard, Law 1898, Clerk, State Department, 1006 Kenesaw Ave., Washington, D. C.
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- Austin, Samuel Duffie, Med. 1905, 1212 K St., Washington, D. C.
- Averill, Chester, Law 1898, Lawyer, 19 West St., Pittsfield, Mass.
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- Backus, William M., Med. 1876, Physician, Carlins, Va. (?)
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- Bagby, Travis, Coll. 1857, Bagby, Va.
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- Bailey, Mrs. Emma Reba, Juris. 1902, Lawyer and Clerk, General Land Office, The Bancroft, Washington, D. C.
- Bailey, Marcellus, Law 1896, Lawyer, 501 F St., Washington, D. C.
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- Baker, Oamyn, Med. 1899, Physician, 78 Main St., Northampton, Mass.
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- Ball, Charles A., Med. 1877, Physician, 233 G St., Washington, D. C.
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- Barclay, Fred. H., Law 1901, Assistant Attorney, Office of Assistant Attorney General for Interior Department, Hotel Stratford, Washington, D. C.
- Barcroft, Ambrose, Med. 1863, Physician, Walshville, Ill.
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- Barrett, Charles J., Med. 1887, Physician, Pittston, Pa.
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- Barrett, Jesse William, Law 1905, Lawyer, Canton, Mo.
- Barrows, Bernard, Law 1908, Lawyer, Reading, Mass.
- Barrus, George Warren, Law 1899, Lawyer, 47 Buhl Bldg., Detroit, Mich.
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- Bartlett, Lewis Miller, Dent. 1905, Clerk, Post Office Department, 1419 R St., Washington, D. C.

- Barton, Edward Everett, Law 1892, Lawyer, Falmouth, Ky.
- Barton, George Estes, Grad. 1895, Chief Chemist to Whittall Tatum Co., Glass Mfgs., Millville, N. J.
- Bartsch, Paul, Professor of Zoology, George Washington University, Aid, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
- Basnett, Charles Turk, Dent. 1904, Demonstrator in Charge Dental Infirmary, George Washington University, Dentist, 1129 17th St., Washington, D. C.
- Basford, Adelbert Maurice, Dent. 1905, 902 14th St., Washington, D. C.
- Basler, Ray Smith, Grad. 1903, Instructor in Paleontology and Stratigraphical Geology, George Washington University, Assistant Curator, Stratigraphic Paleontology, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.
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- Bell, John W., Law 1898, Clerk, Interior Department, 1005 H St., Washington, D. C.
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- Bennett, Walter E., Law 1904, Cashier, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.
- Bennett, Walter J., Coll. 1905, in charge U. S. Weather Bureau, Charlotte, N. C.
- Benson, Fred. Hodges, Law 1904, Clerk, Treasury Department, 407 T St., Washington, D. C.
- Benson, J. H. P., Professor of Operative Technics, George Washington University, Dentist, 1107 9th St., Washington, D. C.
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- Berryhill, Thomas Andrew, Med. 1884, Surgeon, U. S. Navy care Navy Department, Washington, D. C.
- Best, Harry Frye, Grad. 1902, Teacher of the Deaf, Talladega, Ala.
- Bethel, Edwin S., Law 1894, Clerk, War Department, Vienna, Va.
- Bethel, Walter A., Law 1894, Major, Judge Advocate, U. S. Army, Care Judge Advocate General's Office, Washington, D. C.
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- Biehl, William Frederick, Sci. 1897, Grad. 1898, Accountant, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
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- Bien, Morris, Law 1895, Supervising Engineer, in Charge legal and land matters, U. S. Reclamation Service, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.
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- Bixler, John W., Law 1872, Interior Department, Washington, D. C.
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- Black, Lewis Cass, Law 1872, Lawyer, Union Trust Bldg., Cincinnati, O.
- Blackford, William D., Law 1866, 714 North Carolina Ave., S. E., Washington, D. C.
- Blackford, William R., Coll. 1892, Law 1894, Stenographer, 714 North Carolina Ave. S. E., Washington, D. C.
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- Blair, Harry Wallace, Law 1904, Lawyer, Carthage National Bank Bldg., Carthage, Mo.
- Blair, Henry P., Law 1892, Professor of Law, George Washington University, Lawyer, Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Blair, Montgomery, Law 1888, Lawyer, Corcoran Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Blair, Odell R., Law 1893, Lawyer, 936 Ellicott Square, Buffalo, N. Y.
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- Blanchard, Howard W., Law 1889, Clerk, U. S. Pension Bureau, 808 Massachusetts Ave. N. E., Washington, D. C.
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- Bliss, Henry Harmon, Law 1874, Patent Lawyer, 1923 15th St., Washington, D. C.
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- Bond, S. Hazen, Law 1894, Clerk, Treasury Department, 310 1st St. S. E., Washington, D. C.
- Bone, Leonie, Law 1905, Clerk, U. S. Pension Bureau, Washington, D. C.
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- Borden, William Cline, Med. 1883, Major, Surgeon, U. S. Army, Care War Department, Washington, D. C.
- Boreing, John Randall, Law 1908, Lawyer, London, Ky.
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- Bosard, Robert Huntington, Law 1897, Lawyer, Grand Forks, North Dakota.
- Boss, Rufus D., Med. 1891, Physician, Wacousta, Mich.
- Boston, Francis Ryland, Coll. 1869, Minister, Baptist Church, Warrenton, Va.
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- Bourn, Byron, Law 1898, Lawyer, Empire Bk., Joplin, Mo.
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- Bowen, Jesse C., Law 1893, Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor, Chevy Chase, Md.
- Bowen, Philander A., Jr., Law 1898, Lawyer, 1413 G St., Washington, D. C.
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- Bradley, Charles Hamilton, Law 1905, 2013 I St., Washington, D. C.
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 Bradshaw, Henry, Coll. 1904, 901 C St. N. E., Washington, D. C.
 Brady, Charles Eugene, Law 1903, Lawyer, Torrisson Block, Manitowoc, Wis.
 Brady, Zadoc Maurice, Med. 1905, Anacostia, D. C.
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 Brandenburg, Ellen Klapp, Coll. 1904, Teacher, 915 French St., Washington, D. C.
 Brandenburg, Frank Walter, Law 1897, Lawyer, 344 D St., Washington, D. C.
 Brandenburg, Wilbur Henry Rietz, Med. 1903, Physician, 2335 18th St., Washington, D. C.
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 Breaker, George Howe, Law 1875, Lawyer, 415½ Main St., Houston, Tex.
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 Brock, Samuel, Coll. 1881, Physician, 362 Commonwealth Ave., Boston, Mass.
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 Bremerman, Laban T., Coll. 1871, Med. 1874, Physician, Downingtown, Pa.
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 Brenizer, Gilmer, Med. 1903, Physician, The Brunswick, Washington, D. C.
 Brent, Samuel Gordon, Law 1877, Lawyer, 107 N. Fairfax St., Alexandria, Va.
 Brewer, A. Farley, Law 1899, Lawyer, 128 Institution Ave., Newton Centre, Mass.
 Brewer, David J., Professor of International Law, George Washington University, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, 1923 16th St., Washington, D. C.
 Brewer, Isaac W., Med. 1893, Physician, Fort Huachuca, A. T.
 Brewer, John, Law 1903, Manager, R. G. Dun & Co., Washington, D. C., Rockville, Md.
 Brewer, Martha Maria, Sci. 1900. See Lyon, Mrs. M. W., Jr.
 Brian, Enoch George, Med. 1903, Physician, 34 I St., Washington, D. C.
 Brice, Arthur T., Law 1873, Cashier, Riggs National Bank, Washington, D. C.
 Brickenstein, J. H., Law 1892, Examiner in Chief, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
 Bridgman, George Willard, Law 1868, Lawyer, Benton Harbor, Mich.
 Bridgeman, Lonnes Earle, Grad. 1908, Assistant Postmaster, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.
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 Bright, Frank S., Law 1887, Lawyer, Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.
 Bright, Henry Thurman, Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, 517 A St. S. E., Washington, D. C.
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 Brock, George Shepherd, Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.
 Brockett, Bluford Wilson, Law 1890, Patent Lawyer, The Arcade, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Brooks, Stephen Allen, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer, 625 Colman Block, Seattle, Wash.
 Brooks, Whitfield, Med. 1861, Retired Physician, Rossmann, N. C.
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 Brosius, Samuel Martin, Law 1904, Agent Indian Rights Association, McGill Bldg., Washington, D. C.
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 Brown, Archibald Webster, Sci. 1899, Grad. 1902, Architect, U. S. Navy Yard, Charleston, S. C.
 Brown, Arthur Harrison, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer, 53 State St., Boston, Mass.
 Brown, Cecil, Law 1871, Lawyer, President First National Bank of Hawaii, Honolulu, H. T.
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 Brown, Charles Edgar, Law 1870, Lawyer, St. Paul Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.
 Brown, Elizabeth P., See Davis, Mrs. Arthur P.
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 Brown, Orville G., Med. 1900, 1st Lieut., Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, Care War Department, Washington, D. C.
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 Brown, Thomas Edwin, Coll. 1861, Clergyman, 31 High St., New Britain, Conn.
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 Browne, Rhodric Winfield, Med. 1905, Physician, 908 S St., Washington, D. C.
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 Tucker, Henry St. George, Hon. 1903, Dean of the Faculties of Law, Jurisprudence, and Diplomacy, and Professor of Law, George Washington University, 1812 H St., Washington, D. C.
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- Worstel, Gaylord, Med. 1899, Physician, Knoxville, Iowa.
- Worthington, A. S., Law 1868, Lawyer, 418 5th St., Washington, D. C.
- Worth, Mrs. George S. (Stabler, Nora Leland), Grad. 1904, Coatesville, Pa.
- Wrenn, Herbert Alpheus, Law 1905, 3 Wisconsin Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Wright, Carroll D., Lecturer on Statistics and Social Economics, George Washington University, President of Clark College, Worcester, Mass.
- Wright, Charles Hewitt, Law 1894, Lawyer, 52 Savings Bank Bldg., Pittsfield, Mass.
- Wright, Edward A., Law 1893, Patent Lawyer, P. O. Box 1260, Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Wright, Fred. A., Law 1893, 3623 18th St., Washington, D. C.
- Wright, George H., Med. 1884, Physician, Carroll Springs Sanitarium, Forest Glen, Md.
- Wright, Herbert, Law 1894, Assistant Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
- Wright, John Henry, Coll. 1859, Lawyer, Roanoke, Va.
- Wright, Maurice L., Law 1870, Justice of the Supreme Court, Oswego, N. Y.
- Wright, T. Judson, Coll. 1870, Med. 1870, Physician, Churchland, Va.
- Wright, William W., Jr., Law 1896, Lawyer, Bond Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- Wulfekuhler, Louis H., Law 1896, Lawyer, Wulfekuhler Bank Bldg., Leavenworth, Kan.
- Wurdemann, Harry V., Med. 1888, Physician and Surgeon, 105 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.
- Wyeth, Leonard J., Med. 1900, 2022 R St., Washington, D. C.
- Wyman, Bayard, Juris. 1900, Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C.
- Wyman, William I., Law 1905, Assistant Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.
- Wynne, Lewis B., Coll. 1871, Principal Examiner, U. S. Patent Office, 1424 Chapin St., Washington, D. C.
- Wynne, Thomas Duncan, Law 1903, Lawyer De Vall's Bluff, Ark.
- Y**
- Yancey, Katherine Lulalia. See Merrill, Mrs. Geo. P.
- Yarborough, Richard Fenner, Med. 1898, Physician, Louisburg, N. C.
- Yarnall, John H., Med. 1881, Physician, 3028 P St., Washington, D. C.
- Yarrow, Henry Creecy, Trustee and Professor of Dermatology, George Washington Univ., Physician, 814 17th St., Washington, D. C.
- Yates, Francis D., Law 1892, 1531 Kingman Place, Washington, D. C.
- Yates, Frederick, Med. 1904, Physician, 1228 9th St., Washington, D. C.
- Yates, James Robertson, Dent. 1900, Dentist, 735 13th St., Washington, D. C.
- Yeates, Charles M., Law 1890, Clerk, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1312 12th St., Washington, D. C.
- Yeatman, Samuel M., Coll. 1865, 510 I St., Washington, D. C.
- Yellott, Robert E. Lee, Law 1901, Lawyer, Colorado Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- York, Margaret M., Med. 1883, Physician, Flushing, N. Y.
- Youmans, George Faust, Law 1902, Lawyer, Fort Smith, Ark.
- Young, Charles L., Med. 1893, Drug Business, 1401 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Young, Ernest W., Law 1891, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, P. O. Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.
- Young, Eugene, Law 1905, 804 7th St., Washington, D. C.
- Young, Glendie R., Med. 1888, Physician, Landover, Md.
- Young, William Glenn, Med. 1904, Physician, 1107 Rhode Island Ave., Washington, D. C.
- Yount, Elmer F., Dent. 1897, Dentist, 918 F St., Washington, D. C.
- Yznaga, José M., Law 1871, Lawyer, 606 F St., Washington, D. C.
- Z**
- Zachry, J. G., Law 1879, Banker, 46 Wall St., New York City.
- Zimmerman, Joshua Soule, Law 1896, Lawyer, Romney, W. Va.

LIST BY STATES AND CITIES

Alumni of
The George Washington University
WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIST BY STATES AND CITIES

ALABAMA.

ANNISTON.

John Pelham, Law 1888, Judge, 7th Judicial Circuit of Alabama.
William Yates Titcomb, Coll. 1859, Chm. Com. on Foreign Con., A. F. and A. M. Grand Lodge, 908 Quintard Ave.

BIRMINGHAM.

William Edwards Fort, Law 1896, Lawyer, 727 First National Bank Bldg.
Louis K. C. Glover, Law 1900, Care of Southern Railway.
Joseph Hepburn Parsons, Law 1879, Lawyer.
Robert Everett Smith, Law 1901, Lawyer.
Reuben B. Watts, Law 1899, Juris. 1900, Lawyer.
Thomas J. Wingfield, Law 1901, Lawyer.

EAST LAKE.

Andrew Philip Montague, Hon. 1879, President of Howard College.

GREENSBORO.

S. A. Hobson, Law 1880, Lawyer.

LINEVILLE.

Walter Scott Smith, Law 1898, Juris. 1900, Lawyer and State Senator.

MONTGOMERY.

Richard Henry Jones, Law 1890, Lawyer, 109 Washington St.

NEW DECATUR.

Horace Weeks Jones, Coll. 1891, Rector St. Johns Episcopal Church, 212 Gordon Drive.

ORRVILLE.

Robert Lee Sutton, Md. 1889, Physician.

PRATT CITY.

John Bryson Aird, Law 1898.

TALLADEGA.

Harry Frye Best, Grad. 1902, Teacher of the Deaf.
E. L. C. Ward, Law 1874, Editor of The Reporter.

ARIZONA.

FORT HUACHUCA.

Isaac W. Brewer, Med. 1898, Physician.

NOGALES.

Lewis Colfax Conwell, Law 1901, Deputy Collector and Clerk, U. S. Customs Service.

PHOENIX.

John M. Burnett, Law 1881, Lawyer and Justice of the Peace.
George Welch Wimberly, Med. 1902, Physician, Indian Service.

PRESCOTT.

Paul Burks, Law 1898, Law Department, Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway.

ROOSEVELT.

Otis Little McIntyre, Sci. 1903, Electrical Engineer, U. S. Geological Survey.

VALES STATION.

Royal A. Johnson, Law 1881, Superintendent Helena Mines.

ARKANSAS.

ARKADELPHIA.

Roy Bennett Pace, Grad. 1898, Professor of English, Ouachita College.

DE VALL'S BLUFF.

Thomas Duncan Wynne, Law 1903, Lawyer.

FAYETTEVILLE.

Edgar B. Meritt, Law 1899, Proprietor of the Arkansas Sentinel.

FORT SMITH.

John W. Klemm, Med. 1890, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, P. O. Box 338.
George Faust Youmans, Law 1902, Lawyer.

HOT SPRINGS.

James Alfred Stallcup, Law 1899, Lawyer and Abstractor.

LITTLE ROCK.

Augustus Marion Fulk, Law 1897, Lawyer, 307 W. Markham St.
Francis Guy Fulk, Law 1897, Lawyer, 307 W. Markham St.
Robert Emmet Wiley, Law 1896, Lawyer, Kahn Bldg.

VINDA.

Carl A. Starck, Law 1894, Vice Pres. Monte Ne Railway Company.

CALIFORNIA.

BERKELEY.

Exum Percival Lewis, Sci. 1888, Associate Professor of Physics, University of California.

CHICO.

Charles C. Royce, Law 1874.

COLMA.

Henry Ward B. Brown, Coll. 1872, Lawyer.

EAST OAKLAND.

Robert William Rule, Dent. 1901, Dentist, 1285 Fourth Ave.

EUREKA.

W. F. Clyborne, Law 1892, Lawyer.

FRESNO.

Laomer West, Law 1889, Inspector, U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, R. F. D., No. 5.

HAYWARDS.

John E. Farnum, Law 1871, Banker.

HOOPA.

Frank Kyselka, Law 1894, Supt. of Hoopa Indian Reservation.

LORDSBERG.

Elmer W. Hart, Law 1888, Orange Grower.

LOS ANGELES.

Harrington Brown, Law 1878, Manufacturer, Products of Petroleum, 4875 Vermont Ave.
George Russell Duncan, Law 1901, Freight Solicitor, Pacific Coast S. S. Company, 328 S. Spring St.
Almon Charles Kellogg, Law 1903, Manager, Densmore-Stabler Refining Company, Box 54.
James R. Rogers, Law 1881, Patent Lawyer, 258 S. Broadway.

- NAPA.**
Frank L. Combs, Law 1875, Lawyer.
- OAKLAND.**
E. M. Gibson, Law 1867, Lawyer, 1003½ Broad-
way.
Edward Tompkins, Law 1867, P. O. Box. 292.
- ONTARIO.**
Franklin Davis Mather, Juris. 1901, Pastor
First Methodist Church.
- PACIFIC GROVE.**
John Porter Pryor, Law 1803, Agent, Pacific
Improvement Co.
- PASADENA.**
J. Howard Merriam, Law 1889, Lawyer, 65 N.
Madison Ave.
Corridon Heath Trickey, Law 1902, The Ray-
mond.
- PETALUMA.**
F. A. Meyer, Law 1885, Lawyer.
- RIVERSIDE.**
William Gallup Randall, Law 1903, Lawyer.
- SAN DIEGO.**
Howard Baldwin Crittenden, Law 1876, Real
Estate Broker, 846 5th St.
L. Patterson Sprigg, Law 1882, Lawyer, First
National Bank Bldg.
- SAN FRANCISCO.**
William T. Bell, Hon. 1867, Physician and
Surgeon, 916 Market St.
Horace Bradford Clifton, Law 1900.
Wiley Frank Crist, Law 1898, Lawyer, 214
Parrott Bldg.
Rees P. Daniels, Law 1885, Lawyer, 452 Par-
rott Bldg.
Sidney H. Dent, Law 1887, Lawyer.
Leon Lamar Dye, Law 1897, Chief Clerk, Pay-
master's Dept., U. S. M. C.
Isaac Frohman, Law 1891, Lawyer, 124 San-
some St.
Claude Ames Schurz Frost, Law 1898, Lawyer,
607 Hayward Bldg.
Eugene Goodwin, Med. 1885, Secretary, Pacific
Coast Hardware and Metal Association,
132 Market St.
William Henry Lopp, Law 1897, 322 Ellis St.
Montague Tucker Moses, Law 1872, Lawyer,
325 Montgomery St.
John F. Naughton, Law 1879.
Lewis Warren Seely, Law 1882, Lawyer, 530
California St.
Charles H. Thompson, Coll. 1874, Chief Clerk,
12th Light House Dist., Safe Deposit Bldg.
Henry Ward Turner, Sci. 1896, Mining Geo-
logist, 508 California St.
Foshay Walker, Law 1882, Lawyer, Merchant's
Exchange Building.
Redmond D. Walsh, Law 1879, Journalist, San
Francisco Examiner.
- SAN MATEO.**
Herbert Harry Powell, Grad. 1901, Prof. of
Hebrew, Church Divinity School of the
Pacific.
- SANTA CRUZ.**
Christian George Storm, Coll. 1898, Grad.
1899, Sub-Inspector of Powder, Navy
Dept., California Powder Works.
- SANTA MONICA.**
G. Wiley Wells, Law 1863, Lawyer (Retired).
- SANTA ROSA.**
D. Riley Gale, Law 1885, Lawyer.
R. L. Thompson, Law 1892.
- COLORADO.**
- COLORADO SPRINGS.**
Kurnal R. Babbitt, Law 1888, Lawyer.
- Edgar T. Ensign, Law 1867, Banker, 1416 N.
Nevada Ave.
Flora Warren Smith, Coll. 1901, Stenographer
and Book-keeper, 321 East Monument St.
- CRIPPLE CREEK.**
Theodore B. MacDonald, Law 1885.
- DENVER.**
Clarence A. Brandenburg, Law 1888, Lawyer,
501 Equitable Bldg.
R. St. John Cleary, Law 1874, Lawyer, 610
McPhee Bldg.
Lucius Montrose Cuthbert, Coll. 1876, Law
1878, Lawyer, Boston Block.
Paul M. Clark, Law 1905, Lawyer, 1510 Vine
St.
Daniel Higgins, Law 1892, Insurance, 924
South Pennsylvania Ave.
Herbert L. McNair, Law 1888, Lawyer, 446
Equitable Bldg.
Francis M. Nemith, Med. 1893, Physician, 321
Majestic Bldg.
John A. Perry, Law 1881, Lawyer, 1218 Gilpin
St.
Edward A. Playter, Coll. 1896, Teacher.
G. Quin Richmond, Law 1868, Coronado Bldg.
Charles W. Smedes, Law 1890, Clerk, Post
Office.
Barnwell S. Stuart, Law 1898, Lawyer, Hughes
Block.
William David Todd, Law 1867, Lawyer, P. O.
Box 440.
David Edgar Wilson, Law 1895, Lawyer,
Ernest and Crammer Bldg.
- DURANGO.**
Gerry Sanger Driver, Med. 1897, Physician,
1647 W. 2d Ave.
- LAMAR.**
Granby Hillyer, Law 1896, Lawyer.
- LEADVILLE.**
Walter W. Davis, Law 1892, Lawyer.
- PUEBLO.**
Alfred W. Arrington, Law 1875, Lawyer, 1705
W. 18th St.
John A. Black, Med. 1882, Physician and Sur-
geon, Straight Block.
Samuel Delmege Trimble, Law 1882, Lawyer,
Mechanics Block.
Gilbert C. Wells, Law 1889, Lawyer, 314
Michigan St.
- TRINIDAD.**
Aaron P. Anderson, Law 1898, Lawyer, County
Attorney, Las Animas County, 118 W.
Main St.
Joseph Charles Bell, Law 1893, Lawyer.
- CONNECTICUT.**
- ANSONIA.**
Walter Armour Holden, Law 1899, Lawyer.
- BRIDGEPORT.**
Joseph L. Egan, Dent. 1896, Dentist, Meigs
Bldg.
Albert Mills Wooster, Law 1880, Lawyer, 1094
Main St.
- BRISTOL.**
Joseph William Fell, Grad. 1897, Chemist, 8
S. Elm St.
Gales Pritchard Moore, Law 1894, Patent
Lawyer, New Departure Manufacturing
Co.
- CHESHIRE.**
Colton Maynard, Coll. 1900, Teacher.
- HARTFORD.**
Phillip J. Dahlen, Dent. 1893, Dentist, 759
Main St.
- MIDDLETOWN.**
Rufus Baker, Med. 1842, Physician.

NEW BRITAIN.

Thomas Edwin Brown, Coll. 1861, Clergyman, 31 High St.

NEW HAVEN.

Julius Harold Hurst, Med. 1903, Physician, 269 Conner St.

Frank A. Kirby, Med. 1895, Physician and Surgeon, 285 Dixwell Ave.

George Dudley Seymour, Law 1880, Patent Lawyer, 868 Chapel St.

DELAWARE.**WILMINGTON.**

Richard B. Cook, Coll. 1863, Hon. 1882, Clergyman, P. O. Box 460.

John Godfrey, Med. 1875, Surgeon, P. H. and M. H. Service.

John G. Gray, Law 1896, Lawyer, 10th and Market Sts.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The names of graduates living in the District of Columbia may be found by consulting the "Alphabetical List."

FLORIDA.**JACKSONVILLE.**

Frederick Leeth Hemmings, Law 1898, Juris. 1900, Lawyer, 108 W. Fourth St.

John T. Manier, Law 1893.

MOODY.

William Thomas Smith, Med. 1899, Physician.

PENSACOLA.

Wilmer Scott Hall, Dent. 1896, Dentist.

GEORGIA.**ATLANTA.**

Joseph Broughton, Dent. 1896, Dentist, 1013 Fourth National Bank Bldg.

Walter T. Colquitt, Law 1895, Lawyer.

Lee Mason Jordan, Law 1895, Lawyer, 1315 Empire Bldg.

Perry Spencer Pearson, Grad. 1900, Law 1902, Lawyer, 419 Century Bldg.

Frank E. Radensleben, Law 1901, Lawyer, 1225 Empire Bldg.

John L. Tye, Law 1879, Lawyer.

AUGUSTA.

Theodore Eugene Oertel, Med. 1892, Physician.

BLAKELY.

Wade H. Powell, Law 1898, Lawyer.

GRIFFIN.

W. E. H. Searcy, Law 1868, Official Court Reporter, Circuit Court, Pub. Phonograph Books and Editor of the Middle Georgia Farmer.

NEWMAN.

Alvan Hubbard Freeman, Law 1899, Lawyer.

OGETHORPE.

William H. Stewart, Law 1901, Merchant.

ROME.

Linton A. Dean, Law 1876, Lawyer.

Luther Rice Gwaltney, Coll. 1853, Hon. 1876, Minister, Professor in Shorter College.

IDAHO.**BLACKFOOT.**

Albert Thorpe Ryan, Law 1895, Lawyer and Abstracter.

BOISE.

Jess Bradford Hawley, Law 1903, Lawyer.

HAILEY.

La Verne Latimer Sullivan, Law 1898, Lawyer.

Willis Eugene Sullivan, Law 1897, Lawyer.

MACKAY.

John W. Gue, Med. 1894, Physician.

MONTPELIER.

Clayton A. Hoover, Med. 1875, Physician.

ORO FINO.

James M. Fairly, Med. 1896, Physician.

WALLACE.

John P. Gray, Law 1898, Juris. 1900.

Henry Floyd Samuels, Law 1902, Lawyer.

WARDNER.

Franklin Parman, Law 1903, Lawyer.

ILLINOIS.**BARRY.**

Harry Weber, Law 1893.

BELLEVILLE.

Renry Reis, Jr., Med. 1900, Physician, 118 W. Main St.

BENTON.

C. A. Aiken, Law 1892.

BLOOMINGTON.

Walker D. MacLean, Coll. 1891, Law 1893, First National Bank Bldg.

Adlai E. Stevenson, Hon. 1896, Lawyer.

CANTON.

Bernard H. Taylor, Law 1893, State's Attorney, Fulton County.

CHARLESTON.

Harry Ketcham Hodes, Med. 1899, Physician.

Joseph Perkins, Med. 1899, Physician.

CHICAGO.

Robert Lewis Ames, Law 1897, Patent Lawyer, 100 Washington St.

Henry M. Bannister, Med. 1871, Physician, 168 Dearborn Ave.

Henry D. Beam, Law 1867, Lawyer, 115 Dearborn St.

William Osborn Belt, Law 1891, Patent Lawyer, 1201 Monadnock Bldg.

E. R. Bliss, Law 1873, Lawyer, 912, 59 Clark St.

Frank T. Brown, Law 1879, Patent Lawyer, 1124 Monadnock Block.

Bronson Chapin Buxton, Coll. 1899, Agent, Winton Motor Carriage Co., 13th and Michigan Ave.

Thomas Chrowder Chamberlin, Hon. 1887, Prof. of Geology, and Director of the Walker Museum, University of Chicago.

Thomas C. Clendening, Law 1902, Lawyer, 100 Washington St.

William Fenimore Cooper, Law 1881, Lawyer, 54, 92 La Salle St.

Frank Leighton Day, Grad. 1902, Clergyman, University of Chicago.

George Lyon Douglas, Law 1874, Lawyer, 184 La Salle St.

George M. Eckels, Law 1887, Lawyer, 175 Dearborn St.

John Gregg Elliott, Law 1875, Patent Lawyer, 1027 Monadnock Bldg.

John W. Ellis, Law 1894, Lawyer, 2 Sherman St.

William English, Law 1897, Lawyer, 1210 Ashland Block.

E. Allen Frost, Law 1891, Lawyer, 204 Dearborn St.

C. C. Gilbert, Law 1882, Lawyer, 185 Dearborn St.

Otto Gresham, Law 1884, Lawyer, 131 La Salle St.

William Perry Hahn, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer and Expert, 100 Washington St.

- John Maynard Harlan, Law 1887, Lawyer,
1132 Marquette Bldg.
S. Howard Jacobs, Law 1899, Lawyer, 551 1/2
Jackson Boulevard.
John Howard McElroy, Law 1892, Patent
Lawyer, 1515 Monadnock Bldg.
Manton Maverick, Law 1888, Lawyer, 134 Mon-
roe St.
George Thomas May, Jr., Law 1890, Patent
Lawyer, 1652 Monadnock Bldg.
George W. Miller, Law 1891, Lawyer, 906
Ashland Block.
Charles G. Page, Law 1871, Lawyer, 185 Dear-
born St.
Ralph Leroy Peck, Law 1901, Lawyer, 1001
Ashland Block.
David Johnston Peppers, Juris. 1900, Lawyer,
184 LaSalle St.
James Harvey Peirce, Law 1878, Lawyer, 204
Dearborn St.
Edward E. Perley, Law 1888, Lawyer, 5738
Monroe St.
Samuel N. Pond, Law 1892, Patent Lawyer,
1223 Monadnock Bldg.
Charles Clarence Poole, Law 1882, Lawyer,
806 Marquette Bldg.
Henry W. Price, Law 1887, Lawyer, 603 Fort
Dearborn Bldg.
Joseph Schneider, Law 1890, Lawyer, 1015
Association Bldg.
Arthur Bingham Seibold, Law 1896, Lawyer,
746 Monadnock Bldg.
Gordon Strong, Law 1894, Real Estate Broker,
209 State St.
Joseph Gorman Tysowski, Law 1890, Juris.
1901, Lawyer, 101 S. Clinton St.
Spencer Ward, Law 1887, Lawyer, 79 Dearborn
St.
George L. Wilkinson, Coll. 1888, Law 1901,
Patent Lawyer, Marquette Bldg.
S. Laing Williams, Law 1884, Lawyer, 113
Adams St.
- DANVILLE.**
Harvey Curren Adams, Law 1892, Lawyer and
Secretary of the Vermillion Co. Bldg.
Assn.
Martin B. Bailey, Law 1885, Lawyer.
Herschel C. Baldwin, Med. 1905, Physician.
Joseph H. Barnhart, Law 1903, Lawyer, 206
National Bank Bldg.
George William Burton, Law 1902, Clerk,
335 Gilbert St.
Robert Allan Stephens, Law 1901, Lawyer,
1020 N. Gilbert St.
Howard A. Swallow, Law 1902, Lawyer, First
National Bank Bldg.
- DUQUOIN.**
Rolla D. Pope, Med. 1897, Physician.
- EAST ST. LOUIS.**
Harry Leroy Browning, Law 1896, Lawyer.
Fountain F. Sams, Law 1893, Principal of
Schools.
Wilford Ashford Thompson, Sci. 1900, Princi-
pal Assistant, City Engineer.
- GRANITE.**
Oscar J. Gwynn, Med. 1896, Physician.
- HIGHLAND PARK.**
John W. Clappitt, Coll. 1880, Lawyer and
Author.
- JOLIET.**
George Livermore Vance, Law 1893, Merchant.
- MARION.**
Edward Everett Denison, Law 1899, Lawyer.
De Witt T. Hartwell, Law 1902.
- OAK PARK.**
Ivory Hurd Pike, Law 1877, Lawyer, 333 Home
Ave.
- PARIS.**
Walter S. Lamon, Law 1889, County Judge.
- PEORIA.**
Henry C. Fuller, Coll. 1873, Lawyer.
Daniel F. Raum, Law 1878, Lawyer, 418
Y. M. C. A. Bldg.
Lemuel J. Stanton, Med. 1894, Special Exam-
iner, Pension Bureau, P. O. Bldg.
Mary C. Stanton, Med. 1894, Physician, 217
St. James St.
Francis Herbert Tichenor, Law 1883, Lawyer,
571 The Woolner.
- PRINCETON.**
Charles Eugene Phelps, Law 1897, Lawyer.
- QUINCY.**
John A. Kock, Med. 1897, Physician and Sur-
geon, 330 N. 8th St.
- STREATOR.**
Ralph R. Upton, Law 1893, Principal, High
School.
- TUSCOLA.**
Samuel Callaway Reat, Sci. 1901, Lawyer.
- WALSHVILLE.**
Ambrose Barcroft, Med. 1863, Physician.
- WARREN.**
U. S. G. Keller, Med. 1895, Physician.
- INDIANA.**
- AUBURN.**
Walter Scott Penfield, Law 1903, Lawyer.
- BOONVILLE.**
Sylvester Tillman De Forest, Law 1903,
Lawyer.
- EVANSVILLE.**
John Hopkins Foster, Law 1884, Lawyer,
Member of Congress.
- HUNTINGTON.**
Charles Amosa Butler, Law 1903, Lawyer.
- INDIANAPOLIS.**
Arthur Merrill Hood, Law 1895, Patent Law-
yer, 1235 State Life Bldg.
Harry Holbrook Lee, Law 1898.
Charles Frank Rowe, Coll. 1873, Law 1875,
2907 Talbott Ave.
- LOGANSPORT.**
John Matthew Pullian, Med. 1901, Physician,
Longcliff.
- MILFORD.**
Thomas Cammack, Med. 1845, Physician.
- INDIAN TERRITORY.**
- FEATHERSTON.**
Aubrey J. Kline, Law 1899, Juris. 1902, Lawyer.
- MUSKOGEE.**
Olie Lawrence Johnson, Juris. 1901, Lawyer.
Benjamin Martin, Jr., Law 1897, Lawyer.
Van Albert Potter, Coll. 1904, Teacher,
Spaulding Female College.
George Dick Rodgers, Law 1901, Lawyer.
- SAPULPA.**
John Tyre Harris, Law 1899, Juris. 1901.
- TULSA.**
Noble Mitchell, Law 1903, Lawyer.
Haskell Burlason Talley, Juris. 1902, Lawyer.
- WYANDOTTE.**
Horace B. Durant, Law 1891, Lawyer.
- IOWA.**
- AFTON.**
Alvin Todd Burrows, Sci. 1903, Editor of
Newspaper.
- ALGONA.**
Horace Mann, Sci. 1894, Grad. 1895, Author
(Politics, Economics).

BRISTOW.

Delos N. Reeve, Med. 1896, Physician.

DES MOINES.

Harry Carroll Evans, Law 1895, Lawyer, 408 Youngerman Bldg.

George I. Gilbert, Law 1898, 503 Youngerman Bldg.

Homer L. Spaulding, Med. 1895, Physician and Surgeon, 5 Masonic Temple.

John McClelland Work, Law 1892, Lecturer, 1313 Harrison Ave.

DUBUQUE.

Benjamin W. Lacy, Law 1871, Lawyer.

ESTHERVILLE.

Byron McPherson Coon, Law 1903, Lawyer.

FORT DODGE.

Victor Brown Dolliver, Law 1894, Lawyer.

George B. Sherman, Law 1896, Lawyer.

GREENE.

James B. McClure, Law 1899.

KNOXVILLE.

Gaylord Worstell, Med. 1899, Physician.

MASON CITY.

Charles K. Meyers, Law 1883, Editor, Cerro Gordo Co. Republican.

MUSCATINE.

Irvin St. Clare Pepper, Law 1905.

OTTUMWA.

Charles A. Brown, Law 1895.

SIoux CITY.

John McCurdy Knott, Med. 1870, Physician, 501 Security Bank Bldg.

Van Buren Knott, Med. 1893, Surgeon, 501 Security Bank Bldg.

Joe Powell Shoup, Law 1897, Lawyer, 408 Iowa Bldg.

KANSAS.**FORT LEAVENWORTH.**

Christopher K. Macey, Law 1895, Chief Clerk, U. S. Penitentiary.

FULTON.

Charles S. Elliott, Med. 1890, Physician.

KINGMAN.

Preston B. Gillett, Law 1885, Judge, 24th Judicial District of Kansas.

LEAVENWORTH.

Louis H. Wulfekuhler, Law 1896, Lawyer, Wulfekuhler Bank Bldg.

PARSONS.

John M. Cunningham, Med. 1894, Physician.

TOPEKA.

George A. Huron, Law 1868, Lawyer.

WICHITA.

Otto G. Eckstein, Law 1886, Lawyer, County Attorney, Sedgwick County, Bitting Block.

Thornton W. Sargent, Law 1884, Lawyer, Winne Bldg.

KENTUCKY.**ASHLAND.**

Osmond Fairworth Byron, Law 1901, Lawyer.

DANVILLE.

Fayette H. Montgomery, Med. 1892, Physician, 136 N. 5th St.

ELIZABETHTOWN.

Robert L. Nall, Dent. 1893, Dentist.

FALMOUTH.

Edward Everett Barton, Law 1892, Lawyer.

HENDERSON.

Samuel C. Smith, Med. 1861, Physician.

HOPKINSVILLE.

Edward Stanley Long, Law 1901, Lawyer.

LEXINGTON.

Percy S. Crowe, Law 1894, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau.

LONDON.

John Randall Boreing, Law 1903, Lawyer.

LOUISVILLE.

Ray Mann, Law 1904, Lawyer, 480 W. Catherine St.

Elliott Kaye Pennebaker, Law 1897, Lawyer, Kentucky Title Bldg.

Robert Emmet Woods, Law 1892, Lawyer, Louisville Trust Bldg.

MT. STERLING.

Howard Royall French, Law 1867, Lawyer.

PADUCAH.

Thomas B. Harrison, Law 1896.

Frank Aldrich Lucas, Law 1901, Lawyer, 203 Fraternity Bldg.

PARIS.

Henry Clay Howard, Law 1884, Lawyer.

POORFORK.

Green A. Eversole, Law 1884, Lawyer.

PRESTONSBURG.

S. Colfax Ferguson, Law 1901, Lawyer.

RICHMOND.

Charles S. Powell, Law 1885, Lawyer.

RUSSELLVILLE.

Chesterfield W. Harper, Med. 1860, Physician and Surgeon.

LOUISIANA.**MONROE.**

William Schulze, Med. 1904, Physician.

NEW ORLEANS.

William Wirt Howe, Lecturer on Civil Law, George Washington University, Lawyer.

H. Worthington Talbott, Coll. 1896, Insurance Inspector, 12 Masonic Temple.

Mortimer Whitehead, Jr., Law 1880, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, Custom House Bldg.

OPELOUSAS.

William J. Sandoz, Law 1892, Lawyer, P. O. Box 82.

SHREVEPORT.

Sanford C. Fullilove, Law 1901, Lawyer, Louisiana Bank and Trust Co. Bldg.

Edward Pool Mills, Law 1896, Lawyer, Louisiana Bank and Trust Co. Bldg.

Edward Fort Thigpen, Law 1893.

MAINE.**BATH.**

William E. Rice, Med. 1878, Physician.

BIDDEFORD POOL.

Edward Hartley, Coll. 1854.

BRUNSWICK.

Ray P. Eaton, Law 1872, Register of Deeds, Cumberland County, 92 Pleasant St.

Edward Darlington Johnson, Grad. 1900, Clergyman.

Mrs. E. D. Johnson, Coll. 1898, Grad. 1900.

LEWISTON.

Edgar F. Conant, Med. 1894, Physician.

LIMERICK.

George G. Colby, Med. 1869, Physician.

ORONO.

Edward Neally Mayo, Med. 1860, Physician and Surgeon, 15 Mill St.

SACO.

John Deering, Law 1866, Lawyer, Box 980.

MARYLAND.

- ADAMSTOWN.**
Benjamin Franklin White, Coll. 1875, Farming.
- ANNAPOLIS.**
Thatcher Clark, Coll. 1898, Instructor, U. S. Naval Academy.
Briggs C. Jones, Law 1898, Druggist, 115 Charles St.
- BALTIMORE.**
Zenus Francis Barnum, Law 1904, Lawyer.
Edward Codrington Carrington, Coll. 1869, Lawyer, 110 E. Lexington St.
Ward Baldwin Coe, Law 1892, Lawyer, Fidelity Bldg.
Roger W. Cull, Coll. 1870, Law 1873, Lawyer, 5 E. Fayette St.
George Bliss Culver, Law 1903, Care Baltimore American.
Fabian Franklin, Coll. 1889, Hon. 1904, Editor of the Baltimore News.
William S. Gibson, Med. 1891, Physician, 2736 St. Paul St.
Frank Howland Havenner, Coll. 1871, Clergyman, 1822 W. Lexington St.
William Morse Keener, Law 1899, Journalist, 8011 Pennsylvania Ave.
Eugene Lavinger, Trustee, George Washington University, 1808 Eutaw Place.
Howard McCormick, Law 1901, Lawyer, Calvert Bldg.
William I. McKenney, Hon. 1900, Clergyman, 14 S. Broadway.
Charles Wellington Main, Coll. 1901, Law 1903, Lawyer, 103 E. Saratoga St.
Thomas A. Murray, Coll. 1880, Lawyer, 901 Calvert Bldg.
Edwin Barnes Niver, Grad. 1895, Clergyman, P. E. Church, 1014 St. Paul St.
Victor B. Rench, Med. 1895, Physician and Surgeon, 1924 N. Lanvale St.
Benjamin Perry Robertson, Grad. 1902, Clergyman, 1116 N. Fulton Ave.
G. W. Sharretta, Law 1868, Lawyer, 1860 Lafayette Ave.
Herbert Baird Stimpson, Law 1891, Lawyer, 8 W. 20th St.
Albert Rhett Stuart, Coll. 1898, Law 1900, Grad. 1900, Juris. 1902, Lawyer, Maryland Trust Bldg.
Julius W. Stuart, Law 1894, Lawyer, Maryland Trust Bldg.
Robert Wharton Test, Law 1896, Manager for Md. for Library Bureau of Boston, 2729 W. North Ave.
Mayville William Twitchell, Sci. 1899, Grad. 1900, Geologist and Teacher, Md. Geological Survey.
Peter Bryson Wood, Med. 1883, Physician, 1208 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
- BERWYN.**
John Warren Matson, Coll. 1901.
- BETHESDA.**
Harry Grant Hodgkins, Coll. 1890, Computer, Nautical Almanac, Office.
Mrs. H. G. Hodgkins, Coll. 1892.
- CAMBRIDGE.**
Fessenden Fairfax Hicks, Dent. 1898, Dentist.
- CATONSVILLE.**
Walter A. Low, Dent. 1894, Dentist.
- CHEVY CHASE.**
Jesse C. Bowen, Law 1893, Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.
Arthur Lewis Flint, Law 1896, Clerk War Department.
Clifford Howard, Law 1890, Author.
John L. Weaver, Law 1896, Real Estate.
- COLLEGE PARK.**
Roger Bellis, Law 1899.
- Charles Benedict Calvert, Law 1896, Lawyer.
Donald Everfield, Law 1898, Clerk in General Land Office.
John Bernard Robb, Grad. 1902, Assistant Chemist, Md. Agri. Coll.
Martin Norris Straughn, Grad. 1902, Assistant Chemist, Maryland Experiment Station.
- CONAWAY.**
William Gover Williams, Med. 1859, Physician and Farmer.
- EASTON.**
Guion Miller, Law 1886, Lawyer.
- FOREST GLEN.**
Mortimer Clark, Coll. 1868, Law 1870, Clerk in Post Office Department.
Mary Charlotte Priest, Coll. 1893, Teacher, National Park Seminary.
George H. Wright, Med. 1884, Physician, Carroll Springs Sanitarium.
- GAITHERSBURG.**
Israel G. Warfield, Dent. 1895, Dentist.
- GARRETT PARK.**
Giles Russell Taggart, Sci. 1900, Clerk, Department of Commerce and Labor.
- HIGHLAND.**
William W. L. Cissel, Med. 1886, Physician.
- HYATTSVILLE.**
Alphonso Augustus Hobson, Coll. 1899, Clergyman.
Charles E. Postley, Law 1872, Physician.
Robert Wesley Wells, Law 1898, Lawyer.
- KENSINGTON.**
Theo Ingalls King, Coll. 1874, Computer for Nautical Almanac, Organist.
- LANDOVER.**
Glendie B. Young, Med. 1888, Physician.
- LANHAM.**
Guy Stanley Meloy, Law 1896, Lawyer.
- LAUREL.**
Frederick C. Dezendort, Law 1892, Lawyer.
Stephen W. Gambrill, Law 1895, Clerk, War Department.
Richard Cooke Harley, Med. 1904, Physician.
- LEONARDTOWN.**
William D. Henry, Law 1884, Lawyer.
- LINDEN.**
George L. Fox, Med. 1885, Physician.
- MASON SPRINGS.**
Samuel Lunt Hannon, Med. 1888, Physician.
- MT. RAINIER.**
William Earl Manville, Med. 1904, Clerk, Physician.
- PETERSVILLE.**
John W. Hilleary, Med. 1882, Physician.
- PHILOPOLIS.**
Laban Sparks, Law 1896.
- POCOMOKE CITY.**
Henry J. Handy, Coll. 1885, Clergyman.
- POMONKEY.**
Robert Keith Compton, Med. 1850, Physician.
- POOLESVILLE.**
Mortimer B. Hall, Coll. 1896, Law 1905.
- ROCKVILLE.**
James Franklin Allen, Law 1866, Lawyer.
William Veirs Bouic, Coll. 1868, Lawyer and Banker.
John Brewer, Law 1903, Manager, R. G. Dun & Co., Washington, D. C.
Corbin Harries, Dent. 1904.
Edgar Smith, Jr., Assistant in Chemistry, George Washington University.
H. Maurice Talbott, Law 1871, Lawyer.
Otho H. W. Talbott, Law 1897.
Joseph Lawn Thompson, Med. 1904.
Samuel R. White, Coll. 1859, Clergyman and County Superintendent of Schools.

- Barrett Prettyman Willson, Dent. 1904, Dentist.
- RUXTON.**
William Wilberforce Costin, Grad. 1901, Clergyman, Methodist Church.
- SHARPSBURG.**
Charles G. Biggs, Law 1875, Lawyer.
Raleigh Sherman, Coll. 1885, Lawyer.
- SPARROWS POINT.**
James Savage Woodward, Med. 1880, Physician and Surgeon, Care Md. Steel Company.
- WASHINGTON GROVE.**
George M. Boyer, Med. 1902.
- WAYSIDE.**
Charles Grinnell Cogley, Coll. 1893, Clergyman, P. E. Church.
- MASSACHUSETTS.**
- ATHOL.**
Oliver A. T. Swain, Med. 1892, Physician, 1902 Main St.
- BRIGHTON.**
Maurice P. White, Law 1882, Supervisor in Boston Schools, Wallingford Road, Westminster Park.
- BOSTON.**
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Arthur Harrison Brown, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer, 53 State St.
Patrick Daniel Cronin, Law 1902, Lawyer, 11 Pemberton Square.
John C. Edwards, Law 1887, Patent Lawyer, 618 Old South Bldg.
Albert F. Flint, Law 1893, Lawyer, Barrister's Hall.
Walter B. Grant, Law 1884, Lawyer, 18 Tremont St.
Frederick Wadsworth Halsey, Med. 1871, Physician and Surgeon, 272 Newbury St.
William Moore Hatch, Law 1889, New England Manager, D. Appleton and Company, 120 Boylston St.
Nathan Heard, Law 1898, Lawyer, 613 Old South Bldg.
Henry Ellis Hughes, Coll. 1904, Student Apprentice, 77 W. Rutland Square.
T. P. Ion, Juris. 1905, Lecturer in Boston Univ. Law School.
Henry Franklin King, Law 1870, General Sub'n Agent, The Bradstreet Company, P. O. Box 33.
Robert Wellington Lowe, Dent. 1905, Dentist, 144 Tremont St.
James Haswell Mason, Law 1880, General Manager, The Simplex Electrical Co., 110 State St.
George H. Maxwell, Law 1893, Lawyer, 830 Tremont Bldg.
Marcus Byng May, Law 1894, Lawyer, 53 State St.
Charles Wellman Parks, Law 1899, Civil Engineer, U. S. Navy, U. S. Navy Yard.
John M. Perkins, Law 1867, Lawyer, 81 Cornhill.
Horace Edgar Perlie, Dent. 1900, Dental Surgeon, 5 Navy Yard.
Ralph C. Powell, Law 1890, Lawyer, 53 State St.
William Quinby, Law 1886, Lawyer, 53 State St.
Charles Ferry Randall, Law 1883, Patent Lawyer, 301 Tremont Bldg.
Jefferson Steuart Rusk, Law 1889, Lawyer, 6 Beacon St.
- Augustus P. Schell, Law 1901, U. S. Chinese Inspector, Long Wharf.
Elmer David Sherburne, Law 1895, Lawyer, 30 Court St.
Albert D. Shrewsbury, Law 1888, Lawyer, 79 Milk St.
Louis Carter Smith, Law 1899, Lawyer, Old South Building.
Ellis Spear, Jr., Law 1901, Patent Lawyer, 626 Tremont Bldg.
Horace Greeley Van Everen, Law 1895, Lawyer, 53 State St.
Oliver Edwin Williams, Law 1885, 410 State St.
- BROOKLINE.**
Frederick H. Cleaves, Med. 1887, Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, 28 Webster St.
- CAMBRIDGE.**
Paul Sperry, Coll. 1902, Student, 43 Quincy St.
- CLIFTONDALE.**
Herbert Thomas Penny, Med. 1896, Physician, 26 Jackson St.
- EASTHAMPTON.**
Clinton Atwood Putnam, Dent. 1901, Dentist, Newkirk's Block.
- FALL RIVER.**
Frank Alvin Pease, Law 1885, Lawyer, 31 S. Main St.
- FITCHBURG.**
Delbert Arthur Welles, Med. 1898, Physician, 115 Myrtle Ave.
- GARDNER.**
James Stephen Lemon, Grad. 1896, Clergyman, Professor, Traveller, 31 Park St.
- GLOBE VILLAGE.**
Constance Elizabeth Adams, Coll. 1904, Teacher.
- GROVELAND.**
Edwin Beecher George, Law 1868, Fruit Grower.
- HOLYOKE.**
Thaddeus Cahill, Law 1892, Juris. 1900, Electrical Inventor, 270 Walnut St.
Michael Joseph McIntee, Med. 1899, Physician, Ball's Block.
- NEEDHAM.**
Edwin Morton Chapman, Med. 1897, Physician.
- NEWTON CENTRE.**
A. Farley Brewer, Law 1899, Lawyer, 128 Institution Ave.
- NORTH ADAMS.**
George L. Rice, Med. 1868, Physician and Surgeon.
- NORTHAMPTON.**
Oamyn Baker, Med. 1899, Physician, 78 Main St.
- NORTH LEOMINSTER.**
Orlando W. Goodwin, Law 1895, Lawyer, 1050 Main St.
- NORTH WEYMOUTH.**
Jonathan Tilson, Coll. 1848, Clergyman.
- PITTSFIELD.**
Chester Averill, Law 1898, Lawyer, 19 West St.
Edward Thomas Scully, Law 1897, Lawyer, 51 Savings Bank Bldg.
Charles Hewett Wright, Law 1894, Lawyer, 52 Savings Bank Bldg.
- QUINCY.**
George Emery Greene, Coll. 1905, Fore River Shipbuilding Co.

READING.

Bernard Burrows, Law 1903, Lawyer.

SOUTH HADLEY FALLS.

Howard Freeman Smith, Dent. 1901, Dentist.

SPRINGFIELD.

Henry Woldmar Ruoff, Juris. 1901, Author, Editor and Compiler, 1087 Worthington St.

Elbridge C. Switzer, Vet. 1897, 184 Main St.
John Matthew Tracey, Med. 1898, Physician, 169 Chestnut St.

STONEHAM.

Benjamin Alfred Dumm, Grad. 1900, Pastor, Congregational Church, 19 William St.

TEMPLETON.

Edmund Hudson, Law 1877, Editorial Writer, Hartford Times.

WAVERLY.

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WINCHESTER.

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WORCESTER.

Charles A. Merrill, Law 1898, Lawyer, Central Exchange Bldg.

Henry L. Parker, Jr., Law 1891, Lawyer, State Mutual Bldg.

Carroll D. Wright, Lecturer on Statistics and Social Economics, George Washington University, President of Clark College.

MICHIGAN.

ADRIAN.

Earl Cory Michener, Law 1908, Lawyer, Masonic Temple.

ANN ARBOR.

Edward De Witt Kinne, Law 1896, Judge, 22nd Judicial District.

BENTON HARBOR.

George Willard Bridgman, Law 1893, Lawyer, Fremont Evans, Law 1902, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau.

Samuel Harlan Kelley, Law 1884, Lawyer.

DETROIT.

George Warren Barrus, Law 1899, Lawyer, 47 Buhl Bldg.

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Stewart Curtis Griswold, Law 1899, Lawyer, 816 Hammond Bldg.

Albert B. Hall, Law 1886, Lawyer, 154 McDougal Ave.

Charles Bradford Hudson, Coll. 1887, Illustrator, 1028 Trumbull Ave.

Alvan Macaulay, Law 1892, General Manager, Burroughs Adding Machine Company, 59 Hendrie Ave.

Charles Moore, Grad. 1898, Secretary of Union Trust Company.

Edward N. Pagelson, Law 1901, Patent Lawyer, Buhl Block.

Frank N. Renaud, Law 1901, Lawyer, 72 Home Bank Bldg.

John Cecil Spaulding, Law 1899, Lawyer, 508 Hammond Bldg.

FLINT.

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GRAND RAPIDS.

Martin Charles Huggett, Law 1901, Lawyer.

William A. Rawson, Dent. 1899, Dentist, The Gilbert.

HARTLAND.

Herbert D. Knapp, Med. 1893, Physician.

HOWELL.

William H. S. Wood, Law 1890, Lawyer.

IONIA.

Ernest S. Bartlett, Law 1891, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau.

KALAMAZOO.

Edward Nelson Dingley, Law 1885, Editor and Publisher, Evening Telegraph.

George V. Weimer, Law 1890.

PORT HURON.

William J. Olds, Med. 1897, Physician.

ST. JOHNS.

Paul B. Jamison, Law 1890, Lawyer.

WACOSTA.

Rufus D. Boss, Med. 1891, Physician.

MINNESOTA.

ALBERT LEA.

Henry Clay Carlson, Law 1897, Lawyer.

BEAULIEU.

Bertha Winifred Clark, Coll. 1902, Teacher.

DULUTH.

Philip Hinkle Seymour, Law 1880, Lawyer, 402 Paladia Bldg.

LAKE CITY.

George H. Hammond, Law 1889, Lawyer.

William Johns, Law 1892.

LONG PRAIRIE.

George Washington Peterson, Grad. 1897, Law 1897, Lawyer.

MINNEAPOLIS.

Charles S. Albert, Law 1892, Lawyer, 1004 Guaranty Loan Bldg.

Frank Curtis Esterly, Law 1899, Lawyer and Insurance Agent, 313 Nicollet Ave.

Albert H. Hall, Law 1885, Lawyer, 724 New York Life Bldg.

Frank R. Hubachek, Law 1886, Lawyer.

Joseph F. Moore, Law 1889, Real Estate, 311 Nicollet Ave.

William D. Myers, Med. 1861, Physician, 503½ Hennepin Ave.

Mrs. Frances Jacobs Nickels, Coll. 1898, Grad. 1899, Loan and Trust Bldg.

Amasa C. Paul, Law 1882, Lawyer, 700 Temple Court.

John Day Smith, Law 1878, Judge, District Court, 2720 Pillsbury Ave.

L. R. Thian, Law 1880.

Charles J. Tryon, Law 1882, Lawyer, 705 Oneida Block.

Edward Foote Waite, Law 1883, Municipal Judge, 2009 Queen Ave., S.

PINE CITY.

S. G. L. Roberts, Law 1888, Lawyer.

PIPESTONE.

Willard S. Campbell, Law 1887, Superintendent and Special Disbursing Agent, U. S. Indian Service.

ST. CLOUD.

James Edwin Jenks, Law 1897, Lawyer.

Dilson B. Searle, Law 1868, Judge, 7th Judicial District.

ST. PAUL.

Edmund S. Dument, Law 1884, Lawyer, Germania Life Insurance Bldg.

Robinson L. Johns, Law 1886, Lawyer, 129 Globe Bldg.

Karl Sumner Loomis, Law 1889, Editor, American Digest, 404 Holly Ave.

Henry Edward Randall, Law 1882, Editor in chief, West Publishing Company.

Frederick George Stutz, Law 1895, Assistant Managing Editor, West Publishing Company.

Harry Stanley Tullis, Law 1895, Post Office Inspector.

Ernest W. Young, Law 1891, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, P. O. Bldg.

VIRGINIA.

John M. Martin, Law 1880, Lawyer.

MISSISSIPPI.

BUHALIA.

Robert Sidney Hardy, Law 1899.

KOSCIUSKO.

Thomas Percy Guyton, Law 1903, Lawyer.

McCOMB.

William Barrett Mixon, Law 1895, Lawyer.

MERIDIAN.

Albert Sneed Bozeman, Law 1888, Lawyer.

VICKSBURG.

Harris Dickson, Law 1894, Lawyer, 427 S. Cherry St.

MISSOURI.

CANTON.

Jesse W. Barrett, Law 1905, Lawyer.

CARTHAGE.

Burton Haines Esterly, Grad. 1890, Law 1901, Lawyer, Ragan Bldg.

Cassius M. Ketcham, Med. 1893, Physician.

JOPLIN.

Byron Bourn, Law 1898, Lawyer, Empire Block.

Samuel C. Luckett, Dent. 1896, Dentist, 510 Main St.

KANSAS CITY.

J. T. All Britain, Law 1890, Neall Bldg. (?)

James H. Bremermann, Coll. 1872, Law 1874, Lawyer, 609 Century Bldg.

Christopher T. Clark, Law, 1903, Lawyer, Dwight Bldg.

Dwight P. Dilworth, Law 900, Lawyer, 806 New York Life Bldg.

Thomas H. Elder, Med. 1860, Physician, 2301 Prospect St.

Joseph P. Pontron, Law 1898, Lawyer, 830 New York Life Bldg.

Frederick William Frick, Law 1902, Lawyer, New York Life Bldg.

Joseph A. Horgan, Med. 1888, Physician, 3100 Main St.

Henry Edward Tralle, Grad. 1898, Minister, State Superintendent, Baptist S. S., Work in Missouri, 621 Olive St.

B. Wells, Law 1868, Lawyer, Massachusetts Bldg.

Charles Henry Winston, Law 1878, Lawyer, 575 Sheldley Bldg.

MEXICO.

George Albert Ross, Grad. 1898, Vice-President, and Professor of Mathematics, Hardin College.

MONROE CITY.

John T. Lighter, Law 1881, Lawyer.

PRINCETON.

Jesse B. Evans, Law 1869, Lawyer.

SPRINGFIELD.

Seward A. Haseltine, Law 1882, Lawyer, 977 Barton Ave.

Sumner C. Haseltine, Law 1884, Lawyer.

STANBERRY.

Ezra T. Campbell, Med. 1888, Physician.

ST. JOSEPH.

William B. Norris, Law 1885, Lawyer, Tootle-Lemon Bank Bldg.

Sidney Stuart Wilson, Law 1902, Lawyer, German American Bank Bldg.

ST. LOUIS.

John Henry Altschu, Coll. 1890, Law 1902, Lawyer, Missouri Trust Bldg.

Harry Amasa Barber, Law 1902, Rural Agent, Post Office Department.

John A. Blevins, Law 1886, Lawyer, 4447 Washington Ave.

James W. Byler, Law 1893, Lawyer, 2617 S. Compton Ave.

Charles W. Cannon, Med. 1888, Physician, 4720 Cook Ave.

William Harbin Davies, Law 1901, Lawyer, Laclede Bldg.

Albert C. Fowler, Law 1882, Patent Lawyer, Commonwealth Bldg.

Adolphus M. McClenny, Coll. 1860, Vice-President and Manager, Laclede Oil and Mining Co., 130 Laclede Bldg.

George A. H. Mills, Law 1895, Manufacturer of R. R. Cars, Secretary and Treasurer, St. Louis Car Co.

Charles M. Polk, Law 1901, Lawyer, 1114 Chemical Bldg.

Fred Ferguson Reiser, Sci. 1897, Grad. 1898, Patent Lawyer, 510 Pine St.

Forest Paul Tralles, Law 1898, Lawyer, 721 Pine St.

WARRENSBURG.

Ewing Cockrell, Law 1896, Grad. 1896, Lawyer.

MONTANA.

BOZEMAN.

Cornelius B. Boyle, Med. 1891, Physician.

John A. Luce, Law 1885, Lawyer.

GREAT FALLS.

Stephen Eugene Atkinson, Coll. 1870, Banker.

HELENA.

Claude Frank Morris, Law 1902, Secretary of Union Bank and Trust Company.

NEBRASKA.

HASTINGS.

John H. Galloway, Dent. 1894, Special Exam., U. S. Pension Bureau.

KEARNEY.

James Morgan Easterling, Law 1894, Lawyer.

LINCOLN.

William U. Watson, Law 1892, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau, 1601 Locust St.

OMAHA.

Jesse Eastman Christy, Coll. 1886, Electrical Supplies, 1929 Emmet St.

Edward Everett Womersley, Med. 1883, Physician, 313 Ramaye Bldg.

WILBER.

Victor Hugo Duras, Law 1903, Lawyer.

WYMORE.

Adam McMullen, Law 1899, Lawyer.

NEVADA.

CARSON.

James G. Sweeney, Law 1900.

E. D. Vanderlieth, Law 1880, Assistant Cashier, State Bank and Trust Company.

HAZEN.

Lester Morton Holt, Sci. 1900, Grad. 1902, Civil Engineer.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

CONCORD.

Rufus Henry Baker, Law 1896, Lawyer and Insurance Agent, 88 N. Main St.

HANOVER.

James Fairbanks Colby, Law 1875, Professor of Law, Dartmouth College.

KEENE.

Silas Murray Dinsmoor, Med. 1860, Physician and Surgeon.

MANCHESTER.

Sherman E. Burroughs, Law 1896, Lawyer.

PORTSMOUTH.

William Mather Lamson, Sci. 1897, Grad. 1899, Civil Engineer, 30 Union St.
Fred. S. Towle, Med. 1893, Physician, 84 State St.

ROCHESTER.

Leslie P. Snow, Law 1890, Lawyer.

RYE.

Warren Parsons, Med. 1842, Physician.

WAKEFIELD.

Josiah H. Hobbs, Law 1866, Lawyer.

WALPOLE.

W. Frank Warren, Law 1866, Pastor Congregational Church.

WHITEFIELD.

Edgar Marshall Bowker, Law 1902, Lawyer.

NEW JERSEY.**ASBURY PARK.**

George Luff Edmunds, Coll. 1894, H. B. Wilson Advertising Agency, Post Office Bldg.

BRIDGETON.

Leonidas E. Coyle, 1892, Clergyman, 35 Lake St.

DARETOWN.

George W. Fitch, Med. 1890, Physician.

JERSEY CITY.

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George Dallas Mackay, Jr., Law 1897, 106 Oct St.
Etheldreda Lord Norris, Coll. 1899, Teacher, 71 Atlantic St.

MILVILLE.

George Estes Barton, Grad. 1895, Chief Chemist to Whitall Tatum Co., Glass Manufacturers.

NEWARK.

Louise Connolly, Sci. 1888, Grad. 1895, Supervisor, Newark Schools, and Institute Lecturer, Public Library.
Alfred Newton Dalrymple, Law 1895, Lawyer, 765 Broad St.
Carl Lentz, Law 1873, Lawyer, 196 Market St.
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PARLIN.

Charles Fremont Burnside, Sci. 1893, Assistant Superintendent, International Smokeless Powder and Chemical Co.

PATERSON.

John Walton Steward, Law 1897, Lawyer, United Bank Bldg.

SHREWSBURY.

Frederick C. Van Vliet, Law 1884, Physician.

NEW MEXICO.**ALBUQUERQUE.**

Richard W. D. Bryan, Law 1876, Lawyer.
Frank W. Clancy, Law 1873, Lawyer.

FORT STANTON.

Carl McLean Rogers, Law 1904.

LAS VEGAS.

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SANTA FE.

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NEW YORK.**ALBANY.**

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BINGHAMTON.

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BROOKLYN.

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Axel Josephsson, Law 1903, Lawyer, 215 Montague St.
Francis R. Lane, Med. 1885, Principal, Polytechnic Institute, 99 Livingston St.
S. Gifford Nelson, Hon. 1892, Editor, 285 Stratford Road.
Charles Wesley Orr, Dent. 1895, Med. 1898, Dentist, 450 Fulton St.
Jonathan Slater Prout, Med. 1856, Physician, 26 Schermerhorn St.
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BUFFALO.

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J. William Ellis, Law 1893, Lawyer, D. S. Morgan Bldg.
L. William Gammon, Law 1897, U. S. Secret Service Agent, Post Office Bldg.
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Harris Porter Richardson, Law 1901, Lawyer, 407 D. S. Morgan Bldg.
Clark James Twinn, Law 1899, Lawyer.
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CANANDAIGUA.

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Royal Wilbur France, Coll. 1904, Law Student, 151 Howell St.

CENTRAL ISLIP.

Horatio G. Gibson, Jr., Med. 1891, Physician, Manhattan State Hospital.

CLAVERACK.

J. Van Ness Philip, Law 1891.

EAST AURORA.

Silas J. Douglass, Law 1872, Corresponding Clerk.

ELMIRA.

Alfred John Westlake, Med. 1900, Physician and Surgeon, 328 Baldwin St.

FLUSHING.

Margaret M. York, Med. 1893, Physician.

ITHACA.

George B. Davis, Law 1899, Lawyer.
Veranus A. Moore, Med. 1890, Professor of Comparative and Veterinary Pathology and Bacteriology, Cornell University.

MACEDON.

Orville Johnson Mason, Med. 1899, Physician, R. F. D., No. 1.

MALONE.

Carl Everett Whitney, Coll. 1901, Lawyer.

MOOR'S FORKS.

Lawrence Luther Whitney, Med. 1905.

MORAVIA.

Cooper Curtice, Med. 1888.

NEW YORK CITY.

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Perry Allen, Law 1894, Lawyer.

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Arthur Gilbert Andrews, Law 1900, Lawyer.

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Amzi Lorenzo Barber, Law 1877, 11 Broadway.

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Richard W. Barkley, Law 1889, Patent Lawyer and Expert, 220 Broadway.

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Augustus Osborn Bourn, Jr., Law 1891, Lawyer, 11 William St.

Fritz von Briesen, Juris. 1901, Lawyer, 49 Wall St.

Charles L. Buckingham, Law 1880, Lawyer, 38 Park Row.

James Cloud Bushby, Law 1888, Lawyer, St. Paul Bldg.

Francis J. Byrne, Law 1889, Assistant Corporation Counsel, 2 Tryon Row.

Oliver Clinton Carpenter, Law 1904, Lawyer, 62 William St.

Frank E. Carstarphen, Law 1891, Lawyer, 440 Broadway.

Charles McC. Chapman, Law 1890, Patent Lawyer and Expert, 140 Nassau St.

Elverson R. Chapman, Law 1871, Banker and Broker, 80 Broadway.

John J. Chickering, Law 1890, District Superintendent of Schools, 37 Madison Ave.

Nicholas Ferdinand Cleary, Law 1869, Lawyer, Grand Hotel.

Edward Franklin Concklin, Dent. 1896, Dentist, 58 W. 47th St.

George Cook, Law 1883, Lawyer, 170 Broadway.

Hedley V. Cooke, Law 1880, Lawyer, 96 Broadway.

Paul Cooksey, Law 1899, Lawyer, 25 Broad St.

Palmer Coolidge, Law 1884, Lawyer, 141 Broadway.

Arthur Fortunatus Cosby, Law 1895, Lawyer, 32 Nassau St.

Henry Knox Craig, Med. 1895, Physician, 17 E. 24th St.

Faust Frank Crampton, Grad. 1900, Law 1901, Lawyer, Care of Kenyon and Kenyon, 49 Wall St.

Paul H. Cromelin, Law 1891, Vice President Columbia Phonograph Co., 90 W. Broadway.

Charles L. Dana, Med. 1876, Physician, 53 W. 53rd St.

William R. Davis, Law 1895, Patent Lawyer, 220 Broadway.

John Homer Deis, Law 1902, Student in Theology, 175 9th Ave.

Wilton C. Donn, Law 1873, Lawyer, 261 Broadway.

Harry Lee Duncan, Law 1899, Patent Lawyer, 120 Broadway.

James C. Dunne, Dent. 1898, Dentist, 245 W. 11th St.

William Preston Dunwoody, Law 1868, Life Insurance, 120 Broadway.

Ogden Ellery Edwards, Jr., Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, 206 Broadway.

Benjamin L. Fairchild, Law 1883, Lawyer, 155 Broadway.

Charles S. Fairchild, Hon. 1888, Lawyer, 46 Wall St.

Elmer Selah Farewell, Grad. 1895, Consulting Engineer, 309 Broadway.

John R. Fellows, Jr., Law 1895, Lawyer, 610 W. 152nd St.

William Cummings Fisher, Dent. 1899, Dentist, 1122 Broadway.

Edward S. Fowler, Law 1872, Lawyer, 31 Nassau St.

Willia Fowler, Law 1883, Patent Lawyer, 40 Wall St.

George C. Fraser, Law 1895, Lawyer, 185 Broadway.

Paul Goepel, Law 1868, Patent Lawyer, 290 Broadway.

Nicholas Minor Goodlett, Jr., Law 1888, Patent Lawyer, 141 Broadway.

Gordon Gordon, Law 1897, Lawyer, 52 William St.

William B. Greeley, Law 1886, Lawyer, 33 Park Row.

Revere R. Gurley, Med. 1884, Grad. 1895, Physician, 421 E. 64th St.

Pennington Halsted, Law 1879, Patent Lawyer, 49 Wall St.

Carl A. Hansman, Law 1893, Lawyer, 96 Broadway.

Walton Harrison, Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, Care of Munn and Co., 361 Broadway.

Cornell Smith Hawley, Law 1898, General Sales Agent, Constitutional Car Heating Co., 42 Broadway.

George C. Hazelton, Jr., Law 1895, Lawyer, Dramatist, Author, 220 Broadway.

John H. Hazelton, Law 1895, Lawyer, 220 Broadway.

Charles Arthur Hollick, Grad. 1897, Curator, Dept. Fossil Botany, New York Botanical Gardens, Bronx Park.

Marcus Clarence Hopkins, Law 1901, Lawyer, 9 Murray St.

Edward S. Hosmer, Coll. 1885, Law 1891.

William Barberie Howell, Law 1889, U. S. General Appraiser, 641 Washington St.

Hubert Howson, Law 1877, Patent Lawyer, 38 Park Row.

William H. Jackson, Law 1886, Lawyer, 15 William St.

Arthur Johns, Law 1896, Lawyer, 43 Cedar St.

Thomas J. Johnston, Law 1882, Lawyer, 11 Pine St.

Henry Elihu Jones, Law 1901, Customs Service, 20 Exchange Place.

Mesmore Kendall, Law 1893, Lawyer, 27 William St.

S. J. King, Law 1891, Care of Equitable Life Insurance Co.

Russell H. Landale, Law 1888, Lawyer, 170 Broadway.

Harris Lindsley, Law 1894, Third Deputy Police Commissioner, 32 Nassau St.

Robert Stuart MacArthur, Hon. 1896, Clergyman, 358 W. 57th St.

James Joseph McEvily, Law 1894, Lawyer, 32 Liberty St.

Alexander C. MacNulty, Law 1887, Lawyer, 235 Broadway.

- Charles A. L. Masie, Law 1895, Patent Lawyer, 90 W. Broadway.
 Philip Mauro, Law 1880, Lawyer, 277 Broadway.
 A. G. Mills, Law 1869, Vice-Pres. Otis Elevator Company, 17 Battery Place.
 John Duffton Minnick, Grad. 1890, Teacher, High School of Commerce, 170 W. 89th St.
 Harlan Moore, Law 1903, Lawyer, 13 William St.
 John Bassett Moore, Hon. 1890, Prof. of International Law, Columbia University, 524 W. 150th St.
 John D. Morgan, Law 1892, Lawyer, 31 E. 17th St.
 Maurice L. Muhleman, Law 1879, Financial and Statistical Writer, 15 William St.
 Levi William Naylor, Law 1886, Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 Emerson Root Newell, Law 1896, Patent Lawyer, 150 Nassau St.
 Herbert Gouvencur Ogden, Jr., Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, 141 Broadway.
 Worth Osgood, Law 1874, Lawyer, Potter Bldg.
 Charles H. Patterson, Law 1866, Cashier Fourth National Bank, 14 Nassau St.
 Frank Lee Perley, Law 1877, Theatrical Manager, 1402 Broadway.
 Myron H. Phelps, Law 1884, Lawyer, Union League Club.
 Moritz B. Philipp, Law 1874, Lawyer, 691 Madison Ave.
 Alfred Waters Proctor, Law 1901, Patent Lawyer, 140 Nassau St.
 Thomas Proctor, Law 1868, Lawyer, 56 Pine St.
 William A. Purrington, Law 1873, Lawyer, 78 Wall St.
 Henry Rogers Pyne, Coll. 1893, Grad. 1894, Teacher of Greek and Latin, Morris High School.
 James Quackenbush Rice, Law 1884, Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 Alexander L. Robinson, Med. 1889, Physician, 59 W. 44th St.
 Robert Fletcher Rogers, Law 1880, Lawyer, 45 Broadway.
 Claude Augustus Oscar Rosell, Grad. 1894, Chemist and Patent Lawyer, 26 W. 27th St.
 John F. Russell, Med. 1879, Physician, 21 W. 11th St.
 Martin A. Ryan, Law 1892, Lawyer, 52 Broadway.
 Lawrence Kingsley Sager, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 Cleon J. Sawyer, Law 1884, Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 William F. Scott, Law 1867, 27 William St.
 Thaddeus S. Sharretts, Law 1893, U. S. General Appraiser, 641 Washington St.
 Robert W. Shufeldt, Med. 1876, Major, U. S. Army (retired), Author, 471 W. 145th St.
 F. DeLysee Smith, Law 1885, Lawyer, 43 Wall St.
 Hubert Marcey Snow, Law 1904, Lawyer, 40 Wall St.
 James Russell Soley, Law 1890, Lawyer, 35 Wall St.
 William H. Stayton, Law 1889, Lawyer, 30 Broad St.
 Sanford H. Steele, Law 1871, Lawyer, 25 Broad St.
 Henry Hatch Dent Sterrett, Coll. 1898, Clergyman, 507 E. 16th St.
 Oliver C. Stine, Law 1893, 33 Union Square.
 Arthur Tobias Stoutenburgh, Law 1886, Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 J. Bradley Tanner, Law 1891, Lawyer, 100 Broadway.
 Fred. Elmer Tasker, Law 1886, Lawyer, 280 Broadway.
 Von Beverhout Thompson, Med. 1867, Physician, 107 E. 60th St.
 Edward Briggs Hale Tower, Jr., Law 1902, Patent Lawyer, 138 Front St.
 Henry C. Townsend, Law 1873, Patent Lawyer, 141 Broadway.
 Edward W. Vail, Jr., Law 1899, Patent Lawyer, 120 Broadway.
 Willoughby L. Webb, Law 1893, Lawyer, 2 W. 83d St.
 Martin Welles, Law 1884, Treasurer, Bond and Mortgage Guarantee Company, 146 Broadway.
 Cyrus Campbell Wells, Law 1897, Lawyer, Care of Pavey and Moore, 33 Nassau St.
 Joseph Wickes Welsh, Law 1897, Care of Carter and Ledyard, 54 Wall St.
 Alfred Adams Wheat, Law 1891, Lawyer, 32 Nassau St.
 Julian Scott Wooster, Law 1901, Patent Lawyer, 220 Broadway.
 Henry Charles Workman, Sci. 1898, Law 1901, Lawyer, 20 Broad St.
 J. G. Zachry, Law 1879, Banker, 46 Wall St.
- OSWEGO.**
 Maurice L. Wright, Law 1870, Justice of the Supreme Court.
- PEEKSKILL.**
 Daisy M. Orleman, Med. 1890, Sci. 1893, Grad. 1896, Physician.
- POTTER.**
 M. E. Costello, Med. 1902, Physician.
- PORT JEFFERSON.**
 Leslie Ammerton Davis, Law 1904, Lawyer.
- RICHMOND HILL.**
 Edgar Crystal Molby, Law 1894, Manager, Pierce, Butler and Pierce Manufacturing Co., Oak St.
- ROCHESTER.**
 William Abbe, Juris. 1902, Lawyer, 6 Brighton St.
 Frederick Fargo Church, Law 1886, Patent Lawyer, 539 Wilder Bldg.
 Frank Keiper, Law 1897, Patent Lawyer, 1012 Wilder Bldg.
 George Marshall Saegmuller, Coll. 1905.
- ROSCOE.**
 Sherman D. Maynard, Med. 1894, Physician.
- ROSLYN.**
 John Ordonaux, Med. 1859, Professor.
- SCHENECTADY.**
 John F. Bartlett, Law 1899, Lawyer, 76 Glenwood Bldg.
 Arthur Augustine Buck, Law 1897, Lawyer.
 Thomas H. Ferguson, Law 1899, Patent Lawyer, General Electric Company.
 William F. Freudenreich, Law 1902, Patent Department, General Electric Company.
 John E. Hubbell, Law 1902, Patent Lawyer, General Electric Company.
 Alexander D. Lunt, Law 1896, Patent Lawyer, General Electric Company.
- STOCKTON.**
 Lewis Forest Lindal, Law 1904, Lawyer.
- SYRACUSE.**
 Willard A. Rill, Law 1898, Lawyer, 633 University Block.
 Louis L. Waters, Law 1887, Lawyer, 201 Sedgwick, Andrews and Kennedy Bldg.
- TROY.**
 Jarvis P. O'Brien, Law 1892, Lawyer, District Attorney of Rensselaer Co., N. Y., Court House.
 Alva Sigel Roush, Dent. 1892, Dentist, 44 3d St.

UTICA.

Chapman Love Johnson, Coll. 1871, Civil Engineer, 236 Mary St.

VALOIS.

James P. Hawes, Med. 1872, Physician.

WHITE PLAINS.

Samuel Backus Lyon, Med. 1879, Physician and Med. Supt., Psychopathic Dept., N. Y. Hospital.

YONKERS.

J. Irving Burns, Law 1896, Lawyer.

James Valentine Lawrence, Law 1871, Merchant, P. O. Box 342.

Frederick C. Lawyer, Law 1893, Lawyer, 30 Odell Ave.

Mrs. Frederick C. Lawyer, Coll. 1893, 30 Odell Ave.

William Hill Taylor, Law 1896.

NORTH CAROLINA.**ASHEVILLE.**

Richard M. Geddings, Med. 1892, Observer, U. S. Weather Bureau.

Jacob Allen Gorman, Dent. 1898, Dentist, P. O. Box 323.

BEAUFORT.

Charles Le Roy Swindell, Coll. 1904, Student of Medicine.

BETHEL.

Fernando C. James, Med. 1859, Physician and Druggist.

CHALYBEATE SPRINGS.

Joseph W. Halford, Med. 1904, Physician.

CHARLOTTE.

Thomas W. Alexander, Law 1900, Lawyer.

Walter J. Bennett, Coll. 1905, in charge U. S. Weather Bureau.

Hugh W. Harris, Law 1881, Lawyer, 15 Piedmont Bldg.

Robert Baxter Pharr, Law 1905, Lawyer, Care of C. W. Tillert.

Thomas Ruffin, Juris. 1900, Lawyer.

William Miller Smith, Law 1901, Lawyer.

CLINTON.

John Daniel Kerr, Law 1873, Lawyer.

CONWAY.

Doctrine Hugh Reed, Med. 1901, Physician.

GREENSBORO.

Solomon C. Pool, Juris. 1900.

LOUISBURG.

Richard Fenner Yarborough, Med. 1898, Physician.

MURFREESBORO.

Benjamin B. Winborne, Law 1874, Lawyer.

NEWTON.

Walter Gordon Slappay, Coll. 1903, Professor of Mathematics and Chemistry, Catawba College.

OXFORD.

Franklin P. Hobgood, Jr., Law 1898, Lawyer.

RALEIGH.

Walter Clark, Hon. 1870, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of N. C.

ROSMAN.

Whitfield Brooks, Med. 1861, Retired Physician.

WADESBORO.

Henry Howze McLendon, Law 1897, Lawyer.

WAKE FOREST.

William Pressley Webb, Law 1905, Lawyer.

NORTH DAKOTA.**FARGO.**

John H. Rindlaub, Med. 1893, Oculist and Aurist.

GRAND FORKS.

Robert Huntington Bosard, Law 1897, Lawyer.

LE MOURE.

Edward M. Warren, Law 1900, Lawyer.

OHIO.**AKRON.**

W. Oliver Wise, Law 1897, Lawyer, Central Savings and Trust Bldg.

BELLEFONTAINE.

Charles D. Campbell, Law 1873, Patent Lawyer.

Edward K. Campbell, Law 1901, Lawyer.

BRYAN.

John Milton Killits, Law 1885, Judge of Court of Common Pleas.

CAMBRIDGE.

William Tyler Ramsey, Med. 1871, Physician.

CANTON.

Harry A. March, Med. 1901, Physician and Surgeon.

CHILLICOTHE.

Walter S. Scott, Med. 1896, Physician.

CINCINNATI.

Lewis Cass Black, Law 1872, Lawyer, Union Trust Bldg.

Charles Edgar Brown, Law 1879, Lawyer, St. Paul Bldg.

John Henry Byrley, Law 1898, Manager, Fidelity Mutual Life Ins. Co. of Philadelphia, First National Bank Bldg.

Green Clay, Law 1893, 330 E. 4th St.

Fred. W. Keam, Law 1888, Lawyer, 519 Main St.

Emilie Watts McVee, Coll. 1902, Grad. 1903, Instructor in English, University of Cincinnati.

CLEVELAND.

Harry Anton Auer, Law 1898, Lawyer, 926 Rose Building.

Bluford Wilson Brockett, Law 1899, Patent Lawyer, The Arcade.

Robert Martin Calfee, Law 1901, Lawyer, The Arcade.

Alfred Clum, Law 1883, Lawyer, 910 Williamson Bldg.

William Sinton Fitz Gerald, Law 1902, Lawyer, Williamson Bldg.

Samuel E. Fouts, Law 1896, Patent Lawyer, The Arcade.

Hubert Bruce Fuller, Coll. 1900, Lawyer, 528 Williamson Bldg.

Frank Ferdinand Gentsch, Law 1895, Lawyer, American Trust Bldg.

John Bartlett Hull, Sci. 1896, Patent Lawyer, The Arcade.

Sterling Parks, Law 1894, Lawyer, 912 Citizens Bldg.

A. J. Pearson, Jr., Law 1895, Lawyer, 725 Soc. for Savings Bldg.

Albert Vincent Taylor, Law 1894, Lawyer, 737 Society for Savings Bldg.

Frank S. Whitcomb, Law 1903, Lawyer, Perry Payne Bldg.

COLUMBUS.

Joseph Fomsett Hays, Law 1894, Lawyer, 1025 Madison Ave.

Hiram Colver McNeil, Grad. 1905, Teacher, 1292 Mt. Vernon Ave.

DAYTON.

Frank Parker Davis, Law 1896, Lawyer, Patent Counsel, National Cash Register Company.

Pearl Leehr Gunkell, Med. 1898, Physician, 214 S. Jefferson St.

Charles H. Humphreys, Med. 1869, Physician, 140 N. Jefferson St.

DENNISON.

George W. H. Morgan, Coll. 1887, P. O. Box 124.

ELYRIA.

Irryng H. Griswold, Law 1893, Lawyer.

FINDLAY.

Alice K. Koogle, Med. 1894, Physician.

JACKSON.

James Orlando Tripp, Law 1904, Lawyer.

LODI.

Obed Calvin Billman, Law 1899, Lawyer.

LONDON.

Guy Underwood, Law 1895, Lawyer.

NILES.

William H. Smiley, Law 1883, Lawyer.

NORTH BEND.

Warder Voorhees, Law 1897.

PIQUA.

William Freshour, Law 1871, Lawyer.

J. Harrison Smith, Law 1892, Lawyer, Judge

Probate Court, Miami County.

William Pinckney Walker, Law 1896, Lawyer.

SPRINGFIELD.

George F. Burba, Law 1893, Managing Editor

"The Sun."

TOLEDO.

William John Fritsche, Law 1904, Lawyer,

Spitzer Bldg.

John L. Gorny, Med. 1904, Physician, Elm and

Mettler Sts.

Charles Hartmann, Law 1899, Lawyer, 701 National Union Bldg.

Charles Wilbur Hyde, Med. 1904, Physician.

Fred. Henry Kruse, Law 1904, Lawyer, Spitzer Bldg.

Charles Wesley Owen, Law 1899, Patent Law-

yer, 313 Valentine Bldg.

Wilber Allen Owen, Law 1896, Lawyer, 313

Valentine Bldg.

WARREN.

George W. Upton, Law 1883, Lawyer.

WELLSVILLE.

David Edman Quinn, Med. 1895, Medical Ex-

aminer, Pennsylvania Co., 1716 Commerce

St.

WOODSFIELD.

Joshua Way, Med. 1859, Physician and Sur-

geon (retired).

ZANESVILLE.

Albert E. Boone, Law 1872, Railway Promoter

and Builder.

OKLAHOMA.

ANADARKO.

Robert Lee Russell, Med. 1901, Physician,

Kiowa Agency.

END.

Thomas Reed Clift, Law 1903, Court Stenog-

rapher and Lawyer.

LAWTON.

Edwin Osborne Loucks, Law 1901, Lawyer.

OKLAHOMA CITY.

Albert James Tait Beatty, Dent. 1904, Dentist.

John E. Du Mars, Law 1899, Lawyer.

John S. Jenkins, Law 1894, Lawyer.

Alfred H. Vance, Law 1893, Lawyer, 224 W.

9th St.

PAWUSKA.

Fred. F. Jones, Med. 1893, Physician in U. S.

Indian Service.

PERRY.

Ernest W. Jones, Law 1893.

STILLWATER.

Angelo O. Scott, Law 1885, President Okla-

homa Agricultural and Mechanical College.

TECUMSEH.

Josiah G. Harris, Law 1899, Loan Business.

OREGON.

HILLSBORO.

Thomas H. Tongue, Jr., Law 1903, Lawyer.

OREGON CITY.

John W. Loder, Law 1896, Lawyer.

PENDLETON.

James Roy Raley, Law 1904, Lawyer.

PORTLAND.

Otho Leonard Ferris, Law 1905, Banker.

Richard Nixon, Law 1892, Lawyer, Commer-

cial Bldg.

Henry H. Northup, Law 1868, Lawyer, Wash-

ington Bldg.

George Elmer O'Bryon, Coll. 1903, Law 1903,

Lawyer, 420 Commercial Bldg.

Charles E. Sumner, Law 1883, Lawyer,

Columbia Bldg.

SILETZ.

Charles Wesley Rastall, Law 1899, Lawyer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

ALLENTOWN.

Henry Anthony Jelly, Dent. 1896, Dentist, 36

N. 8th St.

Howard W. Wiltberger, Dent. 1897, Dentist.

ANITA.

George Monroe B. Bradshaw, Med. 1900, Phy-

sician.

CLARION.

Philip Rea Hindman, Law 1905, Lawyer.

COATESVILLE.

Mrs. George S. Worth, Grad. 1904.

DEVON.

Joseph Packard Laird, Med. 1902, Physician.

DIXONVILLE.

James Grant Fisher, Med. 1904, Physician.

DOWNINGTON.

Laban T. Bremerman, Coll. 1871, Med. 1874,

Physician.

DRAVOSBURG.

William James Whitaker, Law 1896.

ELK LICK.

Albert Luther Haselbarth, Dent. 1901, Dentist.

ERIE.

Joseph T. Clarke, Coll. 1867, Med. 1870, Phy-

sician.

Edward Cranch, Coll. 1871, Physician, 109 W.

9th St.

H. Stanley Hinrichs, Law 1892, Special Ex-

aminer, U. S. Pension Bureau.

GREENVILLE.

James Monroe Hittle, Law 1899, Lawyer, Main

and Water Sts.

Edwin Starr Templeton, Law 1877, Lawyer.

HARRISBURG.

George M. Whitney, Law 1896, Lawyer, 5 N.

Third St.

HOLLIDAYSBURG.

Howard Lemon Rohrback, Law 1899.

JOHNSTOWN.

George H. Parmelee, Law 1899, Patent Lawyer.

JUNIATA.

Harry Ludwig Colestock, Coll. 1904, Teacher.

LANCASTER.

William H. Keller, Law 1893, Lawyer, 110 E.

King St.

LANSLOWNE.

Alice Madeleine McKelden, Coll. 1899, Fellow

in Mathematics and Physics, University of

Pa., 120 McKinley Ave.

LEWISBERRY.

Ralph A. Harding, Med. 1895, Physician.

LEWISBURG.

John T. Judd, Coll. 1875, Baptist Minister.

McKEESPORT.

William H. Coleman, Law 1896, Cashier, City Bank of McKeesport.

MEADVILLE.

Theodore R. Lashells, Med. 1863, Physician and Surgeon.

NEW WILMINGTON.

W. T. Hewetson, Law 1891, Professor in Westminster College.

NORRISTOWN.

G. Carroll Hoover, Coll. 1898, Lawyer, 501 Swede St.

NORTH WALES.

Crosby J. Graves, Med. 1878, Physician.

PHILADELPHIA.

John Mercer Adler, Med. 1850, Physician, 1028 Spruce St.

Cyrus Nathan Anderson, Law 1892, Patent Lawyer, Real Estate Trust Bldg.

James Wilson Bayard, Law 1889, Lawyer, E. Johnson St., Germantown.

Herman Hoffman Birney, Med. 1888, Physician, 4016 Chestnut St.

Charles Noble Butler, Law 1892, Patent Lawyer, 1818 Land Title Bldg.

Alden, March Collins, Law 1893, Salesman, 1117 Chestnut St.

E. Hayward Fairbanks, Law 1892, Patent Lawyer and Mechanical Engineer, 1232 Chestnut St.

Clinton Gage, Law 1885, Lawyer, Oak Lane Station.

Allen H. Gangewer, Law 1871, Lawyer, 416 Walnut St.

Arnold Harris Hord, Coll. 1888, Clergyman, St. Michael's Rectory, High St.

William Steell Jackson, Law 1902, Patent Lawyer, 1232 Chestnut St.

Philip Jaisohn, Med. 1892, Physician, 420 Mint Arcade Bldg.

Harry Cobb Kennedy, Law 1887, Lawyer, 604 Stephen Girard Bldg.

Alston Brintnall Moulton, Law 1898, Lawyer, Stephen Girard Bldg.

Thomas Smallwood Samson, Coll. 1865, Law 1867, Hon. 1904, Clergyman, Germantown.

John A. Toomey, Law 1870, Lawyer, 425 Walnut St.

William George Ware, Coll. 1898, Grad. 1898, St. Luke's Hospital.

George Dudley Whitney, Law 1896, Lawyer, Commonwealth Bldg.

PHILIPSBURG.

John Dale, Med. 1895, Physician.

PITTSBURG.

Harry E. Carmack, Law 1890, Lawyer, Bake-well Bldg.

Wesley Gould Carr, Law 1888, Lawyer, P. O. Box 911.

Francis W. Herrick Clay, Law 1896, Patent Lawyer, 518 Frick Bldg.

Allen Taylor Caperton Gordon, Law 1901, Lawyer, 450 4th Ave.

Charles Kilbourne Robinson, Coll. 1897, Lawyer, 1000 Park Bldg.

George Edmund Traver Stevenson, Coll. 1896, Grad. 1897, Clergyman.

Ralph Lawson Smith, Law 1903, Lawyer, 315 Frick Bldg.

W. W. Wishart, Law 1880, Lawyer, 147 Fourth Ave.

Edward A. Wright, Law 1898, Patent Lawyer, P. O. Box. 1260.

Charles L. Young, Med. 1893, Drug Business, 1401 Fifth Ave.

PITTSBURG.

Charles J. Barrett, Med. 1887, Physician.

POTTSVILLE.

Ellis L. Goodall, Med. 1897, Physician and Surgeon, Cor. 2d and Norwegian Sta.

READING.

Joseph Saxton Pendleton, Sci. 1897, with Carpenter Steel Co., Wyomissing Club.

ROYERSFORD.

Irving C. Williams, Law 1893, Lawyer, Deputy Commissioner of Forestry, Pa.

SCRANTON.

Harry Alleman Pierce, Law 1899, Cashier, The Mutual Life Ins. Co.

SELIN'S GROVE.

Horace Alleman, Law 1871, Lawyer.

SHARON.

Fred. Ansley Service, Law 1903, Lawyer.

A. W. Williams, Law 1883, President Judge of Mercer Co.

SLIPPERY ROCK.

Arthur Cary Fleshman, Grad. 1903, Professor in State Normal School.

ST. MARY'S.

Eben J. Russ, Med. 1861, Physician.

SUNBURY.

Charles Wolverton Clement, Law 1902, Lawyer, 322 First National Bank Bldg.

TITUSVILLE.

John Merle Chick, Law 1899, Lawyer.

TOWANDA.

J. Roy Lilley, Law 1902, Lawyer.

WARREN.

Khlar M. Andrews, Law 1898, Treasurer, Struthers-Wells Co., 404 Fourth St.

H. R. McCalmont, Law 1874, Special Agent, P. O. Department.

WEST BROWNSVILLE.

Wilmer E. Griffith, Med. 1900, Physician.

WILKES BARRE.

Lyman H. Bennett, Law 1870, Lawyer.

Harry Cassell Davis, Coll. 1878, Hon. 1894, Principal, Hillman Academy.

George S. Ferris, Law 1871, Judge, Eleventh Judicial District.

WILLIAMSPORT.

J. William Beatty, Coll. 1899.

YORK.

Samuel S. Lewis, Law 1901, Lawyer, The Security Title and Trust Company Bldg.

RHODE ISLAND.**LONSDALE.**

Albert Mayell Hilliker, Grad. 1899, Clergyman.

Mrs. A. M. Hilliker, Coll. 1895, Grad. 1896.

NEWPORT.

John Tuston Beckley, Coll. 1868, Clergyman.

Henry Beech Needham, Law 1894, Journalist.

PROVIDENCE.

Bernard Bunnemeyer, Med. 1892, Weather Bureau, Brown University.

SOUTH CAROLINA.**BLACKSBURG.**

George Baden Pfeiffer, Grad. 1895, Superintendent of Education.

CHARLESTON.

Archibald Webster Brown, Sci. 1899, Grad. 1902, Architect, U. S. Navy Yard.

GAFFNEY.

Lee Davis Lodge, Coll. 1885, President of Limestone College.

Pearl Edna Thonassen, Coll. 1900, Grad. 1901, Professor of Mathematics and Physical Science, Limestone College.

GREENVILLE.

Thomas T. Earle, Med. 1870, Physician.

JOHNSTON.

John Browne Budwell, Coll. 1851. Retired Professor.

SPARTANBURG.

L. Murphree Roper, Coll. 1892, Clergyman.

SUMMERVILLE.

Eugene Beauharnais Jackson, Coll. 1888, Clergyman.

TIMMONSVILLE.

James F. Culpeper, Med. 1880, Physician.

WINNSBORO.

Charles A. Douglass, Law 1881, Lawyer.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

DEADWOOD.

William H. Parker, Law 1868, State's Attorney, Lawrence County.

KYLE.

William Conyngton, Med. 1902, Physician.

LEAD CITY.

James Garfield Stanley, Law 1904, Lawyer.

SIOUX FALLS.

U. S. G. Cherry, Law 1887, Lawyer.

STURGIS.

Edward J. Sexton, Med. 1888, Physician.

VERMILION.

Edmund Kemper Broadus, Coll. 1897, Head of English Department, University of South Dakota.

TENNESSEE.

CHATTANOOGA.

David Lauck Grayson, Law 1887, Lawyer, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Paul Ernest Williams, Law 1875, Post Office Inspector.

COLUMBIA.

Raleigh Selkirk Hopkins, Law 1901, Lawyer.

DEER LODGE.

Patrick Henry Wever, Med. 1854, Physician (retired).

JACKSON.

Milton B. Gilmore, Law 1889.

Eaton Kittredge McNeill, Med. 1894, Physician.

Alvis Lemuel Rhoton, Grad. 1901, Professor of Mathematics, Southwestern Baptist University.

JONESBORO.

Samuel Nathaniel Haws, Coll. 1900.

William E. Naff, Dent. 1898, Dentist.

KNOXVILLE.

James Maynard, Law 1885, Lawyer and Manufacturer, P. O. Box 282.

Herbert Cooper Sanford, Law 1897, Lawyer, 916 S. 9th St.

LEBANON.

Alfred Armstrong Adams, Law 1894, Lawyer.

MEMPHIS.

Wilfred Hearne, Law 1901, Lawyer, Equitable Bldg.

NASHVILLE.

John Gray Challice, Law 1902, Lawyer, Willcox Bldg.

John Hibbett De Witt, Law 1897, Lawyer, 51 Cole Bldg.

Abram Martin Tillman, Law 1886, Lawyer, U. S. District Attorney.

Edward Trabue, Law 1884, Clerk to U. S. Attorney, Custom House.

SHELBYVILLE.

Thomas Newcome Greer, Law 1896.

TULLAHOMA.

Edwin Lamar Davis, Law 1899, Lawyer.

TEXAS.

AUSTIN.

John William Phillips, Law 1888, Lawyer, 114 E. 9th St.

BAIRD.

Otis Bowyer, Law 1876, Lawyer.

BASTROP.

John Preston Fowler, Law 1870, Lawyer.

BEAUMONT.

Melvin Granville Adams, Law 1898, Lawyer, Keith Bldg.

William McKissack Crook, Law 1897, Lawyer.

BRENNHAM.

John Alonso Pace, Law 1902, Lawyer.

CLEBURNE.

Tyler Alexander Baker, Law 1902, Lawyer, Chambers Bldg.

DALLAS.

La Fayette Fitzhugh, Law 1882, Lawyer, 240 Main St.

William Meredith Holland, Law 1898, Lawyer.

Henry P. Howard, Med. 1851, Physician.

EL PASO.

Charles F. Sensner, Law 1895, Inspector, Immigration Service.

Gottlieb Wehrle, Med. 1894, Physician, Mills Bldg.

FORT WORTH.

Andrew L. Jackson, Law 1893, Lawyer, 700 Main St.

HEMPSTEAD.

Van B. Thornton, Med. 1861, Physician.

HOUSTON.

George Howe Breaker, Law 1875, Lawyer, 415½ Main St.

Charlie Oscar Guynes, Law 1898.

Francis Charles Hume, Jr., Law 1893, Lawyer.

Jabe C. Ronder, Law 1899.

John S. Stewart, Law 1886, Lawyer, 1016 Preston Ave.

Seth Elliott Tracy, Law 1895, Lawyer, 2406 Austin St.

Meyer Clyde Wagner, Law 1904, Lawyer, Kiam Bldg.

KOSSE.

Benjamin Franklin Ouzts, Med. 1861, Physician (retired).

SAN ANTONIO.

Charles R. Clark, Med. 1880, Post Office Inspector.

Daniel G. Gillette, Coll. 1895, Manager.

Claudius Edward Richard King, Med. 1899, Physician, 619 Augusta St.

SHERMAN.

Jesse G. Nash, Coll. 1849.

VICTORIA.

Joseph Cohen, Dent. 1895, Dentist.

WACO.

William F. Cole, Med. 1889, Physician, Provident Building.

Arthur William McGregor, Law 1895, Lawyer, 725 Columbus St.

UTAH.

BRIGHAM CITY.

Fred. J. Holton, Law 1900.

Nels Jensen, Law 1900.

SALT LAKE CITY.

William Frank Beer, Med. 1892, Physician, 107 S. Main St.

Maurice M. Kaighn, Law 1869, Lawyer, P. O. Box 518.
 Thomas Herbert Means, Sci. 1898, Grad. 1901, Engineer of Soils, U. S. Geological Survey, Box S.
 Culbert Levy Olson, Law 1901.
 Benjamin L. Rich, Law 1903, Lawyer, Auerbach Bldg.
 Alviras Erastus Snow, Law 1898, 610 East Temple St.
 Alvin V. Taylor, Law 1891, Lawyer, 315 Doolley Block.

VERMONT.

BENNINGTON.
 Henry S. Goodall, Med. 1890, Physician.
 BURLINGTON.
 Clark Cleland Briggs, Law 1897, Lawyer, 16 Clark St.
 MONTPELIER.
 William H. Nelms, Juris, 1899, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau.
 NORTHFIELD.
 Arthur G. Andrews, Law 1900, Lawyer.
 RICHFORD.
 Charles David Mayer, Law 1902, Chinese Inspector.
 RUTLAND.
 Nathaniel A. Lowry, Law 1891, Special Examiner, U. S. Pension Bureau.
 STRAFFORD.
 James Swan Morrill, Law 1882, Lawyer.

VIRGINIA.

ALEXANDRIA.
 Samuel Gordon Brent, Law 1877, Lawyer, 107 N. Fairfax St.
 Thomas Brackenridge Cochran, Dent. 1897, Dentist, 722 King St.
 Henry R. Elliott, Law 1870, Lawyer.
 James S. Gunnell, Med. 1849, Post Office Box 227.
 William Carlyle Herbert, Law 1900, 116 Washington St.
 Paul Barton Hulfish, Law 1903, Lawyer.
 Lewis Henry Machen, Law 1897, Lawyer.
 Leonard Marbury, Law 1878, Lawyer.
 Carroll Hackney May, Med. 1904, 209 N. Washington St.
 P. Parker Phillips, Coll. 1875, Rector, Episcopal Church.
 Avery A. Rittenour, Med. 1900, Physician, 724 King St.
 Richard Danner Rittenour, Law 1903, Clerk, 815 King St.
 Lucien Conway Smith, Med. 1905, 801 Duke St.
 Edgar Snowden, Med. 1903, Physician.
 Walter Urbach Varney, Law 1898, Lawyer, 107 N. Fairfax St.
 ARLINGTON.
 Henry C. Corbett, Med. 1883, Physician.
 ASHBURN.
 James T. Jones, Med. 1893, Physician.
 BAGBY.
 Travis Ragby, Coll. 1857.
 BALLSTON.
 John Brooks Henderson, Jr., Law 1893, Lawyer.
 BEDFORD CITY.
 H. B. Martin, Med. 1859, Physician.
 BERKELEY.
 Lingan B. Allen, Coll. 1863, Lawyer.

BERRYVILLE.
 John R. Nunn, Coll. 1847, Bank Cashier.
 BLACKSBURG.
 J. Hartwell Edwards, Coll. 1873, Clergyman.
 Charles McCulloch, Med. 1897, Physician.
 BLACKSTONE.
 Thomas Freeman Epes, Law 1896, Lawyer.
 BRISTOL.
 Horace Leonard Jones, Grad. 1900, Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages.
 CAPE HENRY.
 Corydon P. Cronk, Med. 1888, U. S. Weather Bureau.
 CARLINS.
 William M. Backus, Med. 1876, Physician.
 CHAMBLISSBURG.
 James Garland Board, Coll. 1850, Farmer and Teacher.
 CHARLOTTESVILLE.
 Richard H. Rawlyings, Coll. 1854.
 CHASE CITY.
 Thomas D. Jeffress, Coll. 1853, Lawyer.
 CHURCHLAND.
 John W. Bidgood, Coll. 1869.
 T. Judson Wright, Coll. 1870, Med. 1870, Physician.
 CHURCH VIEW.
 Andrew Browne Evans, Coll. 1848, Lawyer.
 CULPEPER.
 Charles Stuart Cowie, Med. 1891, Physician.
 FALLS CHURCH.
 Charles Hall Buxton, Law 1867, Lawyer.
 Noble Moore, Law 1897, Clerk, Treasury Department.
 Tunis C. Quick, Med. 1895, Physician.
 George F. Rollins, Law 1881, Clerk, Treasury Department.
 FINCHLEY.
 Andrew F. Davidson, Coll. 1850, Clergyman.
 FINE CREEK MILLS.
 Edmund Lee Tompkins, Physician.
 FREDERICKSBURG.
 John E. Mason, Law 1878, Judge, 15th Judicial Circuit, Va.
 Ganville Richard Swift, Law 1902, Lawyer.
 FRONT ROYAL.
 Warren Waverly Phelan, Grad. 1906, Teacher, Superintendent.
 Orville Van Deusen, Dent. 1893, Dentist.
 GLENCARLYN.
 Mrs. C. H. Lane, Coll. 1894.
 HALES FORD.
 William E. Duncan, Coll. 1851, Farmer.
 HAMPTON.
 Ralph Brewster Marean, Sci. 1899, Grad. 1900, Weight Clerk in Naval Construction Office, R. F. D. No. 1.
 Orton Love Meigs, Sci. 1899, Engineer, R. F. D. No. 1.
 HERNDON.
 Howard Ray Blanchard, Law 1897.
 William I. Robey, Med. 1902, Physician.
 HUME.
 Russell Burton Main, Med. 1900, Physician.
 LAUREL.
 James O. Kirk, Coll. 1860, Clergyman.
 LEWINSVILLE.
 Benjamin Eglin, Law 1867, Farmer.
 LYNCHBURG.
 Charles B. Fleet, Coll. 1861, Druggist and Manufacturing Chemist.

- Arthur Lee Wilson, Coll. 1894, Physician, 1504 Grace St.
 Mrs. A. L. Wilson, Coll. 1896, 1504 Grace St.
MANASAS.
 Benjamin Collins Jones, Dent. 1902, Dentist.
MOSSY CREEK.
 Samuel Forrer, Coll. 1860, Farmer, Stockman, Millman.
MT. VERNON.
 Harrison Howell Dodge, Coll. 1870, Custodian of Mt. Vernon.
NEWPORT NEWS.
 Seth V. Peck, Law 1894, U. S. Inspector of Customs, 1225 21st St.
 William C. Stuart, Law 1880, Lawyer, First National Bank Bldg.
NORFOLK.
 William L. Hillyer, Law 1888, Lawyer, 90 York St.
 Robert M. Hughes, Lecturer on Admiralty Law, George Washington University, Lawyer.
 Ralph H. Riddleberger, Law 1897, Lawyer, 251 Main St.
 Bruce Simmons, Law 1885.
 Edward Spalding, Law 1869, Lawyer.
ONANCOCK.
 Thomas M. Scott, Coll. 1856, Lawyer.
PEAKES TURNOUT
 Thomas E. Williams, Med. 1850, Physician and Farmer.
PORTSMOUTH.
 John Thomas Griffin, Coll. 1859, President of Merchants and Farmers Bank.
POWHATAN.
 Robert Daniel Tucker, Med. 1892, Physician.
PURCELVILLE.
 Ernest R. Hagan, Dent. 1903, Dentist.
REEDVILLE.
 Clarence Spotswood Towles, Law 1898, Lawyer, Commonwealth's Attorney.
RICHMOND.
 Edgar Allan, Jr., Law 1894, Lawyer.
 Alfred Bagby, Coll. 1847, Hon. 1865, Clergyman, 2610 E. Grace St.
 Robert Oldner Deyer, Law 1896, Lawyer, 7 E. Grace St.
 Edward C. Harrison, Coll. 1871.
 John Boulware Kidd, Coll. 1856, Manufacturer, 708 East Leigh St.
 Andrew J. Montague, Trustee, George Washington University, Governor of Virginia.
 Andrew J. Nelson, Med. 1898, Physician, R. F. D. No. 1.
 James Nelson, Coll. 1866, Hon. 1883, President, Woman's College.
 Lillian Pace, Coll. 1897, Grad. 1898, Teacher, 1629 W. Grace St.
 Henry R. Pollard, Law 1867, Lawyer, 1110 E. Main St.
 John Pollard, Coll. 1860, Hon. 1877, Clergyman.
 J. Garland Pollard, Law 1893, Lawyer, 1111 E. Main St.
 William Todd Robins, Coll. 1854, Lawyer (Retired), 810 E. Franklin St.
ROANOKE.
 Charles Augustus Macatee, Jr., Law 1902, Lawyer.
 John Henry Wright, Coll. 1860, Lawyer.
SEMINARY.
 Robert Kinloch Massie, Grad. 1902, Clergyman.
SOMERVILLE.
 Bradford P. Sparrow, Law 1876, Lumberman.
STAUNTON.
 Clarence T. Lewis, Med. 1878, Physician and Surgeon.
 Alexander T. Nelson, Med. 1902, Physician, Western State Hospital for Insane.
STONEGA.
 Henry Cowles Rucker, Med. 1902, Physician.
URBANNA.
 William S. Christian, Coll. 1848, Physician.
 Walter Hugh Ryland, Law 1894, Lawyer and Editor of the Southside Sentinel.
VIENNA.
 Edwin S. Bethel, Law 1894, Clerk, War Department.
 Joseph G. Falck, Coll. 1884, Clerk, U. S. Treasury.
VILLAGE.
 Giles F. Eubank, Coll. 1857, Supt. Public Schools.
WALKERTON.
 Bathurst Browne Bagby, Med. 1904.
WARRENTON.
 Francis Ryland Boston, Coll. 1869, Clergyman, Baptist Church.
 J. Richard Sowers, Med. 1859, Physician.
WEST END.
 William McElfresh Ellison, Law 1898, Lawyer.
 James H. Leonard, Law 1908.

WASHINGTON.
BELLINGHAM.
 James Paterson de Mattos, Law 1872, Lawyer.
 John Augustus Lee, Law 1905, Lawyer, 900 High St.
OLYMPIA.
 Charles Roy Pendarvis, Law 1903, Lawyer.
SEATTLE.
 John Arthur, Law 1881, Lawyer, P. O. Box 170.
 John Henry Ballinger, Law 1901, Lawyer, 501 Mutual Life Bldg.
 Stephen Allen Brooks, Law 1903, Patent Lawyer, 625 Colman Block.
 Fred Dennett, Law 1894, Lawyer.
 Sherwood F. Gorham, Law 1876.
 Edward Ozell Graves, Law 1868, Banker, 600 Harvard Ave. North.
 William A. Greene, Law 1901, Lawyer, 415 Pioneer Block.
 Abner G. Greenstreet, Med. 1900, Physician, 312 Walker Bldg.
 Willis Benjamin Herr, Law 1887, Lawyer, Bailey Bldg.
 Arthur Jordan, Med. 1893, Physician and Surgeon, 301 Oriental Block.
 William David Lambuth, Law 1888, Lawyer, 205 Pacific Block.
 William H. Lewis, Law 1892, 421 Belmont Ave. North.
 William Ernest McClure, Law 1900, Juris. 1902, Lawyer, Dexter, Horton and Co. Bank Bldg.
 George N. McLoughlin, Med. 1895, Physician and Surgeon, 432 Walker Bldg.
 Charles Franklin Munday, Law 1879, Lawyer, Post Office Box 519.
 Stephen Ross Parker, Law 1898, Lawyer, 423 New York Bldg.
 Zephaniah B. Rawson, Law 1888, Pacific Bldg.
 Dennis Kingsley Sickles, Law 1872, Deputy County Clerk, County Clerk's Office.
 Augustus Franklin Specht, Law 1897, Asst. Sec., Pacific Coast Lumber Mfrs. Association, 604 Lumber Exchange.
 Charles Alexander Spirk, Law 1903, Lawyer, 614 New York Block.
 John Labarette Stout, Law 1898, Lawyer, 601 Mutual Life Bldg.
 Henry Rice Thompson, Law 1903, Lawyer, 408 Burke Bldg.

Philip Tindall, Law 1896, Juris. 1900, Lawyer,
625 Belmont Ave. N.
Kenneth Beymer Turner, Med. 1902, Physi-
cian, 312 Walker Bldg.
Charles Fauntleroy Whittlesey, Law 1876,
Lawyer, 118 Columbia St.
William W. Wilshire, Law 1884, Lawyer, 716
New York Block.
Charles Henry Winders, Law 1903, Lawyer,
633 Pioneer Bldg.

SPOKANE.

Charles R. Conner, Law 1869, Lawyer, Lock
Box 1093.
Thomas Berry Higgins, Law 1884, Lawyer,
P. O. Box 1633.
Charles S. Kalb, Med. 1890, Physician, 207
Hyde Block.
George H. Leonard, Law 1899.
Robert Tipton, Law 1901.

TACOMA.

Hiram F. Garretson, Law 1868, Lawyer, 422
Fidelity Bldg.
Frank M. Harshberger, Law 1886, Lawyer.

WALLA WALLA.

William Henry Upton, Law 1879, Lawyer.

WEST VIRGINIA.**BRAMWELL.**

Benjamin Frank Keller, Law 1882, Hon. 1903,
U. S. District Judge.

CHARLESTON.

William Burdette Mathews, Law 1891, Clerk
of Supreme Court of Appeals of West Vir-
ginia.
Daniel Matthews, Law 1903, Lawyer.

CHARLESTOWN.

William Huntington Wilson, Law 1892, Law-
yer.

CLARKSBURG.

Daniel T. Birtwell, Med. 1900, Physician,
Lowndes Bldg.
Julius V. Hoeffler, Law 1895, Lawyer, 334 W.
Main St.
Selma Marastella Mason, Coll. 1899, Med. 1900,
Physician.
Harvey Faris Smith, Law 1897, Lawyer.

ELKINS.

Blain W. Taylor, Law 1896, Lawyer.

FAIRMONT.

Clem L. Shaver, Law 1896, Lawyer.

FERRIS.

George Magruder Berry, Coll. 1899, Chemist.

LOST CITY.

Harry West Rollings, Med. 1893, Physician.

MARTINSBURG.

Edward Janney Sidwell Lupton, Sci. 1899,
Physician.

MIDDLEBOURNE.

Kenner S. Boreman, Law 1884, Lawyer.

MORGANTOWN.

Edwin Maxey, Juris. 1903, Writer and Teacher.
H. Morris Van Voorhis, Dent. 1900, Dentist.

NEW MARTINSVILLE.

Thomas H. Cornett, Law 1887, Lawyer.

PARKERSBURG.

J. Mentor Caldwell, Law 1901, Lawyer.
Delmar Clay Stutler, Law 1905.
Lemuel R. Via, Juris. 1899, Lawyer.

ROMNEY.

Joshua Soule Zimmerman, Law 1896, Lawyer.

ST. MARYS.

James Albert Oldfield, Law 1894, Lawyer.

SHEPHERDSTOWN.

Hopkins Gibson, Dent. 1896, Dentist.
Robert Charles Grove, Med. 1873, Physician.

TUNNELTON.

Cornelius Timothy Smith, Med. 1900, Physi-
cian.

WARDENSVILLE.

Charles Theodore Murray, Law 1868, Novelist.

WHEELING.

John Phipps Alexander, Sci. 1899, Electrical
Engineer, Wheeling Traction Co.
P. J. Donahue, Law 1876, Bishop of Wheel-
ing (R. C.).
Cyrus P. Flick, Law 1892, Lawyer.
Will Pickett Robinson, Law 1895, Lawyer,
1627 Chapline St.

WISCONSIN.**EVANSVILLE.**

Rolvix Harlan, Coll. 1899, Grad. 1901, Pastor
First Baptist Church.

MADISON.

Myron D. Fethers, Law 1892, General Agent
for Wisconsin, Union Central Life Insur-
ance Co., of Cincinnati, 23 E. Main St.
Cornelius A. Harper, Med. 1893, Physician
and Surgeon, Secretary of State Board of
Health.

Roger Green Smith, Sci. 1901, Graduate Stu-
dent, University of Wisconsin.

MANTOWOC.

Charles Eugene Brady, Law 1903, Lawyer,
Torrison Block.

MAUSTON.

Charles Adelbert Veeder, Law 1901, Lawyer.

MILWAUKEE.

William Frazier Adams, Law 1903, Lawyer,
343 3d St.

Michael Francis Blenski, Law 1896, Lawyer
and Justice of the Peace, 419 Mitchell St.
E. Huntington Bottum, Law 1873, Lawyer.
Richard S. C. Caldwell, Law 1900, Patent
Lawyer.

Arthur Moore Churchill, Law 1903, Lawyer,
401 Germania Bldg.

George Wetmore Colles, Grad. 1900, Consult-
ing Mechanical and Electrical Engineer,
408 Uihlein Bldg.

George Frederick De Wein, Law 1902, Patent
Solicitor, Care of Allis Chalmers Co.

Henry George Diach, Law 1890, Lawyer and
Justice of the Peace, 1017 Kinnickinnic
Ave.

Arthur Stanhope Dudley, Law 1889, Tax Com.,
C., M. and St. P. Railway Co., Mitchell
Bldg.

Edward J. Henning, Law 1897, Lawyer, As-
sistant U. S. Attorney, Eastern District
Wisconsin, P. O. Bldg.

Henry B. Hitz, Med. 1891, Physician, 141
Wisconsin St.

Carl Muskat, Law 1903, Lawyer, 916 Wells
Bldg.

George Edgar Page, Law 1903, Lawyer, 1017
Kinnickinnic Ave.

William Loraine Schoeverling, Juris. 1900,
Insurance, 254 18th St.

Harold Green Underwood, Law 1875, Lawyer,
107 Wisconsin St.

Harry V. Wurdemann, Med. 1888, Physician
and Surgeon, 105 Grand Ave.

OSKOSH.

Herbert L. Sweet, Law 1892.

PORTAGE.

Henry A. Gunderson, Law 1901, Juris. 1902.

SUPERIOR.

Charles L. Catlin, Law 1867, Lawyer.
Grafton Mason, Law 1888, Lawyer.

WHITEWATER.

Robert Crandall Bulkley, Law 1903, Lawyer.
Fitz Henry Kiser, Law 1893.

EVANSTON.**WYOMING.**

Austin Clark Sloan, Law 1900, Lawyer.

BRITISH BURMAH.**BASSEIN.**

Moung Edwin, Coll. 1876, Clergyman.

CANADA.**TORONTO.**

N. W. Hoyles, Lecturer on Canadian Law,
George Washington University.

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Cecil Killam, Juris. 1900, Lawyer.

CHILE.**COPIAPO.**

Edson A. Lowe, Coll. 1882, Missionary, Casilla, 52.

SANTIAGO.

Enrique Cuevas, Dent. 1899, Casilla, 54.
Eugenio Gana, Law 1895.

M. A. Martinez, Law 1894, Chief of Diplomatic Section, Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

CHINA.**CANTON.**

William Hervie Dobson, Med. 1895, Surgeon in Charge, Forman Memorial Hospital.

Harry A. March, Med. 1901, Physician and Surgeon.

SOOCHOW.

Benjamin Lucius Ancell, Grad. 1899, Clergyman, Missionary, P. E. Church.

Cameron Farquhar McRae, Grad. 1899, Clergyman.

CUBA.**GUANTANAMO BAY.**

John Schaaff Cadel, Law 1904, Chief Clerk, Naval Station.

HAVANA.

Fred Morris Dearing, Juris. 1904, Secretary to American Minister, American Legation.

ENGLAND.**LONDON.**

Marion Dorian, Law 1887, Lawyer, 80 Great Eastern St.

GERMANY.**BERLIN.**

Dwight J. Partello, Law 1871, Confidential Agent, U. S. Treasury, 25 Karlsbad Strasse.

GREECE.**ATHENS.**

George Horton, Hon. 1903, U. S. Consul.

HAWAII.**HILO.**

J. Castle Ridgway, Law 1896, Lawyer.
Thomas Caldwell Ridgway, Law 1899, Judge, District of Hilo.

ALASKA.**CATELLA.**

William H. Whittlesey, Law 1879, Lawyer.

JUNEAU.

Oscar Foote, Law 1885, Lawyer.

FOREIGN**HONOLULU.**

Cecil Brown, Law 1871, Lawyer, President, First National Bank.

JAPAN.**TOKIO.**

John Armistead Welbourn, Grad. 1898, Missionary, Clergyman, Care of Bishop McKim.

MEXICO.**BATAPILAS, CHIHUAHUA.**

Robert Sidney Wagner, Med. 1892, Physician.

GUANAJUATO.

William H. Hishop, Dent. 1895, Dentist.

PANAMA.**PANAMA.**

Amelio A. Dutari, Med. 1904.

ISTHMIAN CANAL ZONE.

Timothy J. Butler, Juris. 1901, Office of Chief Engineer.

Harry Day Reed, Law 1901, Private Secretary.

John F. Saeger, Law 1890, Private Secretary to Chief Engineer.

PERU.**LIMA.**

Irving Bedell Dudley, Law 1885, U. S. Minister to Peru.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.**DAGUPAN, PANGASINAN.**

Harry Farmer, Sci. 1898, Missionary.

MANILA.

José C. Abreu, Juris. 1901, First Assistant Prosecuting Attorney.

Martin R. Bourne, Law 1903, Stenographer, Post Office Department.

Giles Burneston Cook, Med. 1903, Physician, Civil Hospital.

Bolivar Lang Falconer, Grad. 1896, U. S. Civil Service Commissioner.

Henry D. Green, Jr., Law 1899, Lawyer, P. O. Box 339.

Meyer Herman, Med. 1891, Physician.

Charles Radcliffe Johnson, Med. 1897, Physician in Charge of St. Luke's Hospital, P. O. Box 344.

James Power Keleher, Law 1903, Chief of Drawing Division, Manila Office, Coast and Geodetic Survey.

William R. Moulden, Med. 1900, Resident Physician, Bilibid Prison.

W. E. Musgrave, Med. 1901, Physician.

Robert Edward Lee Newberne, Sci. 1901, Grad. 1901, Resident Physician, San Juan de Dios Hospital.

John Howard Thigpen, Grad. 1898, Civil Service.

PORTO RICO.**SAN JUAN.**

Frank M. Hamilton, Law 1887, Post Office Inspector in Charge.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Mail Address: Care of Military Secretary, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

- Allen, John Howard, Med. 1899, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Bethel, Walter A., Law 1894, Major, Judge Advocate General's Dept.
 Bingham, Gonzalez Sidney, Coll. 1877, Major, Quartermaster's Dept.
 Borden, William Oline, Med. 1883, Major, Surgeon.
 Brown, Orville G., Med. 1900, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Carr, Daniel J., Law 1895, Captain, Signal Corps.
 Carroll, James, Professor, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Church, James Robb, Med. 1893, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Davis, George B., Law 1892, Brigadier General, Judge Advocate General's Dept.
 Davis, William Thornwall, Med. 1901, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Dodge, Theodore Avrault, Law 1896, Major, Retired (Lieut. Col.).
 Du Bois, Richard C., Law 1873, Captain, Retired.
 Dunn, George M., Law 1880, Lieut. Colonel, Judge Advocate General's Department.
 Dunwoody, Henry H. C., Law 1876, Brigadier General, Retired.
 Eastman, William Russell, Med. 1901, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Ford, Joseph Herbert, Coll. 1893, Grad. 1895, Med. 1897, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Foster, Charles L., Med. 1902, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Glennan, James D., Med. 1886, Major and Surgeon.
 Goodfellow, John Carroll, Law 1896, Captain, 8th Co., Coast Artillery.
 Graham, Frank Lee, Law 1892, Captain, Porto Rico Regiment.
 Grubbs, Robert Bland, Med. 1899, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Harris, Henry Sutton Taring, Coll. 1883, Med. 1884, Major, Surgeon.
 Hartsock, Frederick McG., Med. 1897, Captain and Assistant Surgeon.
 Howard, Deane C., Med. 1894, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Huntington, Philip Weatherly, Med. 1898, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Hutton, Paul Churchill, Med. 1897, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Knox, Thomas T., Law 1886, Colonel, Retired.
 Landers, Howard L., Law 1893, First Lieut., 24th Field Battery.
 Longstreet, James, Jr., Law 1891, First Lieut., 13th Cavalry.
 Mauldin, Frank G., Law 1893, Captain 114th Co., Coast Artillery Corps.
 Morris, Samuel Jonathan, Med. 1901, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Murray, Alexander, Med. 1902, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Palmer, Orlando G., Law 1891, Second Lieut., 7th Cavalry.
 Partello, Joseph M. T., Law 1879, Major, 25th Infantry.
 Patterson, Edwin W., Med. 1896, Contract Surgeon.
 Pipes, Henry F., Med. 1902, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Pyles, Will Leroy, Med. 1901, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Ragan, Charles Alexander, Med. 1900, First Lieut., Assistant Surgeon.
 Rand, Irving W., Med. 1892, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Rhodes, Charles D., Coll. 1903, Captain, 6th Cavalry (General Staff).
 Shields, George H., Jr., Law 1894, First Lieut., 12th Infantry.
 Shufeldt, Robert W., Med. 1878, Major, Retired.
 Stone, John Hamilton, Coll. 1892, Med. 1895, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Tweedale, John, Law 1868, Lieut. Col. (Retired), Military Secretary's Dept.
 Wales, Philip Gray, Coll. 1881, Med. 1883, Major, Surgeon.
 White, Herbert Arthur, Law 1898, Captain, 11th Cavalry.
 Wilson, John M., Hon. 1890, Brigadier General, Retired.
 Wolfe, Edwin P., Med. 1896, Captain, Assistant Surgeon.
 Wolven, F. Homer, Dent. 1900, Dental Surgeon.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Mail Address: Care of Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

- Berryhill, Thomas Andrew, Med. 1884, Surgeon.
 Bogan, Fred M., Med. 1893, Passed Asst. Surgeon.
 Coghlan, Joseph B., Law 1873, Rear-Admiral.
 De Valin, Charles M., Med. 1891, Surgeon.
 Dunn, Henry Albert, Med. 1897, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 Dyer, George Leland, Law 1875, Commander, Governor of Guam.
 Elliott, Middleton Stuart, Med. 1894, Surgeon.
 Fenton, Theodore C., Law 1893, Grad. 1900, Lieutenant-Commander.
 Friaby, Edgar, Professor of Astronomy, George Washington University, Professor of Mathematics, Retired.
 Garst, Perry, Law 1890, Captain.
 Gray, William Theodore, Paymaster.
 Greer, Walter Andrew, Law 1901, Passed Assistant Paymaster.
 Grunwell, Alfred Gilbert, Med. 1895, Surgeon.
 Gunnell, Francis M., Med. 1846, Hon. 1852, Medical Director, Retired.
 Harshman, Walter Scott, Grad. 1892, Professor of Mathematics.
 Kindleberger, Charles Poor, Coll. 1891, Surgeon.
 Littell, Frank Bowers, Grad. 1894, Professor of Mathematics.
 McDonnold, Paul Ewing, Med. 1898, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 Magruder, Alexander F., Med. 1871, Surgeon, Retired.
 May, Henry Agett, Med. 1899, Assistant Surgeon.
 Newcomb, Simon, Hon. 1874, Professor of Mathematics, Retired.
 Parks, Charles Wellman, Law 1899, Civil Engineer.
 Richards, Theodore Wright, Med. 1893, Surgeon.
 Russell, Robert Lee, Law 1894, Lieutenant-Commander.
 Sullivan, Harry Roland, Law 1877, Pay Inspector.
 Sutton, Richard Lightburn, Med. 1904, Assistant Surgeon.
 Wainwright, Richard, Law 1884, Hon. 1900, Captain.
 Webb, Ulys R., Med. 1900, Passed Assistant Surgeon.

OFFICERS OF THE MARINE CORPS.

Mail Address: Care of Headquarters, U. S. M. C., Washington, D. C.

- Archer, Percy Franklin, Law 1897, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.
 Lane, Rufus Herman, Law 1895, Major and Assistant Adjutant and Inspector.
 Latzheimer, Charles Henry, Law 1894, Colonel, Adjutant and Inspector.
 Leonard, Henry, Law 1898, Captain.
- Lewis, Benjamin Adams, Law 1903, Second Lieutenant.
 McCawley, Charles L., Law 1893, Major and Assistant Quartermaster.
 Reid, George C., Law 1873, Brigadier General, Retired.

PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE HOSPITAL SERVICE.

Mail Address: Care of Marine Hospital Bureau, Washington, D. C.

- Cleaves, Frederick H., Med. 1887, Acting Assistant Surgeon, 28 Webster St., Brookline, Mass.
 Ezdorf, Rudolph H. von, Med. 1894, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 Gardner, Charles Henry, Coll. 1884, Med. 1890, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 Cassaway, James Morsell, Med. 1872, Surgeon.
 Godfrey, John, Med. 1875, Surgeon.
- Manning, Herbert Miller, Med. 1900, Assistant Surgeon.
 Olsen, Egil Thorbjorn, Med. 1904, Assistant Surgeon.
 Stimpson, William G., Med. 1886, Passed Assistant Surgeon.
 Ward, William K., Med. 1899, Assistant Surgeon.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF ALUMNI.

Alabama	17	North Carolina	22
Arizona	7	North Dakota	3
Arkansas	10	Ohio	54
California	46	Oklahoma	11
Colorado	27	Oregon	9
Connecticut	12	Pennsylvania	78
Delaware	3	Rhode Island	5
Florida	4	South Carolina	10
Georgia	13	South Dakota	6
Idaho	10	Tennessee	19
Illinois	78	Texas	29
Indiana	9	Utah	9
Indian Territory	9	Vermont	7
Iowa	19	Virginia	103
Kansas	8	Washington	38
Kentucky	19	West Virginia	30
Louisiana	8	Wisconsin	28
Maine	9	Wyoming	1
Maryland	83		
Massachusetts	66	Outside of the United States	1258
Michigan	27	U. S. Army	43
Minnesota	30	U. S. Navy	40
Mississippi	5	U. S. M. H.	28
Missouri	37	U. S. M. C.	9
Montana	5	In District of Columbia	7
Nebraska	7		1880
Nevada	3		
New Hampshire	11	Alumni Mailing List	3274
New Jersey	14	Total number of degrees conferred, 1821-1905	6378
New Mexico	6	Total number of persons receiving degrees	5016
New York	194		

"LOST ALUMNI"

The George Washington University
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Information in regard to the persons whose names are on
the following list is greatly desired, and will be
thankfully received by the Secretary of the Alumni,
George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

90 24. Bremermann.
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Dr. 24

LOST ALUMNI

A

Abbot, Howard S., Law 1872.
 Abbott, John B., Law 1892.
 Abernethy, Eric Alonzo, Med. 1903.
 Achenbach, Fred., Law 1894.
 Adams, Sidney De Witt, Law 1904.
 Alden, Maurice Le Roy, Law 1897.
 Alexander, Edward, Med. 1862.
 Alexander, Lee M., Med. 1860.

Allen, Willie Silas, Law 1898.
 Anderson, Frank Y., Law 1870.
 Aquilera, Ferdinando, Dent. 1895.
 Armstrong, J. Melville, Law 1871.
 Armstrong, John Elmer, Sci. 1899.
 Arnold, Stark W., Law 1872.
 Atwell, John E., Med. 1859.
 Austin, Walter Forward, Law 1898.

B

Babcock, James P., Law 1886.
 Bacon, Charles Baldwin, Coll. 1890.
 Bailey, Edmund A., Law 1880.
 Baker, George Wilson, Law 1896.
 Baldwin, Charles C., Law 1894.
 Baley, Lewis J., Law 1903.
 Bangs, David Cornelius, Law 1889.
 Barbour, Harrison S., Law 1880.
 Barnes, John Howard, Law 1902.
 Barnes, Joseph D., Coll. 1858.
 Barnes, Luther J., Coll. 1857.
 Barrington, Philip F., Law 1889.
 Bartlett, Ellery C., Law 1871.
 Bartlett, W. R., Law 1868.
 Barton, Joseph William, Law 1876.
 Barton, William K., Law 1888.
 Beardsley, Grove Sidney, Law 1896.
 Beattie, Fountain Fox, Law 1902.
 Becker, Hubert L., Med. 1862.
 Bedford, William W., Law 1894.
 Belford, Edward Elwell, Dent. 1904.
 Bernard, Robert S., Med. 1858.
 Berry, Vivian Pratt, Dent. 1904.
 Berryhill, Alexander F., Med. 1891.
 Bingham, Goundry W., Law 1899.

Blackburn, S. Alford, Med. 1899.
 Blomen, Jonas Emil, Grad. 1895.
 Boatner, John S., Law 1902.
 Bogen, Eugene J., Law 1896.
 Bonebrake, John Stidham, Law 1897.
 Bourne, Caleb P., Law 1886.
 Bowen, Francis Clare, Coll. 1868.
 Bowen, J. E. M., Law 1874.
 Boyd, Edward Deering, Law 1877.
 Boyle, Eldridge Roger, Sci. 1899.
 Bradley, William H., Law 1876.
 Bridger, James Dick, Med. 1902.
 Britton, Herbert Irving, Law 1903.
 Brockenbrough, Austin, Med. 1871.
 Brown, Bedford, Law 1887.
 Brown, Harry J., Law 1897.
 Brown, James H., Med. 1820.
 Brown, O. D., Med. 1861.
 Bryant, E. E., Law 1882.
 Buchanan, James T., Law 1871.
 Bullock, E. T., Law 1875.
 Butcher, Benjamin Hudson, Law 1877.
 Butterfield, Elmore Everest, Med. 1903.
 Butts, Alexander B., Law 1873.

C

Campbell, A. B., Med. 1859.
 Campbell, George W., Law 1801.
 Campbell, John H., Law 1891.
 Campbell, William Irwin, Law 1893.
 Cannon, John, Law 1881.
 Carpenter, B. Watkins, Coll. 1858.
 Carrington, E. E., Law 1868.
 Case, J. A., Law 1887.
 Case, William Asbury, Grad. 1895.
 Cassin, Stephen B., Dent. 1890.
 Castle, William H., Law 1869.
 Cavitt, Bruce, Law 1882.
 Caywood, John, Law 1897.
 Chadsey, W. H., Law 1873.
 Chamberlain, J. B., Law 1887.
 Chambers, Lyman K., Law 1901.
 Chambrun, Count Pierre de, Law 1889.
 Chapin, Seward B., Med. 1872.
 Chapman, William H., Law 1881.
 Chase, George G., Coll. 1900.
 Chase, Morris W., Law 1889.
 Chase, W. W., Law 1868.
 Chilton, A. A., Law 1897.
 Christie, Alexander S., Law 1885.
 Clapp, Harry Lincoln, Law 1896.
 Clark, C. J., Law 1874.
 Clark, Ralph A., Law 1899.
 Clark, W. P., Law 1872.
 Clarke, John E., Law 1885.
 Clemons, Carl Anson, Med. 1898.
 Clendenin, James H., Law 1870.
 Cockerille, Paul, Coll. 1899.

Coe, Anton, Med. 1888.
 Coffin, Allen, Law 1876.
 Cogley, Lucy Edith, Coll. 1893.
 Cohen, Henry M., Law 1890.
 Colbert, Richard, Law 1902.
 Cole, Henry V., Law 1867.
 Coleman, George S., Law 1866.
 Coleman, Robert Stuart, Law 1887.
 Collins, Henry Franklin, Med. 1901.
 Coltman, Robert, Med. 1866.
 Conant, Charles E., Law 1882.
 Conkling, B. D., Law 1883.
 Conner, Henry A., Law 1897.
 Connor, Thomas J., Law 1868.
 Conway, Marrinus W., Law 1873.
 Cook, France L., Law 1871.
 Cook, George L., Law 1868.
 Cooke, Harry Lee, Law 1899.
 Cooley, W. B., Law 1879.
 Copeland, Hilbert Perry, Law 1904.
 Corwine, John A., Law 1870.
 Courtney, Michael L., Law 1870.
 Cox, P. E., Law 1894.
 Crandall, H. Noble, Med. 1904.
 Crawshaw, Benjamin F., Law 1885.
 Crocker, Thomas S., Law 1891.
 Crossman, Charles S., Law 1884.
 Cross, D. T., Law 1891.
 Curry, Clifford Tichenor, Law 1897.
 Curtiss, H. R., Law 1872.
 Cutter, Edwin Kendall, Coll. 1899.
 Cyrus, J. M., Law 1868.

Daggett, George F., Law 1893.
 Davidson, George S., Med. 1891.
 Davidson, James M., Med. 1869.
 Davis, Fred. L., Law 1898.
 Davis, George Henry, Law 1903.
 Davis, James White, Dent. 1895.
 Davis, Thomas J., Law 1900.
 Davisson, R. A., Law 1894.
 De Camp, E. F., Law 1872.
 Decker, James A., Law 1869.
 Dement, Ralph Meade, Coll. 1875, Law 1877.
 Depue, William B., Law 1895.
 Dewees, Louis L., Law 1888.

Eaton, Charles, Law 1874.
 Eayres, Charles, Med. 1861.
 Edmonds, Frederick Lincoln, Law 1904.
 Ely, Orville Ray, Law 1904.

Farnsworth, F. Phillip, Law 1898.
 Farrell, J. D. D., Law 1874.
 Fendall, Thomas Miller, Grad. 1899.
 Fennell, James W., Med. 1859.
 Ferguson, J. H., Law 1869.
 Fieldhouse, Mrs. Mary Sumner, Coll. 1903.
 Findley, W. L., Law 1868.
 Fireman, Mrs. Ernestine, Grad. 1898.
 Fischer, Guillermo Gustavo, Grad. 1904.
 Fisher, James M., Law 1896.
 Fiske, Cristabel F., Grad. 1899.
 Fitz, Howard W., Law 1892.
 Fitzhugh, D. Kelsey, Law 1892.
 Flannery, Justin E., Law 1896.

Gadsden, Paul Trapier, Law 1893.
 Gage, N. L., Law 1868.
 Gaines, Ludwell G., Law 1888.
 Gardiner, P. A., Med. 1859.
 Gardner, B. Avery, Dent. 1903.
 Gardner, Henry Finch, Law 1899.
 Garner, Harry Summers, Law 1902.
 Garrett, B. C., Law 1889.
 Geddes, Charles D., Law 1893.
 Gibson, John Y., Med. 1879.
 Gideon, W. G., Law 1898.
 Gilliland, Orange C., Med. 1894.
 Gleason, Edward F., Law 1883.
 Glenn, Louis Samuel, Dent. 1904.
 Goldberg, Louis, Law 1901.
 Gonsalves, William Breech, Law 1877.
 Goodale, Horace D., Law 1893.
 Goodheart, Frederic B., Law 1897.

Haddock, W. Rush, Law 1899.
 Hadger, William D., Law 1889.
 Hale, John C., Law 1883.
 Hales, Robert W., Med. 1858.
 Hall, Frank H., Law 1879.
 Hall, M. E., Law 1867.
 Hall, William F., Law 1870.
 Halley, Edmund Payne, Jr., Grad. 1895.
 Hamilton, Arthur M., Med. 1888.
 Hamilton, James Richard, Med. 1896, Sci. 1896.
 Hamilton, R. E., Law 1876.
 Hampton, Thomas R., Coll. 1858.
 Hancock, T. C., Med. 1861.
 Handy, William E., Med. 1885.
 Hardcastle, William M., Law 1892.
 Harding, Charles Burkhart, Law 1896.
 Harn, James L., Law 1880.

D

Dodge, William S., Law 1867.
 Donan, Henry, Law 1898.
 Donnell, J. Monroe, Law 1866.
 Dorman, Theodore Taylor, Law 1896.
 Douglas, James R., Med. 1892.
 Downs, John T., Law 1884.
 Drake, John A., Med. 1859.
 Draper, C. W., Law 1894.
 Dryden, Lyttleton Porter, Law 1901.
 Dudley, Ambrose F., Law 1890.
 Dunn, Lanier, Law 1881.
 Dunwiddle, J. D., Law 1884.

E

Emery, Oliver V., Med. 1902.
 Erdman, Adolph, Law 1871.
 Evans, J. F., Law 1868.
 Exline, Henry B., Law 1892.

F

Flatley, P. J., Law 1868.
 Flint, W. W., Law 1874.
 Fluckey, James Arthur, Dent. 1904.
 Foote, C. Eugene, Law 1892.
 Foreman, C. Hurley, Med. 1860.
 Forsyth, E. E., Law 1867.
 Fort, Wilbur F., Coll. 1861.
 Fox, Charles M., Law 1881.
 Fraley, J. R., Med. 1861.
 Freeman, Paul Lamar, Med. 1901.
 Fricker, Henry P., Med. 1860.
 Frith, Edward Stuyvesant, Law 1897.
 Fukuda, Seinosuke, Law 1894.
 Fukuda, Tatsugoro, Juris. 1900.

G

Goodridge, Frederick R., Coll. 1871.
 Goshert, Christie Seymour, Law 1902.
 Gott, George R., Law 1874.
 Gough, Thomas Reeder, Med. 1904.
 Gowland, John E., Med. 1860.
 Graham, Thomas H., Law 1898.
 Grandy, Wiley Harrison, Law 1898.
 Grant, J. Colfax, Law 1892.
 Graves, Leonard Knight, Med. 1885.
 Gray, William A., Law 1869.
 Green, Benjamin G., Law 1879.
 Greene, Edwin Wakefield, Dent. 1900.
 Greene, Foster Regnier, Law 1903.
 Greene, Jonas Willard, Law 1877.
 Greene, Wilmer Burton, Dent. 1903.
 Gresham, Thomas, Law 1894.
 Guthrie, G. W., Law 1860.

H

Harris, Herbert Frederick, Law 1899.
 Harris, William Alexander, Jr., Coll. 1859.
 Harrison, Cary H., Law 1882.
 Harrison, John E., Law 1890.
 Hartzell, Frederick B., Law 1892.
 Hassler, Alpha M., Law 1896.
 Hawthurst, Henry, Law 1892.
 Hays, William James, Law 1897.
 Hayward, Henry A., Law 1892.
 Heald, William H., Law 1888.
 Hedian, George Drum, Law 1883.
 Hedrick, Hugh R., Law 1887.
 Hees, Albert F., Law 1902.
 Herald, Avediss B., Med. 1898.
 Heria y Fernandez, Jose, Law 1903.
 Herr, H. C., Law 1867.
 Hewett, Maulsby L., Law 1870.

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Hicks, George L., Med. 1866.
 Higley, John A., Law 1893.
 Hill, A. G., Law 1892.
 Hill, Leonard Rossitus, Law 1877.
 Hill, W. J. B., Law 1876.
 Himes, I. H., Law 1887.
 Hinman, Ida, Grad. 1902.
 Hoagland, John S., Med. 1860.
 Hodges, Wyllys F., Law 1870.
 Hoggatt, W. B., Law 1893.
 Hopkins, Charles J., Med. 1894.
 Hopkins, Marcus S., Law 1871.

Israel, Jourdan Maury, Law 1883.

Jacobs, A. Roszell, Law 1868.
 Jansen, Thomas Egbert, Law 1899.
 Jennings, Jeff. H., Law 1871.
 Johns, John, Jr., Law 1883.
 Johnson, Adolph E. L., Juris. 1901.
 Johnson, Albert Roland, Law 1895.
 Johnson, Frank, Law 1868.
 Johnson, Henry A., Med. 1889.
 Johnson, Joseph R., Med. 1895.

Kappeler, Jessie (Mrs.), Dent. 1890.
 Kasson, Charles D., Law 1870.
 Kato, Motoshi, Grad. 1902.
 Kaufman, E. S., Law 1883.
 Kauschke, Johannes O. A., Dent. 1898.
 Keife, Carolyn I., Med. 1894.
 Keller, Charles Byron, Coll. 1900.
 Keller, F. H., Law 1886.
 Kelly, Joseph C., Law 1868.
 Kelly, T. C., Law 1894.
 Kelly, W. Maurice, Law 1893.
 Kennedy, Isaac G., Law 1891.
 Kennedy, John W., Coll. 1857.
 Kergivin, Charles A., Law 1888.
 Kerl, Thomas, Law 1894.

Lackey, John W., Med. 1858.
 Lally, Thomas R., Law 1872.
 Lanktree, Young, Law 1867.
 Lauck, Horatio J., Law 1880.
 Laughlin, John Royce, Grad. 1902.
 Lawrence, Nathaniel M., Med. 1860.
 Lawson, William C., Law 1890.
 Lee, Edward T., Law 1894.
 Lee, Lawrence N., Law 1889.
 Legaré, B. Peyton, Law 1893.
 Lembkey, Walter L., Law 1892.
 Levy, Louis P., Law 1870.
 Lewis, Howard S., Law 1893.
 Lewis, Samuel H., Law 1885.

McArthur, Alexander, Law 1901.
 McBee, E. A., Law 1880.
 McCrone, John, Law 1890.
 McCullough, M. C., Law 1867.
 McDonald, C. L., Med. 1856.
 McDonald, Jessie Claire, Grad. 1894.
 McDonald, Samuel Davies, Law 1876.
 McDowell, Alexander B., Med. 1891.
 McElwain, John N., Law 1869.
 Macgill, Robert Henry, Jr., Law 1876.
 McKean, J. H., Law 1868.
 McKnight, H. S., Law 1891.
 McLain, Edwin J., Law 1872.
 McMahon, Edward, Law 1873.
 McNeill, Robert Irving, Med. 1903.
 McNeill, Walter Anderson, Law 1902.
 McPherson, Mary, Grad. 1895.
 Madison, James, Law 1896.

Howard, William ~~X~~ J., Law 1901. *Treasury Sep*
 Horne, Pearce, Jr., Law 1898.
 Hudgin, Wescom, Med. 1850.
 Hudson, Edmund Clark, Grad. 1894, Med. 1902.
 Humphrey, Earle A., Law 1895.
 Hundley, Jaison Claiborne, Law 1896.
 Hunt, W. A., Law 1867.
 Hyde, Charles R., Law 1881.
 Hyde, Charles Sumner, Grad. 1898.
 Hyde, F. S., Law 1881.
 Hyman, Harry, Law 1902.

I

J

Johnson, Thomas Millard, Law 1884.
 Johnson, Thomas W., Med. 1859.
 Johnson, W. W., Law 1876.
 Johnston, George Dennis, Law 1881.
 Johnston, F. W., Law 1880.
 Jones, Isaac R., Med. 1853.
 Jones, Madison Ralph, Law 1897.
 Jueneman, George F., Med. 1897.

K

Kessinger, Daniel M., Law 1868.
 Kidder, Arthur D., Grad. 1901.
 Kidwell, John S., Law 1869.
 Kimmel, John, Law 1885.
 Kingsbury, Frederick Corning, Law 1901.
 Kinnard, Leslie Stilwell, Law 1903.
 Kinney, W. P., Law 1886.
 Kirkpatrick, R. G., Law 1867.
 Kittredge, Herman E., Med. 1901.
 Knapp, Daniel Albert, Law 1904.
 Knox, G. W., Law 1868.
 Koder, Kenkich, Juris. 1900. — *Kohn. Feb*
 Krebs, Conrad, Law 1894.
 Kreps, Charles Albert, Law 1903.
 Kuck, Julius Anson, Jr., Law 1903.

L

Lindsay, Alfred, Jr., Law 1869.
 Lippett, C. E., Med. 1860.
 List, M. Creel, Law 1899.
 Livingston, Robert Francis, Law 1896.
 Lobo, David, Med. 1898.
 Longley, Ezra King, Law 1869.
 Louis, M. A. W., Law 1878.
 Love, Charles G., Law 1876.
 Lovell, George T., Law 1875.
 Lovelace, Carl, Med. 1902. — *Canal zone*
 Lyman, John N., Med. 1862.
 Lyon, George G., Law 1869.
 Lytle, William, Law 1883.
 Lytle, William M., Law 1883.

M

Magennis, Frank P., Med. 1895.
 Mallison, George, Law 1897.
 Mallory, William J., Med. 1903.
 Mann, Charles Bott, Law 1896.
 Manning, William Saunders, Coll. 1899.
 Manson, Lester C., Law 1903.
 Maple, W. S., Law 1893.
 Marble, Louis M., Law 1894.
 Markell, Charles F., Law 1876.
 Markham, Edward B., Law 1895.
 Martin, C. Carroll, Law 1895.
 Martin, P. H., Med. 1859.
 Mason, P. H. T., Law 1880.
 Mason, Victor L., Sci. 1897.
 Massie, Edmund L., Med. 1861.
 Mather, Otis M., Law 1892.
 Mathewson, Claude L., Law 1902.
 Mathis, W. G., Med. 1859.

Meade, Knighton Tupper, Juris. 1901.
 Mechling, George J., Law 1885.
 Medbery, James F., Law 1873.
 Meeds, Loyd T., Law 1894.
 Melton, Commodore Perry, Law 1903.
 Menocal, Edward, Law 1893.
 Merrill, E. S., Law 1892.
 Merrill Henri F. T., Law 1870.
 Miller, Bellum, Law 1891.
 Miller, Charles, Med. 1858.
 Miller, Charles E., Law 1871.
 Miller, Paul H., Dent. 1902.
 Mills, William S., Law 1886.
 Minor, Olie W., Law 1871.
 Mitchell, Rev. H. L., Coll. 1894.
 Mitchell, Wayne Adolphus, Law 1897.
 Mitchell, W. H., Law 1876.
 Mix, Frank T., Law 1872.
 Mujakawa, Masuji, Law 1903.
 Moo, Alfred Keane, Law 1901.
 Moffat, Edmund J., Law 1882.
 Mohun, Thomas B., Med. 1889.
 Montague, F. M. P., Law 1892.

Nakahara, Kota, Law 1892.
 Nakatsuka, Yajiro, Juris. 1901.
 Nathan, Albert Franklin, Jr., Law 1904.
 Nelson, George Bliss, Law 1902.
 Nelson, George Eggborn, Law 1902.
 Newlands, Jas., Law 1872.
 Newlands, W. L., Med. 1871.
 Newlin, Walter, Law 1869.
 Newton, Harry W., Law 1891.

O'Leary, Charles M., Med. 1890.
 Oliver, Robert Taylor, Law 1898.
 Orr, E. H., Law 1894.

Paine, Karl, Law 1903.
 Parker, Charles Tully, Law 1878.
 Parker, Jesse W., Med. 1869.
 Parkhurst, Frederic Hale, Law 1888.
 Parsells, Charles Wilson, Med. 1902.
 Partee, Sawyer Wilson, Grad. 1904.
 Patterson, Orin, Law 1896.
 Patterson, Zora D., Law 1891.
 Peery, Edwin Howe, Law 1896.
 Petty, James Taylor, Law 1903.
 Phares, David Solomon, Law 1902.
 Phenix, Legare, Law 1877.

Quaintance, Hadley Winfield, Juris. 1901.

Raines, Benjamin F., Law 1900.
 Rappolee, Charles Edward, Law 1898.
 Rask, H. G., Jur. 1900.
 Raum, Green B., Jr., Law 1885.
 Reynolds, John Merriam, Grad. 1895.
 Rhodes, Charles C., Law 1874.
 Rich, Thomas C., Med. 1874.
 Ricketts, Joseph H., Law 1890.
 Robbins, Lawrence O., Law 1891.
 Roberts, David Milton, Law 1901.

Sabin, Edwin Milburn, Law 1903.
 Sackets, T. B., Med. 1863.
 Sackett, Charles E., Law 1887.
 Saffold, James P., Med. 1885.
 Salmon, A. J., Law 1892.
 Salter, William H., Law 1869.

Moore, Alexander D., Coll. 1857.
 Moore, Fred F., Law 1903.
 Moore, Frank Horace, Law 1896.
 Moore, Harry B., Dent. 1899.
 Moore, Herbert Ashton, Dent. 1904.
 Moore, James Raymond, Law 1904.
 Moore, John A., Dent. 1890.
 Moore, M. M., Law 1869.
 Morris, John, Law 1880.
 Morse, Hiram B., Law 1887.
 Morton, Baxter, Med. 1901.
 Mothershead, James Francis H., Law 1902.
 Mowry, L. D. Manigault, Law 1894.
 Moye, William R., Med. 1859.
 Munge, Theodore, Law 1868.
 Munson, Willis W., Med. 1869.
 Murdoch, John Craig, Dent. 1902.
 Murphy, J. Luttrell, Law 1867.
 Murphy, Thomas James, Law 1899.
 Murray, Arthur Lapham, Med. 1904.
 Murray, William D., Med. 1859.
 Musgrave, H. M., Law 1884.
 Myhre, Martin G., Law 1903.

N

Nicodemus, William J. L., Law 1863.
 Nicolay, John H., Law 1868.
 Nishizawa, Masatoshi, Law 1901.
 Noma, Masachi, Law 1889.
 Norpell, Ralph, Law 1901.
 Norris, Howard D., Law 1889.
 Nunez, José V., Med. 1889.
 Nyman, Carl Victor, Med. 1903.

O

Osborn, Eugene E., Law 1878.
 Osborn, J. A., Law 1868.
 Osborne, Edward Lee, Med. 1903.

P

Phillips, John C., Law 1870.
 Pinney, A. S., Law 1872.
 Platt, Samuel, Law 1897.
 Plovhead, John J., Law 1903.
 Pollard, George N., Law 1884.
 Poole, Francis Herbert, Med. 1902.
 Porter, Sarah Harvey, Grad. 1901.
 Potts, Theron, Law 1899.
 Power, Charles Benton, Law 1892.
 Proctor, James McPherson, Law 1904.
 Pryor, G. L., Law 1887.
 Pyles, John Chester, Med. 1904.

Q

Quinn, William Alexander, Med. 1903.

R

Robertson, John Caldwell, Law 1877.
 Robins, Raymond, Law 1896.
 Robinson, C. Elmo, Law 1888.
 Robinson, Frank Stuart, Law 1902.
 Rockwell, E. Saunders, Law 1893.
 Rohrer, Harry M., Law 1880.
 Roubush, William Stratton, Law 1886.
 Royce, Charles H., Law 1869.
 Russell, D. M., Med. 1859.
 Ryan, Martin, Law 1872.

S

Sames, Albert Morris, Law 1895.
 Satterfield, J. R., Law 1860.
 Sauer, Wilhelm Oswaldt Hugo, Grad. 1903.
 Saunders, E. T., Law 1890.
 Sayre, Adolphe Monell, Law 1895.
 Sayre, William N., Law 1888.

Schwab, Thomas Wesley, Med. 1909.
 Schwartz, B. F., Law 1871.
 Seely, F. Howard, Coll. 1888.
 Senft, Christian, Law 1902.
 Seybolt, John W., Law 1871.
 Sharretts, David Elmer, Law 1889.
 Shaw, George H. P., Law 1889.
 Shea, Daniel H., Law 1889.
 Sheldon, Hewey, Law 1901.
 Shepherd, Rev. Thomas B., Coll. 1858.
 Shibley, James George, Law 1904.
 Shibley, Jacob B., Law 1888.
 Shirasu, Chohei, Grad. 1901.
 Simmons, Maynard J., Med. 1903.
 Simpson, Lacey Moore, Law 1902.
 Skinner, Samuel J., Law 1872.
 Slade, William O., Jr., Med. 1860.
 Slater, Charles Newland, Med. 1903.
 Sleem, David Henry, Grad. 1896.
 Slemmons, L. E., Law 1880.
 Slocum, H. W., Jr., Law 1885.
 Smith, Charles Dorsey, Law 1899.
 Smith, Charles Edwin, Juris. 1902.
 Smith, Edgar A., Law 1899.
 Smith, Felix Octavius, Law 1893.
 Smith, George M., Law 1884.
 Smith, Grace Coburn, Grad. 1900.
 Smith, Harry T., Med. 1904.
 Smith, Ina Augusta, Coll. 1899.
 Smith, Percy G., Med. 1895.

Kobe
John

Smith, Thomas, Med. 1860.
 Smith, Walter V., Law 1872.
 Smith, William R., Law 1883.
 Snell, Frank Hiram, Law 1899.
 Snell, Theodore Thomas, Law 1898.
 Snell, William M., Law 1892.
 Sorsby, Samuel K., Coll. 1861.
 Sowden, John W., Law 1883.
 Squires, Frank D., Med. 1873.
 Stearns, Isaac H., Med. 1860.
 Stephens, Charles, Law 1901.
 Stephenson, F. D., Law 1872.
 Sterling, E. C., Law 1868.
 Stevens, Henry P., Dent. 1902.
 Stevenson, William C., Law 1902.
 Stewart, J. Reverdy, Dent. 1896.
 Stewart, T. A., Med. 1861.
 Stewart, Thomas Pettegrew, Law 1902.
 Stickney, Robert A., Law 1895.
 Stockwell, N. S., Law 1886.
 Stone, Solon B., Med. 1879.
 Stone, W. P., Law 1896.
 Streeter, Wilfred W., Med. 1875.
 Strickland, J. W., Med. 1861.
 Stuart, James, Law 1900.
 Sundell, O. F., Law 1883.
 Sweringen, B. V., Med. 1859.
 Sylvester, Fred West, Law 1903.
 Syme, R. G., Med. 1860.
 Syme, William Henry, Med. 1904.

T

Tabor, Charles, Law 1871.
 Talbot, James D., Law 1901.
 Talman, D. D., Med. 1860.
 Taniguchi, Fumuhiko, Law 1905.
 Taylor, Herbert J., Law 1894.
 Taylor, Thomas Locke, Law 1893.
 Taylor, Walter, Med. 1875.
 Tennent, Edward S., Med. 1892.
 Teufel, Herman A., Law 1902.
 Thacher, G. A., Law 1883.
 Thomas, John Lilburn, Jr., Law 1897.
 Thomas, T. C., Law 1893.
 Thompson, Albert Lorenzo, Law 1903.
 Thompson, N. Hibbard, Law 1868.
 Thompson, Ward Elington, Law 1902.
 Thorpe, Abner, Med. 1863.
 Thurman, Richard B., Law 1900.

Tilden, Charles B., Law 1868.
 Tilley, Henry H., Law 1871.
 Tilton, Clarke Kirk, Law 1896.
 Tittmann, Edward D., Law 1893.
 Tolman, Augustus B., Law 1892.
 Tompkins, A. S., Law 1874.
 Townes, S. Brooks, Law 1893.
 Townsend, Addison C., Law 1893.
 Townsend, Frank C., Law 1891.
 Townsend, George Alfred, Jr., Law 1890.
 Travis, Gideon Baxter, Grad. 1902.
 Trede, Carl, Dent. 1892.
 Trescot, Edward Amory, Law 1891.
 Trevey, J. M., Med. 1859.
 Trimble, W. K., Law 1892.
 Tucker, Edgar W., Coll. 1858.
 Tyler, John B., Law 1869.

U

Upham, George E., Law 1876.

V

Vail, John A., Law 1884.
 Van Aernam, C. D., Law 1872.
 Van Der Beek, Harry John, Law 1894.
 Vass, George Oakley, Law 1902.

Veitch, Fletcher Pearre, Grad. 1898.
 Voorhees, Charles Francis, Law 1903.
 Voorhees, Philip Barton, Law 1898.

W

Walker, E. F., Law 1886.
 Wall, J. C., Law 1868.
 Waller, Absalom, Law 1888.
 Wallmo, Pere G., Law 1897.
 Ward, Augustus, Law 1868.
 Ward, George Liggett, Grad. 1901.
 Warfel, John B., Law 1867.
 Warren, Alfred Irving, Law 1903.
 Warren, George Alfred, Law 1895.
 Watson, Leonard, Law 1871.
 Wear, Joseph, Juris. 1900.
 Webb, J. Bruce, Law 1887.
 Welcker, J. H., Law 1880.
 West, Goldsmith Bernard, Juris. 1901.
 West, Harold Preston, Coll. 1904.
 Wheeler, Levi Woodbury, Law 1890.
 Wheelwright, Jere H., Law 1890.

White, Charles, Med. 1873.
 White, Hugh Hamilton, Law 1903.
 White, Rev. Jacob Morton, Grad. 1899.
 White, Thomas S., Law 1892.
 Whitehead, Cabell, Grad. 1895.
 Whitehouse, J. S., Law 1886.
 Whiteley, C. F., Law 1873.
 Whitney, Walter, Med. 1872.
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 Wiedfeldt, Edward, Med. 1866.
 Wilder, H. A., Law 1867.
 Willard, Thomas R., Law 1872.
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 Wortman, Jacob L., Med. 1887.
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Y

Yarmamoto, Akira, Law 1891.
 Yauch, Charles Frederick, Law 1902.

Young, Frederick B., Law 1886.

DEGREES CONFERRED, 1821-1905.

Bachelor of Arts.
 Bachelor of Philosophy.
 Bachelor of Letters.
 Bachelor of Science.
 Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.
 Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.
 Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering.
 Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering.
 Bachelor of Science in Geology and Mineralogy.
 Bachelor of Science in Language and Literature.
 Bachelor of Divinity.
 Bachelor of Science in Architecture.
 Bachelor of Science in Economics.
 Master of Arts.
 Master of Science.
 Civil Engineer.
 Electrical Engineer.
 Mechanical Engineer.
 Doctor of Philosophy.

Doctor of Medicine.
 Doctor of Dental Surgery.
 Doctor of Veterinary Surgery.
 Bachelor of Laws.
 Master of Laws.
 Master of Patent Laws.
 Master of Diplomacy.
 Doctor of Civil Law.
 Doctor of Music.
 Doctor of Divinity.
 Doctor of Humane Letters.
 Doctor of Science.
 Doctor of Letters.
 Doctor of Laws.

Total number of degrees conferred, 6378.

Number of persons receiving degrees, 5016.

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 3

The
George Washington University
Bulletin

SCIENTIFIC NUMBER



Published by the University at Washington, D. C.
October, 1905

The George Washington University Bulletin

OCTOBER, 1905

SCIENTIFIC NUMBER

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MARCH, JUNE,
OCTOBER, AND DECEMBER.

Entered October 6th, 1904, at Washington, D. C., as second-class matter
under Act of Congress of July 16th, 1894.

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EDITORIAL NOTE

The GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN is published four times a year, under the editorial supervision of the Board of University Publications, appointed by the President's Council. It is the purpose of the Council to make the BULLETIN an organ of the educational and scientific activities of the University. The University Catalogue constitutes one number. Others are devoted to information of special interest to the Alumni and patrons of the University. Scientific numbers are published from time to time containing contributions from instructors and graduates, and information regarding books, monographs, and papers published by them under other auspices.

The present Scientific Number contains papers by members of the faculty, abstracts of theses, a Bibliographical Record (supplementing the University Bibliography issued September 1, 1904), notices of books published by professors, announcements of recent appointments, and miscellaneous items bearing on the work of the University. The Board desires to be kept informed as to the academic record, publications, and professional appointments of instructors and graduates. Communications may be addressed to the Director.

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The George Washington University BULLETIN

VOL. IV.

OCTOBER, 1905.

No. 3.

THE LORD PROTECTOR'S MOTTO.¹

Qui cessat esse melior, cessat esse bonus.

By CHARLES E. MUNROE, Ph.D.,

Head Professor of Chemistry.

In science as in common life we speak of bodies being at rest, yet while relatively this may obtain, a condition of absolute rest is a purely intellectual conception, for nowhere throughout the entire Universe is it to be found,—in no place reached by natural forces can it occur. Motion, and consequent change, is universal,—never ending. It is directly apparent in the diurnal changes with their varying phases; in the annual changes bringing the succession of seasons; in the growth of vegetation developing its foliage, shooting out its buds, opening its blossoms and forming its fruits; in the ebb and flow of the tides; the rise and fall of the winds; the increase and depression of the temperature; in the oscillation of the pendulum that marks the flight of time, and in many other phenomena. Bring to our aid the many instruments by which our powers of observation are increased and extended, such as the telescope with which to view directly, or the photographic telescope with which to view indirectly the far distant heavens; the compound microscope with which to observe the inner structure, or the thermometer, the electrometer and the spectrometer with which to note the molecular phenomena occurring within the objects immediately about us; or the seismoscope with which to record the behavior of this so-called solid earth on which we exist; and in regions the most remote as well as in space the most minute we find the law of motion

¹ An address delivered at the Commencement Exercises of the Department of Medicine of The George Washington University, May 29, 1905.

to govern, while this solid earth undulates, in an analogous way, though to a different degree, to the water of the ocean.

In the exercise of his volition let one lie down. Awake or asleep the blood courses through his veins, the heart beats, respiration proceeds, the digestive process goes on, and a multitude of chemical reactions take place within him—while without, as a part of the globe on which he rests, he moves through space, traversing the distance of the circumference of the earth, at the latitude in which he lies, each twenty-four hours, while also moving with this earth in its orbit about our sun at an average velocity of over 1000 miles a minute and with our solar system, about a more distant sun, at an enormous velocity. These ceaseless motions in Nature may take place in straight lines, in undulations, in circular or elliptical orbits, and in other modes and directions, and they may be made manifest in the form of mechanical motion, light, heat, sound, electricity, or other forms; but in every case they may be resolved into a forward or a backward motion, a progression or a retrogression.

As a part of this material universe we are each and all subject to this inexorable law of nature. Fortunately there is implanted in this material body a mental and a spiritual function over which we exercise a larger measure of independent control; through whose possession an obligation is laid; through whose development the individual is made what he becomes, and by the proper exercise of which man has acquired that freedom in authority through which he who obeys, commands; and he who serves, rules. These functions, like the body, are subject to the universal law of progress or decay, but they differ in that while the material body may be trained they can be educated. Yet to each the motto chosen applies, for if our material bodies cease to progress we become stale, while if our mental and spiritual functions cease to progress we cease to be good.

The doctrine of evolution offers a notable instance of the recognition of this controlling law. According to that eminent exponent of this doctrine, John Fiske, the evolution idea seems to have been recognized first in relation to human history; thence it was projected upon animate and inanimate nature. It was early recognized that one form of institution grows out of another; one race

out of another; one language out of another; thus arose the suggestion that this might be true of the order of nature as a whole. Laplace applied this idea in astronomy when in his famous nebular hypothesis he indicated how the solar system may have been evolved from a simpler antecedent state of affairs, and Lyell, among others, showed that the evolution formula is vividly descriptive as applied to the configuration of the earth. From inanimate nature and human affairs this fertile idea spread like a leaven to the study of fauna and flora and man himself. What Lucretius and much earlier thinkers had dreamed of; what Leibnitz and Schelling and Kant and other philosophers with strong interests in the outer world had sketched in general terms; what Buffon, Erasmus, Darwin, Lamarck, Treviranus, St. Hilaire, Goethe, and others had ventured to promulgate, became, through the work of Charles Darwin, Wallace, Spencer, and Haeckel current intellectual coin. From biology the idea spread to psychology, and the origins of instinctive, intelligent, and rational activities were sought after; finally the idea came back again to its original starting point, as a formula applicable to human history. Already the idea is fast becoming organic in our way of thinking about the origin of all present appearances—whatever be their nature—as a thought economizing formula applicable to all orders of facts. Thus in considering the modern sciences we trace their origin to cruder expressions of knowledge—astronomy to astrology, arithmetic to algorithm, algebra to almacabala, geometry to geomancy, chemistry to alchemy, and so on through the long list of sciences which engages the attention of the student of to-day.

The profession for which these candidates from the Department of Medicine are to be certified to-night is especially notable as having been actuated by the spirit of our chosen motto. Because of this it is one of the most honorable and distinguished of professions offering splendid opportunities for the advancement of knowledge and for brilliant achievements to men who bring to it intelligence, attainments, industry, and a determination to maintain the high standards of duty and to discharge faithfully the obligations which fall to them. It is a work of supererogation to repeat here the names of those who have made medicine in all its branches so illustrious a

profession, and who have contributed so largely to the welfare of mankind. I may, however, be permitted to name a few among the many men educated as physicians, among them active practitioners of the healing art, who, animated by the spirit of our motto, have won success in other fields of human activity.

It was Nicolas Copernicus, Doctor of Medicine, as well as of theology, who, having passed a life in active benevolence by administering to the bodily as well as the spiritual wants of the people among whom his lot was cast and in the invention of labor-saving machines which contributed greatly to the welfare of his countrymen, while devoting his leisure to study, evolved a theory in cosmology which eventually replaced the then accepted system of Claudius Ptolemy and was destined to form the broad basis of astronomy.

It was Galvani, Professor of Anatomy in the University of Bologna, who by his experiments on frogs' legs and by the hypothesis he proposed to account for the phenomena he observed, aroused a discussion that created the liveliest interest throughout the civilized world and stimulated Volta to the invention of the first electric battery. But a little more than a century has passed since the Voltaic pile was invented, and in this brief period of time the form of energy then liberated (electricity) has vitally interwoven itself with every art and science; it has made the world a whispering gallery; it has broadened the provincial understanding to the comprehension of the globe, and it has become in a variety of ways an essential in our everyday life.

It was Dr. Thomas Young, physician to St. George's Hospital, who discovered the interference of light and who has been accounted the greatest English physicist since Newton. It was Dr. John W. Draper, the physiologist, who produced the first portrait by means of a camera and who was the first to photograph a heavenly body and the Fraunhofer lines in the solar spectrum. It was Dr. Robert Hare, of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania, who invented the oxyhydrogen blow-pipe and who was the first to employ the current from a voltaic battery in exploding mines.

Linnaeus, of whom it is said, "He found biology a chaos; he left it a cosmos," was professor of medicine in the University of Upsala.

Gray and Torrey, botanists; Lamarck, botanist and zoölogist; Louis Agassiz, the zoölogist; Wolcott Gibbs, the chemist, and Ira Remsen, the discoverer of saccharine, are a few among the very large number of men trained for the medical profession who have achieved distinction by investigations in other fields of science.

The science of chemistry owes a special debt of gratitude to medicine, for, at one period in its history, it was preserved and developed almost exclusively through the medium of the medical profession. So pronounced was this condition that it constitutes a distinct period in the historical treatment of the science which is designated as the Iatrochemical Period. During this period chemistry became so intimately united with medicine that the advance in knowledge in this field was chiefly in regard to those substances which it was hoped could be applied usefully in the treatment of disease. The discovery of new remedies was the actuating motive of inquiry, but these endeavors resulted in more careful and scientific investigations of chemical substances, whether new or already known, than had before been made. The products of the animal body were zealously studied and physiological chemistry is founded on the examinations that were then made of milk, blood, saliva, and other animal secretions. This in turn increased the interest felt in organic compounds and man's knowledge of these substances was considerably extended, but, whatever the material studied, the object of the inquiry was to ascertain what part the substance might play in the curing of bodily ills. In fact, it was then held that the chief aim of chemistry was the discovery of remedial agents which could be artificially prepared. In this endeavor, as is the case with all other actively prosecuted investigations, much collateral advance was made, and here we find that the foundations of qualitative chemical analysis were laid and pharmaceutical chemistry took its rise.

The pioneer, or commanding figure, though somewhat of a charlatan, was Paracelsus, Professor of Therapeutics at Basle, who freed chemistry from the restraining fetters of alchemy though largely by declaration, and his contemporary physicians were Agricola, who, practicing in the mining regions of Saxony, gave special emphasis to metallurgical chemistry; Van Helmont, who established pneumatic chemistry, distinguished bodies like hydrogen, carbon diox-

ide, and sulphur dioxide, from common air, gave to such bodies the generic name of gas, and proved himself an original investigator of the first rank; Libavius, who simplified the mode of preparing sulphuric acid, proved its identity as produced from different sources, and discovered the sulphate of ammonia; Raymond Mindereri, who discovered the acetate of ammonia; Blaise de Vigenere, who discovered free benzoic acid; Valerius Cordus, to whom the first exact information relative to common ether is due, while their successors in this field included such eminent men of medicine as Frederick Hoffmann and Hermann Boerhave, and this alliance between men educated in medicine and men educated in chemistry has continued, to the mutual advantage of each, up to the present time.

Among modern advances in science there is no one principle whose recognition and formulation has led to such important consequences as that of the conservation of energy. The physical law that is known by this name merely asserts that the total energy in any isolated system is absolutely invariable in amount. Energy may be added or abstracted from without, but so long as no external influences are permitted to interfere, the total quantity of energy within the system is incapable of either increase or diminution.

The idea that energy can not be created appears to have been familiar to Galileo, who inferred the fact from a careful study of the simple machines that were in use in his day. There appeared to be many cases in which energy was destroyed, however, and the indications were, in fact, that all mechanical energy is gradually wasted away by frictional losses and by others of like nature. In cases in which these losses do not exist, or are negligible, the idea of the conservation of the energies of a system and of the perpetual transformations of kinetic energy into potential energy and the reverse, proved to be of the greatest service in simplifying the theoretical discussion of many problems in mechanics even before the modern theory of heat was formulated. The motions of the celestial bodies, for example, were much more easily described by the aid of the principle of the conservation of energy than they could be without it. The extensions of that principle so as to cover all the cases in which it had previously appeared to be violated could not be made until the fact was recognized that heat is not a substance,

as it had been supposed to be; for it has been considered obviously impossible that a substance could be converted into mechanical energy.

A notable contributor to this important discovery was Dr. Julius Robert Mayer, an obscure physician of Heilbronn, Germany, who had had some professional experience in the island of Java. He had there observed that the venous blood of the Javanese often exhibits the brilliant red color that is commonly seen only in the highly oxygenated blood of the arterial circulation, and after much reflection had come to the conclusion that this was due to the fact that a lesser amount of oxidation suffices to maintain the temperature of the body in a hot climate than would be required in a cooler one. These observations were made in the summer of 1840. In May, 1842, he published in Liebig's "Annalen," a paper entitled "Remarks on the Forces of Inorganic Nature," in which he gave a preliminary account of his discovery. Here he presented the general outline of the new theory very clearly and the grasp of the subject that he displayed at this early date was truly wonderful. The locomotive itself was then a great novelty but he used it to illustrate the transformation of heat into mechanical energy and back again in the following sentence, which would be a credit to the most advanced physicist of to-day: "Our locomotives may be compared to a distilling apparatus; the heat beneath the boiler passes into the motion of the train, and is again disposed of as heat in the axles and wheels." In 1845 he published a second and much more remarkable paper, entitled "Organic Motion in its Connection with Nutrition," in which he gave a detailed calculation of the mechanical equivalent of heat from the then known specific heats of gases.

In England and the United States Joule is commonly credited with the discovery of the true nature of heat; but on the Continent of Europe the honor is given to Mayer. Tyndall compares the two as follows: "Withdrawn from mechanical appliances," he says, "Mayer fell back upon reflection, selecting with marvelous sagacity from existing physical data the single result on which could be founded a calculation of the mechanical equivalent of heat. In the midst of mechanical appliances, Joule resorted to experiment and

laid the broad and firm foundation which he secured for the mechanical theory. Thus a great portion of Joule's time was occupied in actual manipulation; freed from this, Mayer had time to follow the theory into its most abstruse and impressive applications."

In calling attention to Mayer and to the doctrine of the Conservation of Energy, which has so profoundly influenced all thought and work, especially in the physical sciences, during the last half century, I should not fail to allude to the fact that, since the discovery of that most interesting element, radium, and of the property of radio-activity in other substances, doubts have been repeatedly cast on the validity of this doctrine, and no less an authority than Lord Kelvin is cited as entertaining such doubts, yet Professor Rutherford of McGill University, who is so well known for his thorough and fruitful researches in radio-activity and for his carefully tested and thoughtfully formulated opinions on the many theories and views to which this newly discovered property of matter has given rise, in his address before the International Congress of Arts and Sciences, at St. Louis, on Present Problems in Radio-Activity, says:

"The energy radiated by radio-active bodies is, by the disintegration theory, derived at the expense of the internal energy of the radio-atoms themselves. It does not contradict the principle of the conservation of energy, for the internal energy of the products of the changes, when the process of change has come to an end, is supposed to be diminished by the amount of energy emitted during the changes. This theory supposes that there is a great store of internal energy in the radio-atoms themselves. This is not in disagreement with the modern views of the electronic constitution of matter, which have been so ably developed by J. J. Thomson, Larmor, and Lorentz. A simple calculation shows that the mere concentration of the electric charges, which on the electronic theory are supposed to be contained in an atom, implies a store of energy in the atom so enormous that, in comparison, the large evolution of energy from the radio-element is quite insignificant."

I have not cited these examples of the success attained by members of the medical profession in other fields of human endeavor with a view of diverting these novitiates from the pursuit of the profession to which they are soon to be accredited, though these

examples may suggest the selection of an avocation by which to employ usefully their leisure moments or in which to find recuperation from the too strenuous pursuit of their vocation, but I wish to stimulate in them the desire each possesses to progress so that he may be of great good in his profession and to mankind; so to employ his talents and the education he has here received as to make the world richer and better by his efforts, by adding to the sum of human knowledge through discovering or inventing something new.

I am aware that the Hebrew writers have declared, and that skillful orators have voiced the declaration, that there is nothing new under the sun, and there is a foundation of truth in this, for matter and energy have existed from the beginning and all things possible are potent in them, while as for human thought, in which ideas originate, it may be said that germinal ideas were impressed on man in his creation and have grown with his development in culture and civilization, so that some men in all times have had visions—concepts of the truth—and all men at some time have had moments of inspiration. Though these concepts and inspired thoughts may not have been worked out in fact or realized in practice, their impressions have been transmitted, and in this sense the claim for antiquity may be maintained. Besides many efforts have been made to realize man's hopes and aspirations which have proved futile because those who made them did not possess the necessary knowledge, training, skill, or equipment with which to reach a successful result. Yet the efforts made were not in vain, for no great discovery, invention or law springs forth full born at the touch of man. The records of our courts, the pages of our journals, bear voluminous testimony to this fact, and the most difficult task that falls to the lot of the historian is in exactly allotting the credit which is to be given in any achievement.

It is really not the case that there is nothing new under the sun, for the facts of nature, like truth, depend upon relations. They may be compared with a crystal which as it is revolved presents different appearances and produces different impressions as the light is reflected from its facets at different angles or is transmitted through it. And taking this position only we may not hesitate to

assert that there are yet problems without number awaiting solution, though knowledge, skill, experience, persistent endeavor, and clearness of vision must be brought to bear upon them to solve them successfully.

It has been said that, "Small and feeble though the hand of man may be, it yet holds clues to every maze in the universe—clues through which the unseen may be perceived, the silent given a voice, the impalpable rise to touch." While such is undoubtedly the case yet the following up of these clues is not a holiday amusement but a severe and painstaking task. Permit me, at the risk of being tiresome, to rehearse an example from my own profession of such a following up of the clues, which was a favorite citation of my distinguished preceptor, Professor Josiah P. Cooke. I refer to the investigation of Sir Humphry Davy on the composition of water. The voltaic battery which works our telegraphs was invented by Volta in 1800; later, during the same year, it was discovered by Nicholson and Carlisle, in London, that this remarkable instrument had the power of decomposing water. These physicists at once recognized that the chief products of the action of the battery on water were hydrogen and oxygen gases, thus confirming the results of Cavendish, who, in 1781, had obtained water by combining these elementary substances. It was, however, very soon observed that besides these gaseous products, there were always formed, by the action of the battery on water, an alkali and an acid, the alkali collecting around the negative pole, and the acid around the positive pole of the electrical combination. There was the greatest difference of opinion among the early experimenters in regard to the nature of this acid and alkali. Cruickshanks supposed that the acid was nitrous acid, and the alkali, ammonia. Desormes, a French chemist, attempted to prove that the acid was muriatic acid, while Brugnatelli asserted that a new and peculiar acid was formed, which he called the electric acid.

It was in this state of the question that Sir Humphry Davy began his investigation. From the analogies of chemical science, as well as from the previous experiments of Cavendish and Lavoisier, he was persuaded that water consisted solely of oxygen and hydrogen, and that the acid and alkali observed were merely adventitious pro-

ducts. This opinion was undoubtedly well founded; but, great disciple of Bacon as he was, Davy felt that his opinion was worth nothing unless substantiated by experimental evidence, and accordingly he set himself to work to obtain the required proof.

In Davy's first experiments the two glass tubes which he used to contain the water were connected together by an animal membrane, and he found, on immersing the poles of his battery in their respective tubes that, besides the now well-known gases, there were really formed muriatic acid in one tube, and a fixed alkali in the other. Davy at once, however, suspected that the acid and alkali came from common salt contained in the animal membrane, and he therefore rejected this material and connected the glass tubes by carefully washed cotton fiber. On submitting the water in this apparatus to the action of the voltaic current, and continuing the experiment through a great length of time, no *muriatic* acid appeared; but he still found that the water in the one tube was strongly alkaline, and in the other strongly acid, although the acid was chiefly nitrous acid. A part of the acid evidently came from the animal membrane, but not the whole, and the source of the alkali was as obscure as before.

Davy then made another guess. He knew that alkali was used in the manufacture of glass; and it occurred to him that the glass of the tubes might have been decomposed by the electric current, and thus have furnished the alkali found in his experiments. He therefore substituted for the glass tubes cups of agate, which contains no alkali, and repeated the experiment, but still the troublesome acid and alkali appeared. Nevertheless, he said, it is possible that these products may be derived from some impurities existing in the agate cups, or adhering to them; and so, in order to make his experiments as refined as possible, he rejected the agate vessels and procured two conical cups of pure gold, but, on repeating the experiments, the acid and alkali again appeared.

And now let me ask who is there of us who would not have concluded at this stage of the inquiry that the acid and alkali were essential products of the decomposition of water? But not so with Davy. He knew perfectly well that all the circumstances of his experiments had not been tested, and until this had been done he

had no right to draw such a conclusion. He next turned to the water he was using. It was distilled water, which he supposed to be pure, but still, he said, it is possible that the impurities of the spring-water may be carried over to a slight extent by the steam in the process of distillation, and may therefore exist in the distilled water to a sufficient amount to have caused the difficulty. Accordingly, he evaporated a quart of this water in a silver dish, and obtained seven-tenths of a grain of dry residue. He then added this residue to the small amount of water in the gold cones and again repeated the experiment. The porportion of alkali and acid was sensibly increased.

You may think he had at last found the source of the acid and alkali and that they came from the impurities in the water. So thought Davy, but he was too faithful a disciple of the scientific method to leave this legitimate inference unverified. Accordingly, he repeatedly distilled the water from a silver alembic until it left absolutely no residue on evaporation, and then with water which he knew to be pure, and contained in vessels of gold from which he knew it could acquire no taint, he still again repeated the already well-tried experiment. He dipped his test-paper into the vessel connected with the positive pole, and the water was still decidedly acid. He dipped the paper into the vessel connected with the negative pole, and the water was still alkaline.

You might well think that Davy would have been discouraged here. But not in the least. The path to the great truths which Nature hides often leads through a far denser and a more bewildering forest than this; but then there is not infrequently a "blaze" on the trees which points out the way, although it may require a sharp eye in a clear head to see the marks. And Davy was well enough trained to observe a circumstance which showed that he was now on the right path and heading straight for the goal.

On examining the alkali formed in this last experiment, he found that it was not, as before, a fixed alkali, like soda or potash, but the volatile alkali, ammonia. Evidently the fixed alkali came from the impurities of the water, and when, on repeating the experiment with pure water in agate cups or glass tubes, the same results followed, he felt assured that so much at least had been established.

There was still, however, the production of the volatile alkali and of nitrous acid to be accounted for. As these contain only the elements of air and water, Davy thought that possibly they might have been formed by the combination of hydrogen at the one pole and of oxygen at the other with the nitrogen of the air, which was necessarily dissolved in the water. In order, therefore, to eliminate the effect of the air, he again repeated the experiment under the receiver of an air-pump from which the atmosphere had been exhausted, but still the acid and alkali appeared in the two cups.

Davy, however, was not discouraged by this, for the "blazes" on the trees were becoming more numerous, and he now felt sure that he was fast approaching the end. He observed that the quantity of acid and alkali had been greatly diminished by exhausting the air, and this was all that could be expected, for, as Davy knew perfectly well, the best air-pumps do not remove all the air. He therefore, for the last experiment, not only exhausted the air, but replaced it with pure hydrogen, and then exhausted the hydrogen and refilled the receiver with the same gas several times in succession, until he was perfectly sure that the last traces of air had been, as it were, washed out. In this atmosphere of pure hydrogen he allowed the battery to act on the water, and not until the end of twenty-four hours did he disconnect the apparatus. He then dipped his test-paper into the water connected with the positive pole, and there was no trace of acid; he dipped it into the water at the negative pole, and there was no alkali; and you may judge with what satisfaction he withdrew those slips of test-paper, whose unaltered surfaces showed that he had been guided at last to the truth, and that his perseverance had been rewarded.

It is by persistence such as this, by the application of the severest tests, and by disinterested but unceasing endeavor that the truths of nature are revealed to man.

Gentlemen of the Graduating Classes:

In the practice of your profession you are to deal with the most wonderful of laboratories in which the most marvelous of chemical and physical processes are carried on, by which food and water and air are elaborated into a multitude of different chemical substances

and formed into the many delicate organs and intricate structures, of which fair women and brave men are constituted. All must admit that our knowledge of these processes and transformations, particularly in a quantitative way, and our knowledge of the manner in which, and the degree to which they are affected by extraneous substances and forces is as yet imperfect. Apart then from the world about you, to which you may direct your philosophical inquiries and with which you must not fail to keep in touch, there are in your own immediate professional sphere innumerable problems as yet unsolved. Apply to the investigation of these problems precise habits of observation, skillful and well-devised methods of experimentation, and logical systems of reasoning, and you will surely find a reward. It is possible that you may reach results as important as any that have as yet fallen to the lot of man. But in all follow the scientific method, a method which finds its sanctions not only in knowledge, in observation, in experiment, and in reasoning, but in untiring, impartial verification, and which when it gives play to the imagination and offers a conjecture in the hope that it may be helpful, plainly labels that conjecture as such and withdraws it the moment a sound objection so demands.

Shortly after your entrance into this university the hand that now guides its destiny grasped the helm and the spirit of progress which our motto expresses has ruled throughout your association here. You have had a new and modern building equipped with the newest appliances in which to pursue your studies, and a special hospital in which to make observations. The University has been reorganized; the lines reformed and strengthened; and the work throughout coördinated. A new charter has been obtained, a new and more distinctive name has been acquired, an ideal location for new buildings has been secured, the obligation laid on our people by George Washington to found here a university of national import has been assumed, and public interest in our enterprise has been aroused. But of all the changes, that which is of most significance is the declaration that this university as now organized is to stand primarily for graduate work, or in other words for research.

I emphasize this point not because it is a new feature in university experience, for during a long time past in Europe and to a

much less time with some of our American institutions, it has been admitted that the function of a university rests not alone in the dissemination but also, if not primarily, in the extension of knowledge. Nor do I emphasize it because this university has failed to provide for such work, for it has for more than a decade offered opportunity to advanced students to pursue research courses,¹ and the members of the faculties that have taught you, and which have but recently admitted me to their ranks, have been diligent and most successful in their endeavors to extend the confines of knowledge; but because this is now the declared policy of The George Washington University as such, and that by this declaration the institution becomes in the truest sense a university.

But research is not confined by walls nor is it restricted to university limits. It is really a spirit to be implanted in every university graduate, and in receiving the diploma which is to be conferred upon you to-night you are to remember that that progress which keeps you good in your profession is not to be gauged by the extent of your clientele nor by the amount of your income nor by your popularity, but, in order to be true to the eminent faculty that has taught you, to the Alma Mater whose degree you wear, and to the traditions of the profession whose honor is in your hands, you must contribute your share to the sum of human knowledge and the extension of the boundaries under man's control.

¹ See The George Washington University Bulletin, Bibliography, Sept., 1904.

LEGAL EDUCATION AND UNIVERSITY IDEALS.¹

By WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, PH.D., LL.B.,
Dean of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence.

Agassiz, Professor of Zoology in Harvard University, having once received a certain commercial offer, was urged to accept it on the ground that it would enable him to make money. The great naturalist, looking about the shelves of his laboratory, replied simply, "I have no time to make money." No time to make money! The sentiment sounds absurd to American ears, or even worse than that, "impractical." We Americans have little or no time for the claims of exact scholarship, but we have all the time there is between the cradle and the tomb for a strenuous and unceasing effort to make money. Yet now, thirty years after the death of Agassiz, all thoughtful Americans are willing to admit that the scientist, by his unselfish devotion to truth, and by the example of his exact and scholarly methods of treating natural phenomena, has contributed far more to the intellectual life and development of the American people than if he had organized a trust or robbed an insurance company, and then added a million to the endowment of some college.

The training that made Agassiz possible in his day he received at Heidelberg and Munich, just as Erasmus and Colet were possible in the England of an earlier day because of the University of Bologna, where they had seen visions of the truth that makes free, and known the joys of higher things.

When, in 1819, that far-seeing philosopher-statesman, Thomas Jefferson, desired to establish a great university within the bounds of his native State, he read aright the needs of his people, and turned for both his model and his professors to the universities of the old world. Since that day our educational necessities have not greatly changed. With a few notable exceptions, American institutions seeking men of exact scholarship and scholarly ideals have

¹ An address delivered at the opening exercises of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence, September 28, 1905.

been obliged to look to these same old-world universities, chiefly those of Germany; and despite the marked increase in the credit now given to the degrees of a few of our best institutions, the best and brightest of our youth, in scarcely diminished numbers, still seek scholarship in the lecture halls of Göttingen, Leipsic, Berlin, or some others of the famous universities of Europe. This fact brings up for consideration two interesting questions: (1) Why does exact scholarship not flourish in America as well as in Europe, and why are scholarly ideals so little cherished here? (2) What are the peculiar conditions prevailing in the European universities, particularly those of Germany, that stimulate scholarship in so remarkable a degree?

To the first inquiry the answer is not far to seek. America is yet young, as the lives of nations go, and all her energies have been absorbed in mere material and political growth, until her gigantic proportions are a wonder to the rest of the nations. Her people were confronted with the huge task of subduing a continent, and that task has been accomplished. Savage natives were to be met in battle, great mountain ranges to be surmounted or pierced, mighty rivers to be bridged, and trackless plains and sandy wastes to be traversed. These labors required a strong arm, keen eye, and steady nerve, indomitable courage, and that ingenuity in meeting danger and overcoming obstacles which necessity teaches to self-reliance, and which the world calls "Yankee resourcefulness." All these traits our people have developed magnificently, and in them take a just pride. But among a people struggling incessantly face to face with the wilderness there can be no place for the painter with his brushes, or for the scholar with his books. Beyond question the stout Miles Standish, his hands red with Indian blood, was of far more value to the Pilgrim Fathers than was the cultured John Alden, despite the dissenting opinion of Mistress Priscilla. Hence our people have exalted the men who could do things, and have scarcely endeavored to conceal their contempt for the bookish persons who merely knew things that were of no immediate material use. They delight in being a practical people, and demand that everything they are concerned in, whether it be a railroad corporation, a political campaign, or a

college, shall be conducted on a "practical" basis. Everything must be done with an immediate expectation of profits and dividends.

Such conditions, while producing the great material development of which we are so proud, must inevitably have also created an atmosphere fatal to pure scholarship, which, from a material standpoint, only remotely profits those who pursue it, however much it may bless the generations that follow. Hence it is that during the century and a half behind us we have been obliged to seek scholarship, and the atmosphere that stimulates its development, within the precincts of foreign universities.

But a new era has come to us. The wilderness is now subdued, the continent is possessed. Wealth has accumulated, quiet hours of unreprouched leisure have become possible, and with the leisure has come the inevitable longing for those beautiful things that can be loved and enjoyed, but can neither be bought nor sold—for that which is called culture and is a quality of pure scholarship. Our people are building for themselves art galleries and museums, and seek eagerly treasures of art for their enrichment. Our travelers spend great sums of money in purchasing pictures which a wholly indefensible, anachronistic tariff-law prohibits them from bringing to their own land. This spirit of culture, thus spreading abroad through the land, makes possible real university ideals. In response to it in half a dozen different places on American soil have arisen real universities where exact scholarship has begun to flourish, and where men actually engage in research for the sake of the truth that is in the subjects studied, and not merely for the sake of the money that can be gotten out of them. Such is now our better state, but in our search for pure scholarship of the noblest and most beneficent order we must still look to Germany.

Thus we come to our second question. What is it in the constitution and life of the German universities that makes them great? That they are great beyond comparison with the best and greatest of our land, is borne in upon one who stands in the great aula of the University of Berlin, the chiefest of them all, with an irresistible force that no national pride or egotism can resist. In all the world of men that teach and men that learn there is no

other spot so interesting and wonderful. Crowded in the great entrance hall of the massive building in which the University is housed, trooping through its wide and lofty corridors, and seated in the spacious, deep-embrasured lecture rooms are, all told, some ten thousand students; a student body which is, probably, despite its great size, the most select to be found in all the world. Here have come many of the best and most promising students from all the constituent parts of the German Empire, drawn to Berlin from Leipsic, Halle, Jena, Strasburg, Heidelberg, and a dozen other famous seats of learning, not merely by the fame of the great teachers that are gathered there, but also borne by the mighty tide of national life that sets irresistibly toward the German capital, and carries with it all who have high ambitions and generous faith in the greatness of the Fatherland. But in the throng of students are to be found not only these Germans. There are English and French, Bohemians, Hungarians and Italians, Americans in great numbers, Japanese, even Turks—indeed, young men from all quarters of the globe, near or remote. In very truth it may be said that all the world of intellect pays tribute to the University of Berlin, and it, in turn, illumines the whole world with the truth that is taught there.

Again the question comes to us, Whence comes all this glory? It is not handed down from ancient days, for Berlin is one of the youngest of German universities, dating only from 1809. Neither has any prince or millionaire given it splendid equipment, palatial housing, or fabulous endowment with which to buy up men and glory. The universities at Leipsic and Vienna are far more splendidly housed, not to mention that at Chicago. In answering our question it is clear we must go beyond material equipment. Seeking further we might easily say that such a body of students as are gathered within the gates of this wonderful institution alone would account for its greatness. We always rank American institutions in accordance with the number of students in attendance, and why not say that Berlin is great because its attendance is large?

That the presence of a large body of picked students is stimulating in a high degree is not to be questioned, but, of course, their presence must be accounted for. This we would naturally, at first

thought, ascribe to the presence of the men whose names adorn the faculty rolls of the University of Berlin. And, indeed, these names, known in every part of the world where learning is honored, would seem enough to assure greatness to any institution that could claim their allegiance. It is probable that no other educational organization on the globe can show on its roster of professors the names of so many men who are justly famous for great work done, or to whom the world at large owes so great a debt of gratitude. In the Faculty of Jurisprudence, in which I naturally took the greatest interest, one finds Gierke, the great Germanist; Seckel, the no less great Romanist; Brunner, Von Martitz, Schollmeyer, Hellwig, and a dozen others scarcely less distinguished. In the other faculties, those of medicine, philosophy, and theology, are names even more generally known for great scientific achievement. We delight to place ourselves on the mere spot where great things have come to pass. No one can stand in the old Independence Hall at Philadelphia without feeling a thrill of joy in the thought of what was done there on July 4, 1776, in the cause of freedom for all mankind. Standing on the field of Waterloo one cannot but be strongly affected in recalling the bloody day that brought to ruin so great a career, and brought to Europe so great a salvation. But even greater is the influence of the presence of men who of their own power have wrought great deeds. The heart swells, and the whole being thrills with triumph and hope in the thought of what is possible to human intellect and human courage. Such is the effect of the very presence of the great scholars under whose influence the student at Berlin does his work.

Assuring positions in public esteem second only to those of the high officers of state, professorships in the German universities command the best intellect of the land. The order of promotion is constantly from the smaller universities of the several German states to the great imperial University at Berlin. Hence the host of intellectual giants gathered there. Gierke enters the lecture room like a ruler of men, and stands upon the rostrum a veritably invincible champion of truth. Seckel's great lion-like head, framed about with a shock of disordered hair, nods Jove-like as he deals out destruction to all shams and unsound learning, while power

and inspiration radiate from his fine face, all ablaze with enthusiasm for what is true. In the presence of such men what student would dare to offer work that was not honest and thorough, or not be ashamed to allow his achievement to fall short of the best that was in him? But you are not to infer that these remarkable results are accomplished by any special and ingenious methods devised by these German teachers. Indeed, they have no methods, or such as they have, excepting those of their seminary work, are as bad as could be devised. Their work is great in spite of their methods, rather than because of their methods, emphasizing the fact that just as truly as the important factor in warfare is the man behind the gun, so the man behind the desk, and not his methods, wins the victory for truth and scholarship.

A great American historian said half a century ago that the freest spot on earth was a German university. And this remains quite true within certain limitations. The professor is free to offer such courses and conduct them in such manner as he thinks best. The student is free to take only such courses as he pleases, and to ignore those that he considers immaterial or otherwise worthless. The effect of this interaction of free choice on the part of professor and student is admirable. The course that is attended by no students, or by very few, is quickly withdrawn. The great law of the survival of the fittest has free play, ultimately eliminating those courses that for any reason, whether because of the subject of the course, or the mode of its presentation, or because of the personality of the professor, are condemned by the students.

This same freedom of choice on the part of the students also operates so as to exclude from the professor's chair unfit teachers, or, in any event, to prevent the advancement of an unsound scholar to the much-coveted appointment to the University of Berlin. Before a man may be professor in a German university he must serve a sort of apprenticeship as *privat docent*. If his lectures in this capacity are valuable, many students attend, he receives fees enough to live, and after a time—usually a long time—he is designated professor. If his lectures have no worth, no students attend, no fees are received, and after a time he starves away, or lapses into a state of innocuous desuetude. Even after he is made professor

his success in attracting students to his courses largely determines his chances of promotion, and also his income, for beyond a small stipend from the state, his income is wholly dependent upon the fees he receives from students registered in the courses. You would, perhaps, suppose that these conditions would lead the professors to offer easy "bread and milk" courses in order to attract students, as do some of the professors who offer "pie" courses in our American colleges. But such is not the effect. Degrees are there awarded not upon the completion of certain prescribed courses of study, with examination by the professor in charge, as with us, but upon examination, in the general group of studies taken, before a committee, and upon a thesis submitted. Therefore, students attend lectures—so far as they do attend them—for what is to be gotten out of them, and "pie" courses meet with the neglect and contempt that is their desert.

Of course it is well known that German students are not always sober and conscientious workers during the whole of their student days. For the first year or so they swagger and loaf, drink oceans of beer, fight and slash each other most barbarously, and enjoy life hugely after their own queer fashion. After that they set themselves to work and prepare for their examinations with the same thoroughness that had previously characterized their incessant encounters with beer steins. Bismarck, once speaking of the German students, said that one-third of them went to the bad through debauchery, while another third destroyed their health and usefulness by overwork.

"But what of the other third?" was the question.

"Oh, the other third," said the Iron Chancellor, "the other third rule Germany."

How well they have fought for the Fatherland is attested by the long lists of names of fallen students to be found on the marble tablets that adorn the great halls of the universities; and that they have ruled well is equally clear to him who notes the history of the Fatherland's progress toward the imperial unity that made possible the powerful Germany of modern times.

But to return to our query as to the cause of Berlin's pre-eminence among the great German universities. From what has

been said, it is apparent that a sufficient immediate cause for its present greatness is to be found in the preëminence of its faculties in the world of learning and the wonderful inspiration of their presence. But for the ultimate cause we must seek still further. Why have these great teachers and scholars been attracted to Berlin from the far older, and once far more distinguished universities such as those at Heidelberg, Jena, Göttingen, or Leipsic? This glorious blossoming of Berlin is of recent times. Before Sadowa and Sedan the University of Berlin was but a small provincial institution, rich neither in fame nor in faculty, situated in a relatively small provincial capital, as unattractive and ignoble as the scenery of the flat and sandy plain upon which it is built. But after Sedan the flood of national sentiment began to rise. The Empire was proclaimed at Versailles, and Berlin was no longer the rather uninteresting capital of the kingdom of Prussia, but the capital of the Empire, the center of the renewed national life, and of all the hopes and enthusiastic ambitions of a nation at last truly united. Her population increased with almost incredible rapidity, her streets were lengthened and broadened and beautified, great public buildings, museums and art galleries were reared. Almost as if by magic Berlin became one of the greatest and most beautiful of European capitals. Borne in on the strong tide of national feeling, artists, litterateurs, scholars, and students sought the national capital. The effect upon the University of Berlin was inevitable and equally marked. As the marvelous growth of the city represented the national progress of the new national life, so its intellectual progress found expression in the University of Berlin, the great national university, not rendered so by enactment but by force of the very conditions of its existence.

The inspiring story of this great university is full of a peculiar interest to us in view of the present conditions of our own national life. It is very probably true that our forefathers intended to form merely a union of States, and that the centers of interest were to be the several State capitals, while the Federal government, located in the small village of Washington, on the Potomac, in the midst of malarial swamps, was to be a sort of humble servant to the lordly States, to be employed only during good behavior and

discharged at pleasure. Certainly some of our fathers took this view, and in good Anglo-Saxon fashion went forth with gun and saber to prove the correctness of their opinion. But Gettysburg settled that question. And we who were born south of Mason and Dixon's line, however deeply we may sympathize with the feelings that must have been our fathers' as they retreated from that bloody field, now realize that it was better so.

After Gettysburg there was never any question but that we were a nation, geographically divided, for purposes of local self-government, into different States. But the deep wounds suffered in the sectional strife have until lately prevented the rapid growth of national spirit that always follows real nationalization. At last, however, the old wounds are healed, and there would be no geographic lines of political demarcation were it not for the unfortunate preference of the colored brother for warm latitudes. With this genuine consolidation of all the States into an indissoluble union has arisen a tide of national feeling which nothing can resist. In foreign parlance the government of the United States is spoken of as "Washington." And truly so. For in the once despised village on the Potomac all the mighty powers of a truly national government are centered, and toward Washington the interest of all Americans is turned. Already it has become the center of scientific life in America. Already American men of letters have begun to flock to it, while all lawyers look to the great national tribunal that sits here as the chief source of our law, and regard practice before it as the goal of their ambition. This growth in national spirit has found splendid material expression in the city of Washington. Like Berlin it has grown in population and in beauty and splendor. Already the nation's pride and the nation's charge, it is unquestionably destined soon to rise to a place among the world's most splendid capitals.

But what shall give expression to the intellectual phase of this growing sentiment of nationalism? In view of the history of the University of Berlin, or of those at Vienna and Paris, there can be no doubt as to the answer. We are no longer mere pioneers; we need not now stand always on the firing line. The desire for culture is abroad in the land, and pure scholarship is sure of its appre-

ciation and reward. Already a few institutions have answered the call, but they cannot respond to the demand of the national life for a national university. That can only be at the national capital. Over a century ago George Washington recommended the establishment of such a national university, but the time was not ripe for it. Now when the Federal government has come to assume the powers desired for it by that simply great man, his wish is about to be realized. Whether made so by Federal enactment or not, there is going to be a great national university that shall sustain the same relation to the other great institutions of the land as Berlin sustains to the other universities of Germany. The time will come, and is not far distant, when the best youth of our land will seek this national university, and its faculties will be goals set to the ambition of the ablest and the most scholarly men that the growing culture of the country can produce.

That this university of national scope is coming we will, then, admit. But whence is it coming, and how? The very name that The George Washington University bears announces its claim to be the national university of the future, and its assumption of the functions of such an institution. But a claim is not alone sufficient. Will it make that claim good? That is the momentous question to be answered in the record of the next decade. At present the field is clear. There is no competitor that is not bound by the self-confessed restriction of denominationalism. Therefore, if this University measures up to the broad requirements of the splendid situation; if it stands for sound scholarship and true university ideals; if it spurns all shams and pretenses; if it truly responds to this great national call for uncompromising devotion to truth and the intellectual life, then is its calling and election sure. But if these things are not so, if low and selfish ideals are cherished, if shoddy work and cheap degrees are tolerated—in short, if its response is inferior in nobility to the call, the opportunity will slip from its grasp, and a better answer will be asked from another. Then let us tolerate no compromise with pretense and superficiality. Let us have no catch-penny advertising, let there be no juggling in administration. Let us have scholarly, honest, and inspiring teaching, and honest, sound, and enthusiastic learning, and it must follow, as the night the

day, that the University cannot be false to its name, or fail of its glorious opportunity.

But what, you ask, has this to do with legal education? Everything, I respond. The American law school is *sui generis*. There is nothing like it anywhere else in all the world. Nevertheless, the numerous law schools differ very much among themselves, and may be placed in two great classes, which, for lack of better terms, we may designate as commercial law schools and university departments of law. A third possible class, the "fake" law school, we will ignore.

A commercial law school is one organized, sometimes with an apparent connection with some college, but usually independently, merely for the money that can be made out of it. Its frankly admitted aim is to teach a student enough of the rules of law to enable him to gain admission to the bar. Very often these schools do efficient work, and may contain among their instructors skillful teachers. But the method and scope of this process of "fitting men for the bar" is said to be "practical," that is, a man is trained to do the work of an attorney and counsellor exactly as a person is taught telegraphy or stenography or bookkeeping. It is a business course. And since the only ideals concerned are financial, this sort of law school is disposed to make its courses just as easy and superficial as the local requirements for admission to the bar will permit, for easy courses and cheap degrees are attractive to the unthinking portion of the public just as are marked-down sales of furniture or clothing. With this class of law schools not only is legal education merely a matter of money-getting, but it is also a matter aside from the main concerns of life. Hence the work of instruction is usually done at night when there is nothing else to be done.

Wholly opposed to these commercial law schools in every respect save, perhaps, method, stand the *bona fide* law departments of real universities and colleges. In these it is understood that the law is a science, not a handicraft, and that instruction in law, if sound, must be given in accordance with the same principles as govern instruction in any other science. In short, the law department of the real university is an integral part of the university, administered upon

the same plane of duty to the public, and dominated by exactly the same educational ideals. Although, of course, requiring money to meet its expenses, its purpose is never to make money. The funds it receives from the public, whether in donations or fees, it holds in trust and administers for the public good. Therefore, with these schools, numbers in attendance do not alone constitute or prove success. To allure students by offers of easy courses and cheap degrees is to be false to the law of their being, and any unfaithfulness to scholarly ideals is not less than a breach of trust.

Of these schools one of the avowed aims is, it is true, to prepare students for admission to the bar, just as do the commercial schools. But their aim goes far beyond this. They look upon the lawyer not merely as a craftsman, but as a citizen, and a citizen who has assumed the important function of aiding in the making and administering of law, and thus become a potent factor for good or evil. Therefore the law student must be trained in the law as a science, and made to realize at once its measureless difficulty and its indescribable beauty. And, above all, he must be inspired with that unfaltering love for truth and right which we call the university ideal, and which alone makes exact scholarship possible. Perhaps you may say that to require "sound learning and exact scholarship" of a lawyer is "impractical." But I insist that the reverse is true. It is the superficial training and the cheap degree that is impractical, for it ushers incompetents into a highly intellectual profession, it deceives those capable of better things in causing them to believe that law as a science is easy, whereas it is the most difficult—so difficult, in fact, that the mind of man has scarcely yet reduced it to the condition of a science. Superficial instruction thus encourages indolence and consequent unfitness; and then come the miserable makeshifts of the "shyster" to get a livelihood which he is not fitted to earn honestly—the robbing of small clients, the cheating of justice in police courts, and the hot chase after the ambulance. From any broad view-point, could any training be more impractical than this? And who can deny that such is the effect of a low standard of scholarship and low ideals in preparation for the practice of law? Again, look over the mountainous mass of case law that is ground out every year from the four score

courts in this country whose decisions are reported, and add to that the great heap of statutes enacted by our numerous and active legislatures. Is it not a sight to make an angel weep, not to speak of a mere lawyer who hopes to see our law reduced to a science? Confusion, obscurity, error, almost incredible ignorance to be found without search, show that many of our judges on the bench, and more of the lawyers who argue causes before them, have no sound learning in the law, and no adequate appreciation of the scientific principles upon which it should be based. Wouldn't even a little exact scholarship on the bench and at the bar in such cases have proved of great practical value? To look no higher, wouldn't it have saved thousands upon thousands of dollars wasted in litigation by confused and unfortunate clients? Indeed, the conclusion is inevitable that any system of legal education that is not based upon a true devotion to scholarly ideals, that does not partake of the nature of true university work, is worse than useless—it is harmful.

The application of these principles to our own case is clear. Of the greater George Washington University that may be—that must be—in the future, the Law Department must be an integral part, devoted to the same ideals, dominated by the same aims, giving out the same inspiration to true scholarship. Hence there are to be no vain pretenses in our scheme of work, no hitching a very small course to a very large name, no shoddy work on the rostrum or in the student's seat, no cheap degrees, and, God willing, no "shyster" alumni. High standards of scholarship and the requirement of honest and thorough work will undoubtedly drive away some students, but such students we do not want, and their places will be taken by others who will come gladly. In the course of time chosen young men from all the States will fill our lecture rooms even more than now. Receiving their training from one common source, inspired by the same scholarly ideals, understanding and appreciating each other through daily association and in their common love for a great country, these youths will go back to the States from which they came freed from the last traces of sectionalism, and under their influence at the bar and on the bench the conflict and confusion, now so discreditable a characteristic of our American jurisprudence, will gradually fade away into that uniformity now so earnestly desired and so hopelessly sought.

SEMINARY METHODS OF LEGAL INSTRUCTION IN THE GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.¹

By ERNEST G. LORENZEN, PH.B., LL.B., J.U.D.,

Professor of Law.

A consideration of the seminary methods of instruction is of particular importance at the present moment. Our Departments of Politics and Diplomacy and of Law and Jurisprudence are entering upon a new period of life. Hitherto united, each is to lead an independent existence. The degree of Doctor of Philosophy will henceforth be given in the Department of Politics and Diplomacy and the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence in the Department of Law and Jurisprudence.

The introduction into the Department of Politics and Diplomacy of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy—long the emblem of high attainment in the realm of political science—will require only a careful patterning after the methods of instruction now in vogue in the leading institutions of this country. In the organization of our post-graduate Department of Law we look in vain for a precise precedent. The need of higher legal instruction, which shall be broader and deeper than that given in the ordinary law course, has not yet been generally recognized. Our best law schools content themselves with teaching the main principles of some branches of our law, most useful to the practitioner, and the method of extracting legal principles from decided cases, and the danger exists that the rapid increase in the volume of our case law will tend to narrow still further the scope of the law-school curriculum.

That our law is in need of reform is admitted on all sides. The doctrine of *stare decisis* is threatening to crush us today under the weight of countless and conflicting judicial decisions and to bury all legal principles in an ever varying maze of facts. What the remedy will be, nobody as yet knows with certainty. In my opinion, a wise

¹ University address, delivered September 29, 1905.

solution will be dependent upon a closer co-operation between bench and bar, greater constructive work on the part of the members of the legal profession, and particularly of our law faculties, and a broader and more philosophic study of our law. Our law schools are approaching their age of maturity. Until now, as our colleges a generation ago, they have served merely as repositories of knowledge and as agents for the transmission of knowledge. Has not the time come that they, at least those forming a department of a university, can safely reach out for that higher ideal for which a university stands and become active contributors to knowledge also?

Your President and the Board of Trustees of this University have recognized the need of a training which is beyond the legitimate scope of an ordinary undergraduate course in law. An undergraduate course might perhaps include without detriment to its technical character or general efficiency a course in the history of law and particularly in the history of the Common Law and in the classification and philosophy of law. Further it cannot go. A full understanding of the development of our own law, based upon original sources; a more profound knowledge of our own legal system, to be derived partly from its comparison with other great legal systems, can be acquired only through a much prolonged study, the subject of which shall be law as a science, not as an art. Such is the object of our post-graduate department of law.

Developed first under the peculiar conditions existing at German universities, the seminary method has been introduced into the United States, and now exists in a somewhat modified form in the post-graduate departments of arts and sciences in all our leading institutions. We have adopted now this most advanced type of instruction in our post-graduate department of law, and it is my purpose this afternoon to show you in what true seminary work consists. In order to give reality to the subject it has seemed best to describe the seminary methods of legal instruction at the leading German university—the University of Berlin, where the seminary has reached its highest development. By pointing out to you the general differences of condition between German law faculties and our law schools, an answer will have been suggested to the question what the legal seminaries at our university should be.

The first legal seminary in Germany, in the modern sense, had its origin at the University of Halle in 1853. In 1856 the second was established at the University of Greifswald. Today there are legal seminaries at all German universities.

The general methods of instruction in law bear such an intimate relation to the seminary method as to require a brief consideration in this place. They bear no resemblance to those prevailing in our law schools. No lessons are assigned; no text books used; no cases studied; no quizzes held. Until recent times the lecture constituted practically the sole mode of instruction. Legal theories were propounded and legal principles unfolded; the application of the law to concrete facts was not taught. To correct such one-sided theoretical training the various state governments have been compelled to introduce into the curriculum of the law faculties and to enforce attendance upon so-called practical exercises. In these courses, statements of facts are given out to the student for solution at home. The papers are corrected by the instructor and discussed at a subsequent meeting. The third mode of instruction is the seminary method. In the lecture the legal principles are explained to the student; in the practicum he sees their application; in the seminary he learns the method of original investigation.

A seminary, such as contemplated by its founders, should consist of a number of rooms, with a special reference library, where a limited number of advanced students might work under the personal direction of the professor and learn to carry on independent juristic investigations. Emphasis was placed upon the place for work and the necessity of a reference library, because of the well-known inaccessibility and poor equipment of the German university libraries. There are no special law libraries, and only a few law books are found on the shelves of the reading room of the general library. A slip must be deposited in a box for each book called for—in the morning, if wanted in the afternoon; in the afternoon, for use the following morning, and frequently the slip will be returned with the word "out" on it. Nearly all the books of German University libraries may be taken home by student and professor for several weeks at a time. Duplicates rarely exist, and if they do, are likewise subject to withdrawal. The reading room opens late in the

morning and closes usually for a few hours at noon. What wonder then, that, before anything-else, a special seminary library should be necessary, readily accessible to the student. The use actually made of the seminary rooms in the various universities depends entirely upon local conditions. The successful prosecution of seminary work is dependent: 1, upon the presence of a sufficient number of advanced students; 2, upon able instructors with ample time to conduct seminars; 3, upon abundant facilities in the shape of libraries. Only a few of the largest universities can offer to the student adequate resources for carrying on research work. At the smaller universities the lecture courses absorb too much of the attention of the professor and leave him little time for seminary work. The more advanced students interested in seminary work are found also at the large institutions, whither they are attracted by the fame of their eminent professors. In this way it happens that, although the methods of instruction at all the law faculties are uniform, and each professor, without exception, is fully qualified to conduct a seminary, the highest sort of seminary work is actually done only at the large institutions. At the others the seminary rooms, in the absence of a better purpose, are used for a work of an inferior kind. At some all practical exercises are held therein; at others only exercises for advanced students.

We must thus conclude that the place where a certain course is given, is not indicative of its real nature; nor is it easy to distinguish seminary courses from other courses of instruction in their official announcement. They are not called seminars. The addition of the words "Given in the Juridical Seminary" is no sure criterion, as we have seen. Sometimes, however, this phrase is found: "Assistance in the preparation of scientific papers." Here we have the only clear indication that a seminary course is intended.

Seminary courses are offered at the University of Berlin in all the main branches of law. Each is somewhat different from the other and reflects the strong personality of the professor conducting it. A true account of the seminary methods at the University of Berlin would require, therefore, a detailed description of each one of the seminars and would involve as many character studies, which neither time nor ability will permit me to undertake. All

that I can hope to do is to present to you an outline of those which in my opinion possess the most marked characteristics. These are the seminary in constitutional law, in Old German law, in Roman law, and in criminal law.

In the seminary in constitutional law, conducted last spring by Professor v. Martitz, we have an example of seminary work for beginners, so to speak, its membership being composed at the time of students who had completed merely the lecture course, or lecture courses in the subject without previous participation in any practical exercises. Its professed object, however, and this we may consider for the present exclusive test of a seminary, consisted in assisting students in their first attempt at scientific work. A concrete illustration perhaps will serve to explain best the nature of the exercises which are considered seminaristic in their character. The professor had given out ten topics on live questions at the beginning of the term, from among which the student could choose one for investigation. He had required no regular reports on the progress of the work, nor had he given assistance in the preparation of the papers, unless asked for it. One of the subjects suggested concerned the applicability of section 11 of the Penal Code, guaranteeing to members of the legislative bodies of the various states (the word used is "Landtag") immunity from any words spoken, in the discharge of their duties, to members of the legislative body of Alsace-Lorraine (the technical name of which is "Landesausschuss").

A student had prepared a paper on this subject; the professor had looked it over and set a date for its discussion at a seminary session. At the appointed time the professor first gave a brief résumé of the argument and then entered upon a minute examination of the points involved. The first question was, whether Alsace-Lorraine was a state. The student had taken the view that it was not a state. The professor agreed with the conclusion, but was dissatisfied with the treatment. The answer had seemed to the author self-evident, and he had taken no pains to see whether there was any ground for an opposite holding. Otherwise, he should have found that some authors, including Seydel and Rehm, were of the opinion that Alsace-Lorraine was a state. He should have gone into the question, what constitutes a state; should have investigated the

different theories regarding the same and have refuted all positions taken by authors which he considered in conflict with the grounds upon which he had chosen to rest his conclusion. The professor then called attention to the final test to which, in his opinion, a state, in order to be a state, must conform. It must possess a sovereignty of its own. Does Alsace-Lorraine possess such sovereignty? It has a legislature, members of which are chosen by its inhabitants from their own number. It enjoys self-government, but does not possess it in its own right—only by way of delegation. It has "Selbstverwaltung," not "Selbstregierung." The power to frame its own laws by its own representatives may be taken away at any moment by imperial legislation. Though its governor and his cabinet constitute its government, the supreme authority resides in the emperor as organ of the empire. It is thus a province, not a state.

The second main point brought out in the paper was thereupon taken up. The present Penal Code of Germany, enacted in 1870, under the North German Confederation and subsequently as an imperial law, was introduced into Alsace-Lorraine by a special act, containing a section to the effect, that all provisions of the Penal Code, speaking of a state, should also apply to Alsace-Lorraine. By virtue of this section the paragraph of the Penal Code considered in this paper would have application, provided the "Landesausschuss"—the representative body of Alsace-Lorraine, corresponded in nature to a "Landtag," the representative organ of a state. On the other hand, were it to correspond rather to a municipal council, or to the representative organs of a province, the immunity in question would not necessarily apply. What is its real nature? Is it a representative organ, independent and irresponsible? We find that its members are chosen indirectly by the inhabitants. It participates in the framing of laws, its assent being necessary to their passage (here the difference between laws, statutes and ordinances was discussed) and exercises a right of control over the government in the form of interpellation, petition and the initiative. In short, the "Landesausschuss" has the same characteristics as the "Landtag" so far as the paragraph in question is concerned. The semi-ary session ended with an examination of the point whether or not

this same equality exists under Sections 105, 106, and 197 of the Penal Code; Section 49 of the Code of Criminal Procedure and Section 69 of the law introducing the Penal Code.

The main criticism on the second point of the paper was again, that the investigation lacked thoroughness. A more careful search would have revealed that Marquardsen and G. Meyer were opposed to the idea that the "Landesausschuss" was a "Landtag" within the purview of the paragraph of the Penal Code in question, and that a number of bills had been introduced into the Reichstag, whose express object it was to extend the immunity to the members of the "Landesausschuss" of Alsace-Lorraine. The grounds upon which the two eminent jurists based their opinion and the reasons for the repeated introduction of the bills into the Reichstag should have been carefully weighed. The style of the author, his mode of citing authorities and the whole formal execution of the paper was criticised in detail and improvements suggested.

In the absence of papers ready for report and discussion the federal constitution of Germany is read in the constitutional law seminary and its more difficult parts interpreted.

I pass over to the seminary in Old German law. This seminary makes a special study of that portion of German law which is of Teutonic origin, while the Roman law seminary, as its name suggests, deals principally with its Roman law sources. This is not the occasion to explain to you the different causes that led to the introduction of Roman law into Germany; the attempt would in itself exhaust the whole time at my disposal. The fact that interests us is that the Roman law found entry into Germany through a process of voluntary reception in the course of the fourteenth, fifteenth, and sixteenth centuries. From that time until January 1, 1900, the date of the unification of German law through the Civil Code, Roman law has existed side by side with the Old German law. In the bitter contest following its reception Roman law gained steadily in ground, so that by the end of the eighteenth century the native law applied only in the main to matters of domestic relation and to certain property transactions. German law had become completely Romanized. At the universities not a lecture was given in old German law. With the awakening of the new national

spirit there arose also interest in the early law of the country. A new school of jurists sprang up called Germanists, whose aim—the cultivation and restoration of the native law—has met with a partial realization through the adoption of many of its principles in the present German Civil Code.

The function of this seminary is to acquaint the student with the sources of Old German law and to fit him to carry on independent study in this long neglected and fruitful field of juridical inquiry. Unlike Roman law, there was no final codification of the Old German law. Its sources are scattered throughout centuries. The most important of the mediæval sources in Old German law is the "Saxon Mirror," ("Sachsenspiegel,") originally a private treatise which had the fortune of obtaining the authority of law through force of custom in a large part of Germany. It forms the subject of special courses of lectures at the German law faculties today and serves often as the basis of seminary exercises. The early written sources include a codification of the laws of the Visigoths (*Leges Wisigotorum*) of the fifth and sixth centuries; of the law of the Burgundians (*Lex Burgundionum*) of the end of the fifth century; of the law of the Salic and Ripuarian Franks (*Lex Salica* and *Lex Ripuaria*) of the fifth and sixth centuries respectively. Several of the tribes found still on German soil after the great migration of people reduced their customary laws to writing somewhat later; for instance, the Alamanni (*Pactus* and *Leges Alamannorum*) in the sixth and eighth centuries respectively; the Bavarians (*Lex Baiuvariorum*) in the eighth century; and the Frisians (*Lex Frisionum*) in the year 802. Of the Frankish period we have the *Capitularii* and collections of legal forms. City charters, ordinances and records constitute a principal source for the study of the development of the law in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries, and the Golden Bull of Charles the IV, of the year 1356, providing for the election of German emperors, the most important document for the study of public law. All of the above sources—some written in Latin, others in local German—have been read, interpreted and studied critically in the seminary at the University of Berlin during the last five years, a semester being devoted frequently to each. There is no other branch of legal learning in which the University

of Berlin occupies a higher eminence than in Old German law. Brunner, Gierke, and Zeumer are the great scholars who attract the best students from the Empire and other countries, including the United States.

Students taking seminary work in this department are as a rule mature men contemplating the preparation of a doctor's thesis on some subject in old German law. They are often already the possessors of the doctor's degree and are working on some question based upon these sources.

It follows that the papers prepared and discussed in this seminary represent no longer juvenile efforts, but are often ripe productions fit for publication. Among the papers submitted in recent years the following titles are found: "Matrimonial Property Regime according to the *Pactus Alamannorum*"; "C. 276 of the *Codex Euricianus*"; "Woman's Right of Inheritance according to Bavarian law;" "The Legal Characteristics of Serfdom (*Villanage*) in the Early Middle Ages;" "The Law of Safe Conduct (*Geleitsrecht*) during the Middle Ages;" "Constitution of the Highest Court of Appeal of Germany (*Reichskammergericht*) from 1495 to 1556;" "Plans for Judicial Reform in the Fifteenth Century;" "The Game Laws of the Saxon Mirror" etc., etc. Most of these subjects were taken from the period, the sources of which were studied at the time.

Attendance upon these seminaries in Old German law is small and the papers correspondingly few in number. Brunner had from six to fifteen students in a seminary, in the years 1900 to 1904, during which semesters from two to four papers were handed in; Gierke had from twenty to thirty members and no more than two papers were written in any one semester. Zeumer had from eight to thirteen students, with a maximum of three papers a term.

The history of the reception of Roman law in Germany and its subsequent fate forms one of the most fascinating and astounding chapters in legal history. We see here a country, upon whom arms could not impose the Roman law, and whose people on the contrary had dealt the death blow to the remaining shadow of this once so mighty empire, a thousand years later, voluntarily adopt its laws. After a sway of centuries this foreign law has been com-

pelled to yield now to the demand for a national code, which has given to the German Empire at last uniformity in legal matters. The Roman law taught at the German law faculties from the first until the beginning of the nineteenth century was a sort of mediævalized, respectively modernized, system of jurisprudence, based upon the work of the Postglossators, who in the course of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries had adapted the law of Justinian to the new conditions of society. With Savigny, a cult for pure Roman law arose again. Justinian's *Corpus Juris Civilis*, in its original form, was substituted for the *Glossa Ordinaria* of Accursius as the ultimate fountain head of legal wisdom. It has lost now the force of actual law throughout the German Empire through the adoption of the recent Civil Code, but for a proper understanding of this Code a study of Roman law will continue to hold a pre-eminent place in the German law faculties. Almost the same amount of time is still devoted to Roman law as there is to the Civil Code. Last spring forty-three hours of Roman law were given at the University of Berlin and fifty-seven hours per week on the Code. Of the former, twenty-six gave to the student a general survey over the history of Roman law, the institutes of Roman law and Roman civil procedure; the balance dealt with the sources themselves. Two courses, of recent origin, but now found at nearly all German law faculties, bore as title "Linguistic Introduction to the Sources of Roman Law, with written exercises." As their names indicates, their design is a study of the sources from a purely linguistic point of view. They were dictated by the insufficiency of the modern student's preparation in Latin,—he has had only nine years of it at the rate of seven hours a week before he enters the university. In two other courses selected passages from Justinian's Digest and of parts of Bruns' *Fontes Juris Romani Antiqui* were read and explained. The three remaining courses represented exercises in Roman law (an exegesis of the Pandects by Professor Kipp; an exegesis of the Pandects, with written exercises, by Professor v. Seeler, and a seminary course by Professor Seckel).

A student desirous of special work in Roman law can thus take a series of courses that will gradually fit him to carry on independent research—linguistic exercises, explanation of the sources (exegesis),

oral and written, and seminary exercises. An exegesis of the Pandects is equivalent in meaning to interpretation of selected passages of Justinian's Digest. A number of passages are therein given out to the student for study at home. They are then read in class, explained by the student and discussed generally. The moment a course consists in the written interpretation of the Digest there is nothing in its aims and methods to distinguish it from true seminary work, the only distinction being that it is ordinarily of a less advanced nature. The more difficult problems are reserved for the more advanced students of the seminary.

As in the seminary in Old German law, the work done in the Roman law seminary is of a two-fold character. It consists of reports and discussions on some legal question which the author is investigating and of more advanced exercises in the study of the sources. One of the most important matters connected with the study of Roman law is the question of interpolation in the Digest. Justinian's compilers have grouped therein under topical headings such statements of the different jurists as would give the best exposition of the law. The material used extended over several hundred years, during which Roman law had gone through a most remarkable development. Many of the statements used no longer represented the actual law at the time of codification. The codifiers in such event would change the phraseology, that is, they interpolated words or entire sentences. Many of the controversies in Roman law and apparent contradictions in the sources may be traced to this cause and will admit of a comparatively easy solution, if the interpolations can be discovered. Let me illustrate—a student in the seminary of Roman law during the last semester had chosen as subject for his paper, the interpretation of certain sections of the Digests (l. 13, §§ 3, 11, D. 5, 3). One of the first points involved was whether the defendant against whom this *hereditatis petitio* was brought would be obliged (*obligatus*) to surrender possession of the estate of which he had taken wrongful possession. The question was considered first with reference to classical Roman law and then with reference to Roman law as it was at the time of Justinian. Attention was called to a certain section of the sixth book of the Digest (l. 80, D. 6, 1), where Furius Anthi-

anus, a Roman jurist living at the time of Caracalla and Alexander Severus (211-235 A. D.), is quoted as saying:

"In rem actionem pati non compellimur, quia licet alicui dicere se non possidere, ita ut, si possit adversarius convincere rem ab adversario possideri, transferat ad se possessionem per iudicem, licet suam esse non adprobaverit."

From the second part of the passage quoted it seems that the judge in such an action would compel restoration of the thing possessed, but how is that statement to be reconciled with the first part of the same passage and other statements in Roman sources where the contrary is clearly held. In classical Roman law it appears that the word *obligatus* is never used in actions *in rem*, such as the one under consideration, but only in an action *in personam*. The defendant could not be compelled to surrender possession to plaintiff in case the *hereditatis petitio* was brought against him. A personal action would have to be brought subsequently, and only after giving a bond and complying with other conditions would the defendant be *obligatus* to restore possession. According to the law of Justinian, on the other hand, it was no longer incorrect to speak of defendant's being *obligatus* in an action *in rem*. These considerations and the wording of the second part of the passage, which represented Latin of the time of Justinian rather than that of the classical jurists, pointed to the conclusion that the last sentence was an interpolation by Justinian's commissioners.

The professor is in the habit of taking a single question, for instance, the question of interpolation, or some particular phase or period of Roman law and concentrate the seminary work of a whole semester upon it, so that the student may be brought to the very root of the subject matter. This constitutes the highest kind of seminary work. In order to do it a student must be grounded firmly in the history and principles of Roman law, both of the classical period and of the time of Justinian; his acquaintance with the sources and their interpretation must be thorough; his knowledge of Latin, and particularly of the juristic Latin at the different periods of Roman law, must be perfect. The whole controversy may hinge upon the meaning of a single word or expression.

The above example gives a glimpse also of the nature of the

papers submitted in the Roman law seminars. Differing from exercises of an inferior character, where all the passages involved are given to the student, the author in question had chosen for a subject, "The Interpretation of Two Connected Sections of the Digest." He had been obliged to search all available Roman law sources for material that would shed light upon the question and had found on the single point above mentioned a number of other passages in the Digest. Every one of these presented some knotty problem which the author had tried his utmost to solve.

After a successful attempt to interpret a difficult passage of the Pandects an advanced student will select a more elaborate subject for investigation, with the expectation, perhaps, of presenting it later as a doctor's thesis. The list of subjects prepared in the Roman law seminary in the winter semester 1903-04, includes the following: "The Conditional Novation"; *Actio Præscriptis Verbis* and its historical relation to the *Actio In Factum*; and "The liability of an owner of animals for the damage caused by them, and the influence of Greek philosophy on the development of Roman law in this particular."

Two of the professors conduct so-called Roman law seminars, in which both the Roman and the present Code law is embraced. There are as yet no separate seminars for civil law, an uniform commercial code has existed in German for half a century and seminary exercises therein have been held from time to time by Professor Kohler.

In these combined seminars comparative studies are usually made; sometimes pure Civil Code or Roman law questions are treated.

The last and most advanced type of seminary is v. Liszt's in criminal law. While Professor at Marburg he founded this criminological seminary, the object of which should be, the training of students in scientific investigation in the different branches of criminal law and procedure. He proposed to attain this result in the following ways:

First. By the creation of a library on criminal law.

Second. By stimulating and assisting the members of the seminary in their scientific endeavors.

Third. By means of addresses by members of the seminary and subsequent debate.

The seminary went with Professor v. Liszt, in the winter of 1889 to 1890, to Halle, and in April, 1900, to Berlin. It occupies now about half a dozen rooms at Charlottenburg and has a library on criminal law containing over fifteen thousand volumes. The seminary meets every two weeks, at which time a member gives an address or report upon a subject upon which he is working. A subsequent discussion follows, which is sometimes continued in an extra session. The especial object here is to give to the student a chance to profit by the criticism of the instructor or fellow members before he gives final form to his paper. In this way his attention is often directed to a point overlooked. He is led to re-examine more carefully the positions taken and perhaps to change them upon more mature reflection.

Since the winter semester of 1903 to 1904 the increase in the number of students desiring to do seminary work has caused professor v. Liszt to divide his seminary into sections, seven in number—the dogmatic; the criminal psychological; the criminal statistical; the criminal political; the philosophical; the historical; and the one on criminal procedure. These hold sessions for discussion and study. Several of them have undertaken larger pieces of work. One of them for example has collected all of the material, legislative and otherwise, concerning diminished responsibility for crime (*verminderte Zurechnungsfähigkeit*); another, has collected, arranged and published everything written in recent years on the general principles of criminal law in connection with the movement for the revision of the present German Criminal Code.

A great many of the articles, prepared in the seminary, appear in the *Review of Criminal Law*, of which v. Liszt is one of the editors; others appear elsewhere in reviews or as independent publications. In 1903 the productivity of the seminary had reached such a degree as to justify the publication of an independent review by the seminary, called "*Transactions of the Juridical Seminary in Criminal Law*," in which the more able papers are printed. Travelling fellowships have been awarded by the seminary from time to time for the study of problems in criminal law or criminal

procedure abroad. In this and other ways the members of the seminary are encouraged and stimulated to do their best.

We are now ready to draw some general conclusions from the facts laid before you and to enter upon a brief critical examination of the elements that constitute the strength of the German seminary. Let us first find an answer to the question—what constitutes true seminary work according to German notions? V. Liszt's seminary in criminal law would suggest that it is the discussion of reports on the results of independent research on the part of its members; all others would add "and the critical study of the sources themselves." It happens sometimes even, though rarely, that no papers are either submitted or discussed, so that the work of the particular seminary is confined to the study of the sources. Whichever definition we accept, and certainly everything speaks in favor of that given by the great majority of seminaries, they have a common general aim and a common general method to distinguish them from all other courses given at the university. This aim, as I have repeatedly stated, is to teach the student the secret of original research. The method of instruction is discussion and criticism.

The same freedom that characterizes German student life in general applies also to the seminaries. There is no close supervision over the student's work; no interference of any sort with his method or mode of investigation; no need of attending seminaries, which he considers of no real benefit. Independence of thought and work is vouchsafed to the fullest extent. A member of the seminary may choose his own subject for investigation. He is at liberty to consult the professor during office hours, at his home, or not, as he pleases; he may attend the meetings of the seminary, if he feels like doing so, or he may stay at home, without other loss than the benefit he would have derived. He has no regular reports to make on the progress of his work. After the completion of his investigations he may reduce them to a finished form, or he may submit a mere outline of his argument to the professor with a request for criticism or report and discussion in the seminary. If, in the judgment of the instructor, the paper is of sufficient merit to justify bringing the subject before the seminary, and if time

be available, he sets a date for a report thereon; otherwise he will either go over the paper with the student or he will return it with written criticisms. Faithfulness of work and regularity count for nothing except as requisites in obtaining results. A German university knows but one standard by which it measures all. What do you know? What have you accomplished?

As a counterpart to the student's absolute freedom in the preparation of his paper there is the unrestrained right of the professor and fellow students of the seminary to criticise the results. The student who volunteers to report to the seminary on his work knows that he is taking a very serious step and that he will be subjected to a merciless all around attack. For two hours, sometimes longer, will his paper undergo a most scathing criticism. Every position assumed by him will be probed to the bottom and any weakness in the use of the sources or in the processes of deduction ruthlessly exposed. In this uncompromising spirit of criticism resides the great value of the German seminaries. Its negative value consists in putting the student on his guard against inconsiderate statements and in preventing his assuming any facts without sufficient proof and drawing conclusions without most careful thought. What device is calculated to induce greater thoroughness in preparation than such severe, but friendly criticism by, or in the presence of one's fellow students! The aim of the seminary, however, is constructive rather than destructive. It destroys only to give something better. All the points material to the topic under discussion are brought out. Those mentioned in the paper will be considered in all their aspects—will be approved or disapproved as to their reasoning or conclusion, or both, as the case may be; and the points omitted will be supplied. It matters little what the precise subject matter under consideration is—and indeed very rarely the same general field is covered by two successive papers. The seminary is designed to teach a method—the method of investigation, not to give information. In the exact formulation of legal principles, in the nature of the criticisms of the papers, in the interpretation of the sources and their use in substantiating his own position, the student will discover, as in a laboratory, the individual method of the master. In time he will grasp it and make it his own.

Those of you who have attended American seminaries in history and political science will be inclined to find fault with the legal seminaries in Germany on the ground that they assume the possession of critical judgment on the part of the student. How about the students who have not yet reached their maturity, as still to require supervision in the use of sources and in the process of legal reasoning? In our American seminaries emphasis is placed on teaching the student correct methods in the collection, sifting and use of his raw material and they are organized in accordance with this object. Professor G. B. Adams, in the April number of the *American Historical Review* mentions the following requirements as necessary conditions to successful seminary work in this country: 1, that every student go through all the work of the seminary, and not through a portion only; 2, that he take part in the discussion at each session; 3, that he be subjected to constant criticism. Such a method, which should be unhesitatingly approved for a seminary consisting of beginners, would require a restriction of membership to a small number of students of approximately the same stage of advancement and the adoption of a single topic of comparatively small compass as the basis of seminary work which will enable each member to make a sufficient preparation for the exercises. Most of these requisites do not exist in the German seminaries. Their membership, though sometimes limited, is often far too large for the most effective kind of collective work. At the University of Berlin over fifty students, or even over seventy students, have been admitted to a seminary course. Approximate equality in preparation and fitness to take part in the exercises can be obtained only with the greatest difficulty, and exists as an ideal rather than as a fact. The assignment of special topics to each member of the seminary and reports thereon would contravene German notions of academic freedom. Professor Kohler, to my knowledge, is the only professor at the University of Berlin who is in the habit of asking for reports on the progress of the student's work. There is generally speaking no assistance given to the student before the completion of his report, except such as he may obtain at his own initiative. Participation in the discussion will depend upon the maturity of the student and the capability of the professor to inter-

est him in the work. In the seminaries for beginners the major portion of the discussion falls to the lot of the professor. The un-ripeness of the student converts it more or less into a quiz. On the other hand, very lively discussions between professor and student are regular occurrences at the more advanced seminaries.

The nature and length of the papers prepared in the seminaries vary, of course, with the maturity of the student and the particular object he has in view. Some are making an initial effort at original research, and accomplish naturally very little. Others are making a preliminary study for prospective doctor's theses. The doctor *utruisque juris* may be engaged in the study of some question, to which he has devoted already much time and labor, with the object of publishing a larger legal treatise. Much of the work done in v. Liszt's seminary, as we have seen, finds its way into print.

The German seminary methods are indeed open to the objection that they are unpedagogical. The professors are before everything else scholars, and not teachers. They are theoretical and not practical. Fortunately for the universities the whole educational system of Germany has been adapted to their needs. Unlike our high schools, the German gymnasium is organized with the sole view of preparing its students for university study (the needs of the country at large are satisfied in the common schools, in the middle schools, in the technical schools (Realschulen) and other special schools of high standing. A far more thorough training can be given therefore than is possible under our conditions. A German student has no longer need of mental drill or discipline. He has had more of it in kind than he could get in the best of our universities or colleges.

It is owing to this peculiar circumstance that the beginner in seminary work will easily acquire correct methods of legal reasoning and facility in the use of original material without much personal direction from the instructor. He is sufficiently mature to learn through mere observation. The reports and discussions of the papers prepared by others will fall upon a receptive mind; the method of the instructor in dealing with the problems before the seminary will be readily comprehended. Moreover, he has attended

as a rule lecture courses and exercises in the sources, before entering upon seminary work.

The criticism of German seminary methods spoken of can have no application to the advanced seminaries. Instead of close supervision, the advanced student needs the stimulus derived from association with men interested in the same line of thought; an opportunity to discuss his work with instructor and fellow students in order to get their views and criticisms. Able to walk alone, the occasional hint or direction from the expert, the professor, who has travelled before him upon the obscure route, will lead him to his goal, or if he goes astray, his criticism and suggestion will set him right. He wants the master, whose example will be his inspiration; not a mere teacher to curb or check the freedom of his thought. Scholarship can thrive only in an atmosphere of perfect freedom. The adoption of this principle as their corner stone has given to the German universities the prestige which they enjoy today. It attracts the best students from all parts of the world; it trains and wins over the keenest intellects as co-workers in the field of investigation.

The German legal seminary is an outgrowth of the German university system, and bears the imprint of the conditions under which it arose and exists today. A pruning of the features based upon local peculiarities, will be necessary, and a careful adjustment to our conditions will be required to make it suitable for our needs. But more important than the exterior form which a particular seminary may assume is its underlying spirit. It is the spirit prevailing in the German seminaries that constitutes their real strength. This spirit is synonymous with indefatigable industry, thoroughness in the smallest detail, independence of thought and work, an incessant search for and unflinching devotion to truth. Let this spirit prevail in the graduate departments of our universities whether of law or of political science and the method of instruction will adapt itself as naturally as the trees and plants to the soil and climate in which they grow.

METHODS OF STUDYING THE HISTORY OF PHILOSOPHY.¹

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Dante's characterization of Aristotle as "*Il Maestro di color che sanno*" may well be applied to other great philosophers. Such masters form the ganglionic knots in the system of developing thought. They resume all the elements of previous culture and presume and set forward that of the future. They are the major prophets, seers, epoch-making thinkers. The history of philosophy is concerned chiefly with the study of their systems, though not neglecting the work of the minor prophets. The history of philosophy is the history of the disinterested search for ultimate truth and reality; for the universal principle in and through which all particulars have their being. * * * * *

It is the history of the various solutions given to the question what, for thought, is the universal, the absolute, the eternally real? It is the history of the advancing and faltering and yet onward steps of the science in the systems of "the masters of those who know"—"the dead and sceptered sovrens who still rule our spirits from their urns." The history of philosophy is philosophy in the making—the process in which humanity, through its inspired intellectual seers, has embodied its highest knowledge of the *τὸ πᾶν* of experience. Hence the study of the history of philosophy is the best introduction to philosophy itself. Only by grasping the already existing knowledge and making it our own, can we go on to develop it in solution of problems in the present time. There is a golden thread, a holy chain running through all the thought of the past, a living tradition, an inheritance that is our own to receive, to increase and to transmit. Ueberweg (I, 6), in answer to the question whether the history of philosophy is to be understood from the standpoint of our own philosophical consciousness, or whether,

¹ Extracts from a paper read before *The Society for Philosophical Inquiry*.

on the contrary, our own is to be formed, enlarged, and corrected through the study of historical systems, says that it is "a case of action and reaction." But this is too mechanical a conception. Rather say that the history of philosophy gives the discovery and record of an *organic* series of deep insights. The mastery of these insights form stepping stones in our own ascent in thought. We should endeavor to think ourselves into this series of insights—to Platonize and Hegelianize ourselves—that we may form our own formless thought in a catholic manner. We must rely upon tradition, but we must make it our own by the assimilating activity of thought, and thus we go on to transmute it. All the past philosophy is ours to inherit, ours to preserve, and ours to transmute and transmit.

We must derive our world-view from the consensus of the wise; think over, and think ourselves into the great insights of great thinkers, in order to have catholic thought. In spite of all the dangers of tradition, without it we should be empty indeed. But tradition should not be conceived mechanically—making truth to be a statue to be carefully handed down successive generations. Rather than a perfect statue, truth is a living, growing, developing self-activity of thought, so that we can conceive of philosophy continually swallowing its own offspring, its own dogmas and systems, but swallowing only to digest and fulfil them in a larger form. None of us should try to be Platonists or Cartesians or Kantians, but none of us can be catholic philosophers without having inherited and digested and transmuted Plato and other great masters. Every form of living philosophy, on its empirical side, must be the philosophy of its own time, but at the same time it must also be a link in the whole chain, an organic member of the whole body of philosophy.

But the value of the study of the history of philosophy depends upon the method and spirit in which we study it.

I. There is the "Biographical History of Philosophy"—the title of Lewes' work. So far as the interest is centered upon the historical and anecdotal details of the individual philosophers—the externals of their biographies, their paradoxes, their myths and peculiar opinions—so far this is not a history of philosophy, and

may be dismissed as non-philosophical. It is a debatable point how far even the personality of the author of any system enters into his system. Certainly it is least of all in philosophy that events and actions and the personal characteristics of thinkers enter into worthful consideration. For philosophy deals with thought, of which biography and anecdote and paradox are but the external scaffolding. Names and dates and biographies might all better be omitted than be allowed to usurp the interest that should be centered upon the bloodless ballet of the categories—the timeless and universal principles enunciated by these thinkers.

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II. There is the merely historical or *learned* method, giving the doctrines of the various schools of philosophy. These are studied as one would study zoology or botany in a natural history museum. Plato taught this, and Aristotle taught that. Such a history is a sort of compilation of undigested and unsystematized opinions—a mere narration of dogmas. It is poor history and worse philosophy. The doctrines are stated as opinions, as the contingent thought of such a man in such place and circumstances. Such study is at best mere erudition, a string of bald opinions, of no intrinsic or enlightening interest beyond their being known, so that one can talk glibly about the philosophy of Plato and others. One might as well, as far as philosophical culture is concerned, learn the number of the kinds of microbes that lived in the body of Plato. Unless we can think over and verify in ourselves the organic thought—the questions and solutions of Plato—the mere knowledge of his doctrines is of no philosophical worth.

The method is often like that of the guide in a museum: "Now, gentlemen, look at the articles in this case. And now pass on to the next show-case." * * * * *

III. But the merely scholarly method leads to the *Sceptical* method, "*Quot homines, tot sententiae.*"

Here the diversity of the contents of different systems becomes the rock of offense and also the weapon of attack. Since all differ so much from each other, there is truth in none of them. Doubt as to the worth and validity of philosophy itself arises. The possibility

of knowledge is denied and the agnostic attitude is assumed. One system teaches this dogma and another one the opposite. Their opinions are like their watches. None of them go alike and therefore none of them give the right time. Misology and agnosticism is the lesson to be learned from the history. Sextus Empiricus is the ancient and George Henry Lewes the modern representative of the *Sceptical* method.

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IV. Then there is the *Eclectic* method, of which Cousin's "History of Modern Philosophy" is a good type.

This method is more appreciative but also more partial in its procedure. It aims at giving a philosophical thesaurus: a book of wisdom culled from many systems, without showing any systematic unity or tracing the growth of philosophical doctrine.

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This method thus betrays artless conceit, in the assumed ability to cull out what is true, from a merely subjective principle of private judgment. The Eclectic professes to judge the various systems with freedom from prejudice, as if his standpoint were above them all, and himself above the limitations of the great thinkers whom he studies, ignorant that what little insight he may have has been derived from them.

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V. Another method may be called the *Tendenz*-method, which interprets and bends all systems to the philosophical standpoint of the author, who reads his own view into them and looks upon the whole history of philosophy as giving earlier and immature forms of his own system. Hegel is generally selected as the chief type of this method. So far as he held that the chronological sequence of systems coincides with the logical sequence of the categories of thought, and so far as he can be shown to bend all material to illustrate their development of absolute idealism, so far he has the evils of the method. This is the charge that the Hegelian Schwegler makes against Hegel. But the criticism will not stand.

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VI. The *Modern Historical* method. The historical study of systems of philosophy has, to-day, almost usurped constructive work in philosophy. The interest is rather in the various systems of the past than in new efforts on the old problems. The modern historical method is a much more just and appreciative one than the previous methods. It is not historical in the sense of being merely narration. It endeavors to study the whole concrete form of each system, together with all its native environment. It endeavors to put the student in the total intellectual and practical environment of the author studied. It aims to give a faithful picture of his world-view, the problems of his time, and his intellectual solution of them, unbiased and uncriticised by later world-views and systems. Put yourself, it says to the student, in the place of the author studied. Let the same mind be in you as was, for example, in Plato: try to reproduce his total social, moral, political, and intellectual environment. Hellenize yourself, and then Platonize this Hellenic world. Do the same for all great philosophers. Along with this method may go, in its higher form, the concept of development. All systems are considered as stages of an evolution, connected in a series—an *organic* series of developing forms. Sidgwick (*History of Ethics*, p. 268) attributes the predominance of the modern historical method largely to Hegel's influence. The dangers of this method are: (1) That of scepticism as to knowledge:

“Holding no form of creed,
But contemplating all.”

(2) That of regarding later forms as being *mechanically* developed, by change of environment, from earlier forms.

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VII. The *Critical* method. Along with the *Historical* method often goes the *Critical* method—forming what we may term the *Historico-critical* method.

Probably the best type of this method is Kuno Fischer in his “History of Modern Philosophy.” The element of criticism is valuable as breaking up dogmatism, which Douglas Jerrold wittily described as “puppyism come to maturity.”

Philosophically, dogmatism consists in the use of uncriticised categories. But the critical student is often guilty of this fault himself. He criticises one form of dogmatism by another of his own. The value of this method depends upon the canons of criticism used by the critic. One canon is that the criticism of any system be immanent and not merely external, that is, the problem of philosophy in any system should be compared with its solution by the system. Another canon is that it be examined in the light of its own self-consistency and of its logical character. Another canon is that its *fundamental principle* be criticised, i. e., be examined as to it being really an ultimate or fundamental principle. If it cannot stand this test; if its principle is seen to be, logically, only partial and relatively abstract, it must give way to a more concrete principle and thus be transformed or transmuted into a higher system.

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VIII. The *Philosophical* method. The critical method, using these canons of criticism, merges into the philosophical method, which also includes the historical and evolutionary methods. This method starts with a most concrete view of the problem of philosophy, of its function of giving a science of ultimate reality. This is the problem of mind as mind, in its ultimate interpretations of the universe. Then it looks upon the various systems of philosophy as organic members of the thought-product of humanity. The whole history of philosophy is looked upon as a system of self-development of thought. This is the method of Hegel. Instead of further defining it, let me describe it in contrast with that of George Henry Lewes.

Lewes' method is that of the sceptic, the agnostic, the misologist. He finds no truth in any system and hence no organic development in the whole course of the history of philosophy. His whole book might be epitomized like the history of snakes in Ireland—i. e., "There are no snakes in Ireland." There is no truth in philosophy.

Here are some condensed quotations from his History of Philosophy: "Philosophy is condemned to wander forever in one tortuous labyrinth without exit. Its movement has ever been circular. Its first principles are to this day as much a matter of dispute as

they were two thousand years ago. The history of philosophy presents a spectacle of thousands of the greatest of intellects toiling without results, because results are impossible." They only guess, they can not know the strings which move the puppets of the show. Bankruptcy is inevitable because they have no capital. Reason cannot verify itself, hence it is worthless.

"*Quis custodiat ipsos custodes?*" "The part of philosophy in the drama of the world is played out." "The purport of this history is to show how and why the interest in philosophy becomes purely historical."

At the close of his chapter on Greek philosophy, he says: "We have only the saddening contemplation of the impossibility of philosophy. Centuries of thought which began with a child-like question, ended with aged doubt." (p. 306.)

As a prelude to modern philosophy he says: "Once more we are to witness the mighty struggle and the sad defeat—the vast and ineffectual struggle of great intellects, and note the traces they have left upon the desert, without fruit, without flower, without habitation—arid, trackless, and silent, but vast, awful, and fascinating." (p. 339.)

Again (p. 568) he says that Berkeley paved the way to scepticism, which, gulf-like, yawns at the terminal road of all consistent metaphysics.

Again (p. 789) he speaks of his history as "an accumulation of proofs of the impossibility of philosophy."

He views the sequence of philosophical systems as a sequence of funerals.

As a wholesome counterblast to this sad nonsense, take some condensed quotations from the work of Hegel, written some fifty years earlier.

"The history of philosophy shows us a succession of noble minds; a gallery of heroes of thought, who by the power of reason have penetrated into the being of things, of nature and spirit—into the being of God, and have won for us, by their labors, the highest treasure—the treasure of reasoned knowledge." (History of Philosophy, I, p. 1.)

"For these thousands of years the same Architect has directed

the work. That Architect is the One Living Mind of which the nature is thought and Self-Consciousness. The differences of systems are not irreconcilable with unity. Of each one we may say that it is one philosophy at different degrees of completion—the principle of each being but a branch of one and the same universe of thought.” (Logic, § 86.)

Again: “The true meaning of the refutation of one system of philosophy by another is not merely negative. Were it so, the history of philosophy would be the most saddening of all studies, displaying the refutation of every system time has brought forth. In a general way we may allow that every system has been refuted. But it must equally be maintained that no system has been refuted—nay, that no system can be refuted—in the negative way, for every system has the same subject-matter, and each system shows us one particular factor or stage on its comprehension. The refutation of a system only means that its central principle has been reduced to an organic element in the completer principle which follows. Thus the history of philosophy deals not with a dead past, but with the eternal and veritable present. In its result, it resembles not a museum of aberrations of the human intellect, but a Pantheon of God-like figures, as various stages in the revelations of the Absolute.” (Logic, § 86.)

To refute a system is only to transmute it into an organic factor of a more concrete view. In any other sense, no system of philosophy has ever been refuted. The full-grown tree may be said to be the refutation of the seed, the fruit that of the blossom.

But it is a refutation that is a realization, a fulfilment of lower forms. The German word that Hegel uses for refute is *Aufheben*. As he notes (Logic, § 96), it has a double significance, (1) to annul or put aside, (2) to keep or fulfil and thus preserve.

A thing is thus refuted when it is seen to disappear as an independent reality and to reappear as a factor or element in a larger thing. The blossom is refuted in the fruit. The gospel annuls the law. But the law is really fulfilled in the gospel. The acid and the base are annulled in the salt.

Thus every refuted system of philosophy enters as an organic member into a more concrete and perfect form. This more perfect

form never issues mechanically from the less perfect, but it comes as a fuller revelation of what the less perfect really is. The true nature of the seed is the fruit-bearing tree. The gospel reveals the true nature of the law. The law does not mechanically produce the gospel. But rather the gospel produces the law as one of its elementary stages or moments.

One system does not so much annul an earlier system, as that the earlier system annuls itself. The criticism, the dialectic, is not external but immanent. The fruit does not externally annul the blossom, so much as the blossom annuls its own transitory, imperfect form; takes up its limitations and fulfils its own real nature in the fruit.

Each system of philosophy attacks the world-problem from a special point of view and gives a relative solution of it. These solutions have become classical for all time. Without their presence as elements in any philosophy of to-day, that philosophy is abstract and barren.

Falckenberg says: "The older forms are no more confuted by later ones, than the drama of Sophocles by the drama of Shakspeare. Hence the history of philosophy is not a cabinet of antiquities, but (at least) a museum of typical products of the human mind." (History of Modern Philosophy, p. 4.)

In the works of Plato we find this immanent criticism of his own philosophy. We find various stages of his thought criticised into higher form, but all the work of the same master mind. It is Plato criticising his earlier standpoints into higher ones. The criticism of his doctrine, of his *ideas*, is Plato's own, though it is put into the mouth of Parmenides.

This may illustrate Hegel's conception of the whole history of philosophy being the work of one mind, the individual characters of the mouth-pieces of the various stages not entering largely into the content and matter.

The history of philosophy is the history of mind coming into its own—finding itself at home in the universe; developing into perfect Self-Consciousness. The various systems, divested of their empirical form, are *stadia* in the one organic development of this

Self-Consciousness of mind in man. The whole only can be called a system and be entitled to be called Science.

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With this concrete view of philosophy in the making, we may hold, with Hegel, the gladdening view that no system of philosophy has ever been utterly refuted. And thus, too, we may dismiss the saddening view of Lewes that "each new system refutes the preceding one." His History of Philosophy is not only a *biographical*, but also a *mortuary* history—a sequence of funerals of systems, with a cosmic suicide of thought at its close.

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ARISTOTLE'S ÆSTHETICS OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

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The problem considered in this paper is as follows: What is Aristotle's contribution to the theory of painting and sculpture? Is it possible to gather, from references to these arts in his works, sufficient facts and principles to serve as the groundwork for an æsthetic treatment of them?

The statements of the authorities on antique æsthetics bearing on the line of inquiry are not very encouraging. Thus Bosanquet in his "*History of Æsthetic*," p. 56, remarks: "Formative art, including architecture and the lesser decorative crafts, falls outside the scope of the treatise [the *Poetics*], although painting is alluded to more than once by way of illustration. Observations upon music and painting occur in other writings, but there is no systematic inquiry into the pleasure derived from these arts." And C. Bénard, "*L'Esthétique d'Aristote et de ses Successeurs*," says that Aristotle has not occupied himself expressly with the arts of design, namely, painting, sculpture, architecture; that a few words occur here and there in an incidental manner, whether it be to define the arts of imitation or to compare the works of painters and sculptors with those of poets, but that it is impossible to extract anything but what is most general.

At first sight these statements appear plausible. Yet we must reflect that the *Poetics* is not merely a treatise on poetry, but is also a contribution to the theory of the fine arts in general, and that Aristotle, in other works likewise, considers the relations of the fine arts to education and conduct in his general philosophy. The fundamental laws of beauty are the same for all the arts. Hence in the *Poetics* and elsewhere, when Aristotle cites parallels from painting and sculpture, the natural inference is that he means to extend the principles stated of poetry to other arts.

In this paper, by a comparative study of all of Aristotle's refer-

ences to painting and sculpture, and by a consideration of the striking parallels drawn when æsthetic principles applicable primarily to poetry are for the first time stated, we shall endeavor to define and estimate the groundwork which Aristotle has laid for later writers to build upon in their æsthetics of painting and sculpture.

No one of the ancients developed a comprehensive theory of art. Plato, who considered art largely from the point of view of ethics and politics, did little else than contribute somewhat to a theory of the beautiful. Aristotle was the first to carry the principles of philosophical investigation into the regions of imagination and of fiction; the first to treat the fine arts independently of ethical considerations, and to affirm a purely æsthetic standard of criticism. He thus became the founder of the science of æsthetics.

In æsthetic criticism, as in other branches of philosophy, Aristotle has left us the first systematic treatise. It is true the *Poetics*, as its title implies, confines its immediate attention to poetry, in its three branches of epos, tragedy, and comedy. Yet in this work we have statements, axiomatic in their brevity and conciseness and sometimes obscure in their meaning, of the leading principles of Aristotle's doctrine. Aristotle has left us in possession of the mine, and it has been the task of later ages to extract and mint its precious contents, and make them current coin in all literary and æsthetic criticism.

Aristotle is always scientific in his method of presentation, and, as poetry is an art, he begins by defining art in general, and its various branches. Thus by a process of exclusion, in which he points out the resemblances and differences of the various arts, he finally arrives at the laws of poetic composition. Throughout the work, when he has stated some general law of poetry, he draws his illustrations from the formative arts. Incidental to this process of definition and delimitation, Aristotle states many of the principles of fine art applicable to painting or sculpture. It is our task to point these out.

I. PAINTING AND SCULPTURE—MODES OF IMITATION.

Aristotle regarded *mimêsis*, or imitation, as the essence of what we call the fine arts, as the principle common to Poetry with Music,

Dancing, Painting, and Sculpture. This designation, the fine arts, was unknown to the Greeks. They termed them "imitative arts" (*μιμητικαὶ τέχναι*), modes of imitation (*μιμήσεις*) or sometimes liberal arts (*ἐλευθέριοι τέχναι*)

Aristotle in treating imitation in *Poetics*, c. I, cites as the various modes, sculpture, and painting, then music, the dance and pantomime, lastly poetry and its species. Architecture is omitted or excluded, because it is lacking in the imitative quality deemed essential, and is especially consecrated to the useful; only the decorative side of architecture is imitative. The Greeks, therefore, classed it among the useful arts.

The term *mimêsis*,¹ or imitation, which was probably suggested to the Greeks by acting and the recitation of poetry, has in both Plato and Aristotle a technical significance. The process of *mimêsis*, in the sense in which Aristotle applies the word to the fine arts, involves a creative act on the part of the artist in giving expression to human life in its various aspects, by representing it in concrete form in an image that answers to its "true idea." This "true idea" is derived from the *εἶδος* or "ideal form" present in each individual object of imitation, but imperfectly manifested. This impresses itself as a sensuous appearance on the mind of the artist. His distinctive work consists in stamping the given material with the form that is universal, in giving clear and full expression in the special medium employed by his art to the "ideal form" existing in his imagination.

This is the kind of "imitation" that Aristotle regards as the essential principle in all the fine arts. The Aristotelian phrase — *ἡ τέχνη μιμᾶται τὴν φύσιν* — by no means suggests a slavish or photographic copying of Nature. The artist ever seeks to embody the ideal in his work. "The very *mimêsis* becomes creative and therefore ideal. Art's copy of Nature is a departure from the actual because it is a seizure of the end after which Nature strives — that universal *τέλος* which has no realization in the realm of the concrete." In this regard sculpture is doubtless the most imitative of all the arts.²

¹ See Butcher, *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art*, c. II.

² Knight, *Philosophy of the Beautiful*, Part II, p. 90.

II. ORIGIN OF PAINTING AND SCULPTURE, AND NATURE OF THE PLEASURE DERIVED FROM THEM.

In chapter IV, in discussing the Origin of Poetry, Aristotle finds that psychologically it may be traced to two causes—the instinct of Imitation and the instinct of Harmony and Rhythm; and by the illustrations used he applies the statement likewise to painting and sculpture. This instinct of imitation, he finds, is implanted in man from childhood, who is the most imitative of living creatures, and through it he learns his earliest lessons. In discussing the pleasure felt in things imitated, he cites the effects produced by works of formative art, “Objects which in themselves we view with pain, we delight to contemplate when reproduced with absolute fidelity; such as the forms of the most ignoble animals and of dead bodies.”

He also treats the nature of the pleasure derived from contemplating works of imitative art. “Thus the reason why men enjoy seeing a likeness is, that in contemplating it they find themselves learning or inferring, and saying, perhaps, ‘Ah, that is he!’ For if you happen not to have seen the original, the pleasure will be due not to the imitation as such, but to the execution, the coloring or some other such cause.” The same principle is brought out in the *Rhetoric*, I, c. 11:

“And as it is by nature delightful to learn, to admire, and the like, we necessarily receive pleasure from imitative art, as painting, sculpture, poetry, and from whatever is well imitated, even though the original may be disagreeable; for our pleasure does not arise from the beauty of the thing itself, but from the inference, the discovery that ‘this is that,’ etc., so that we seem to learn something.”

This great imitative instinct which Aristotle here emphasizes as underlying painting and sculpture as well as poetry, is stated by Ruskin in his homely way (*Aratra Pentelici*, Lecture II):

“Now you may read the works of the gravest critics of art from end to end; but you will find at last they can give you no other true account of the spirit of sculpture than that it is an irresistible human instinct for the making of cats and mice, and other imitable living creatures, in such permanent form that one may play with the images at leisure.”

Not only does Aristotle here touch on the origin of the three imitative arts; he also notices the nature of the pleasure derived from contemplating likenesses whether on canvas or in stone. If one knows something of the original, it is the pleasure afforded by recognition, the intellectual act involved in simply recognizing the object portrayed. In case the original has not been seen, the pleasure is due (a) to the execution, (b) to the coloring, or (c) some such cause.

After characterizing the various arts as modes of imitation, Aristotle proceeds to differentiate them, by discussing their points of likeness and of difference under three heads: (1) In the media of imitation; (2) in the objects which they imitate; (3) in the manner of imitating them.

III. THE MEDIA EMPLOYED IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE.

In treating this theme in Poetics, c. I, Aristotle states that, in contrast to certain arts, namely, painting and sculpture, which employ colors and forms, —*χρώμασι καὶ σχήμασι*—as means of imitation, the arts of language imitate by means of rhythm, language, and harmony.

Each art in expressing its spiritual content employs a special medium. As the subject-matter of the various arts is drawn from the same source, their differences are due mainly to the medium employed. Thus, sculpture uses as its media of expression solid substances (wood, stone, ivory, metal); painting, pigments of all sorts; music, sound; poetry, language, used in rhythmical form. Aristotle here formulates this distinction. It is noticeable that neither in this passage, nor elsewhere, does Aristotle point out the differences between sculpture and painting. As polychromy prevailed extensively in Greek sculpture, color and forms were the means of expression in both arts.

IV. EXPRESSION IN PAINTING AND SCULPTURE; OR, THE OBJECTS OF IMITATION.

In c. I Aristotle tells us that the actual objects of artistic imitation are character, emotion, and action (*ἥθη καὶ πάθη καὶ πράξεις*). By *ἥθη* are meant the characteristic moral qualities; by *πάθη* the

more transient emotions; by *πράξεις*, actions in their inward sense, the psychical energy that reveals itself in outward act. In other words, Aristotle here emphasizes expression as the dominant note of painting as well as of poetry; the work of art reveals the soul whatever the medium employed.¹ And it is this expression of soul which Aristotle emphasizes as the supreme test of a work of art.

Thus in c. II, where Aristotle treats more fully the objects of imitation, he states them as persons acting (*πράττοντας*) a comprehensive way of describing human character, emotions, and actions. He draws a striking parallel between painters and poets: "Since the objects of imitation are men in action, and these men must be either of a higher or lower type (for moral character mainly answers to these divisions, goodness and badness being the distinguishing marks of moral differences) it follows that we must represent men either better than they are in real life, or as worse, or just as they are. The same is true in painting (*ὥσπερ οἱ γραφεῖς*). Polygnotus depicted men as nobler than they are, Pauson as less noble, Dionysius drew them true to life." And in the field of poetry he adds: "Homer, for example, makes men better than they are; Cleophon as they are; Hegemon the Thasian, the first composer of Parodies, and Nicochares, the author of the *Deiliad*, worse than they are. . . . The same distinction marks off Comedy from Tragedy; for Comedy aims at representing men worse, Tragedy as better than in actual life."

Here Aristotle lays down the fundamental distinctions between three schools of art, Idealism, Realism, and Caricature, and applies them to painting as well as to poetry.

1. IDEALISM is the presentation of human character, emotions, actions, as the artist fain would see them, as they ought to be (*οἷα εἶναι δεῖ*). The idealists here mentioned are Homer in poetry, Polygnotus in painting. They represent heroic personages, noble characters, godlike in their virtues and their frailties.

2. REALISM is the presentation, the exact delineation, of common nature and common life, as the artist sees them, just as they are (*οἷα ἦν ἢ ἴσταν*). It is the attempt to imitate things as they strike the senses. The Realists cited are Cleophon in poetry, Dionysius

¹ See Butcher, *Aristotle's Theory of Poetry and Fine Art*, p. 117.

in painting. Little is known of the former except that he was a tragic poet of Athens whose characters possessed homely qualities and whose diction lacked poetic elevation. Dionysius was a contemporary of Polygnotus, who was skillful in drawing and in exact portraiture, but was lacking in the artistic elevation ascribed to the greater painter.

3. CARICATURE depicts in bold outline such defects as belong to normal man, weaknesses and foibles that are permanent features of our common humanity. But it exhibits them as foibles or weaknesses not to be hated but to be laughed at. The Caricaturists mentioned are Pauson in painting, Hegemon in parodies, Nicochares and comic poets in general. Little is known of Pauson except that he was the butt of the comic poets, and that Aristotle (*Politics*, VIII, c. 5) counsels all young men to refrain from looking at his works so as to keep their minds pure from all pictures of ugliness. He seems to have delighted in comic scenes of deformity and crime or satirical pictures of low and vulgar subjects.

Later, in his discussion of tragedy in c. VI, Aristotle refers three of the six parts of tragedy to the objects of imitation, namely, Plot, Character, Sentiment. Of these three he regards Plot as the first principle and as it were the soul of the tragedy. Character holds the second place. "A similar fact," he adds, "is seen in painting. The most beautiful colors laid on confusedly will not give as much pleasure as the chalk-outline of a portrait." Thus as plot to character in poetry, so regards Aristotle drawing to coloring in painting. This preference of plot to character-drawing is in startling antagonism to our modern ideas, when the chief delight in the drama and in fiction is the analysis of character. And the same may be said of Aristotle's preference for paintings which exhibit the skillful hand of the draughtsman over those which show the facile brush of the colorist.

To express the type of character desirable for Tragedy Aristotle employs regularly the term *ἥθος*, already defined. Taken in connection with the requirements of character-portrayal demanded in c. XV and with what has already been said of the idealist school who represent men as they ought to be, we see that Aristotle wishes the characters of Tragedy to exemplify the higher or heroic qualities

of human nature, such as elevate the feelings and stir the moral sentiment of the observer. Again he illustrates by means of painting: "Since tragedy is an imitation of persons who are above the common level, the example of good portrait painters (and sculptors) should be followed. They, while reproducing the distinctive form of the original, make a likeness that is true to life and yet more beautiful. So, too, the poet, in representing men who are irascible or indolent or who have other defects of character should preserve the type and yet ennoble it. In this way Achilles is portrayed by Agathon and Homer."

But though this high ideal in the portrayal of character is desired in both painters and poets, yet if the plot of the tragedy or the drawing of the painting is beyond criticism they can stand the test of good art. Aristotle impresses this lesson in c. VI:

"Again without action there cannot be tragedy: there may be without the portrayal of character. The tragedies of most of our modern poets fail in the rendering of character; and of poets in general this is often true. The same is true also of the painters. And here Zeuxis suffers in comparison with Polygnotus. Polygnotus delineates character well (*ἀγαθὸς ἡθογράφος*); the style of Zeuxis is devoid of ethical quality." Here Aristotle draws a striking contrast between the two painters and the styles of art which each represents. Polygnotus he regards as the most ethical of the painters, that is, in his symmetrical outlines he represented characters from the Homeric poems, heroic in type, the contemplation of which inspired the beholder with noble sentiments and high aspirations. This type Aristotle preferred for tragedy and he found the parallel to Polygnotus in Sophocles.

But if we cite another passage we see that Aristotle attributes a certain kind of idealism to Zeuxis, to whom he denied *êthos*. Thus in c. XXV he says: "With respect to the requirements of art, a probable impossibility is to be preferred to a thing improbable and yet possible. Again it may be impossible that there should be such men as Zeuxis has painted. 'Yes,' we say, 'but the impossible is the higher thing; for the pattern before the mind must surpass the reality.'" Though denying to Zeuxis the expression of *êthos*, yet in all that relates to beauty, grace, and skill in execution, Aris-

totle thus recognizes him as a model. As Polygnotus represents idealism in the expression of character, so Zeuxis in the matter of technique. Aristotle finds similar fault with Euripides in his failure to express *êthos*, while he recognizes his pre-eminence in other respects. Thus Euripides in tragedy and Zeuxis in painting are parallels in deficiency in *êthos*, and in excellences in other respects.

Though the Poetics in no instance cites sculptors by name, nor makes any direct reference to sculpture, yet the terms used frequently apply to sculpture as well as to painting, and illustrations from sculpture occur in other works. In the treatment of idealism and of the expression of *êthos*, Phidias belongs in the same category with Polygnotus and Sophocles. That Aristotle recognized this is evident from Ethics VI, c. 7: "We apply the term wisdom in art to the greatest masters in the several arts. Thus we apply it to Phidias as a sculptor, and to Polyclitus as a statuary, meaning no more by it than artistic excellence." And that he attributed ethical portraiture to sculpture, as well as to painting and poetry, we know from Politics V, 5, 21, where he counsels the young to contemplate, not the works of Pauson, but those of Polygnotus or any other painter or sculptor who has an ethical style.

We have an echo of the famous saying of Sophocles that he depicted men as they ought to be, while Euripides depicted men as they are (Poetics, c. XXV) in the judgment Lysippus passed upon other sculptors, that while they represented men as they are, he represented men as they appeared (or ought) to be (see Pliny, XXXV, 65, *vulgoque dicebat ab illis factos quales essent homines, a se viderentur esse*). Ottfried Müller (Kunst-Arch. Werke, II, p. 165) and Kekulé (Arch. Jahrb., VIII, p. 39) hold that the original Greek of the Lysippean saying was a slavish imitation of Sophocles, and the *quales viderentur esse* of Pliny a clumsy misunderstanding of something like οἷους εἶκοιεν εἶναι. Mrs. Sellars, however, regards the *viderentur* as the very pith of the apothegm, which conveys a problem totally different from the Sophoclean: that in the expression is a dominant problem of art, the problem of impressionism versus realism.* From our knowledge of the art of

* See K. Jex-Blake and E. Sellars, The elder Pliny's chapters on the History of Art, Introduction, p. LXII and text XXXIV, c. 65, note C.

Lysippus it seems more probable that Müller and Kekulé are right, that Lysippus claimed to be an idealist. But while we admit his claim, we must rank him with Zeuxis rather than with Polygnotus, as a master of accuracy and delicacy of execution rather than as an exponent of *êthos*.

In conclusion, if we are to revise the paragraph of Bosanquet, already quoted, so as to meet the facts in the case, resulting from our investigation, we should probably word it as follows:

Aristotle has nowhere treated specifically sculpture and painting, yet the Poetics, as a contribution to the theory of fine art, is replete with observations stated primarily of poetry, that Aristotle applies incidentally to painting and sculpture, and he often refers to these arts in his other works. All three arts—poetry, painting, and sculpture—are regarded as modes of imitation; he finds their origin in the instinct of imitation and the pleasure it affords; he defines Colors and Forms as the Media of Imitation in sculpture and painting; he treats at great length Expression or the Objects of Imitation, and characterizes as three schools of art—Idealism, Realism, and Caricature; of Idealism, Homer, Phidias, and Polygnotus are cited as examples; of Realism, Cleophon in poetry, Dionysius in painting; of Caricature, Hegemon and Nicochares in poetry, Pauson in painting. He distinguishes between an idealism of expression and an idealism of execution; of the former Sophocles and Polygnotus are made examples; of the latter, Euripides and Zeuxis.

CRANIAL CAPACITY OF PREHISTORIC VS. MODERN MAN.¹

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This work was undertaken in view of the various conflicting statements in regard to the size of the brain at the present time as compared with its size in the more or less remote past.

The measurements given in the tables forming the basis for the conclusions here reached have been collected from a number of different sources, and have been made by a considerable number of different observers using frequently different methods for the determination of cranial capacity. In many cases corrections have been made in the figures so as to make them more fairly comparable with other measurements obtained by different means. It is not, however, to be hoped that all elements of error and confusion have been eliminated, and while too much importance should not be attached to comparatively small variations in size in different series of cranial capacity, yet it is believed that, taken in large groups, certain valid conclusions can legitimately be drawn from the data so collected. In endeavoring to reach any conclusion on the question at issue, the first consideration is, it would seem, the actual facts in as full a measure as they can be obtained, and then if these fail, after a careful examination, to yield a positive result, to bring to bear upon the question, to which an answer is desired, any related and pre-established conclusions which may be of value in determining the final answer that shall be given.

As to the evidence as shown by the compiled data, it is evident from the circumstances necessarily attendant in the matter, that the number of cranial measurements of prehistoric representatives of the race will be small as compared with the number of such measurements from which the averages of present races have in

¹ Abstract of a thesis submitted in part satisfaction of the requirements of a minor topic for the degree of Ph.D.

most instances been obtained. On account of this limited number of ancient crania it has been urged by some that no trustworthy result can be obtained from these comparatively small groups. If this objection be considered as valid or insurmountable then we should desist from any attempts to throw light on the subject under consideration. But are we justified in carrying our objections on the ground of limited numbers too far? I believe not. While it is undoubtedly true that isolated specimens must be considered quite carefully indeed before attaching much, if any, weight to them, yet it would seem that a group, even if limited in numbers, is in a general way representative of the race to which such a group belonged. This can be easily verified in some of the large collections of present day crania. If in one of these large groups, smaller groups be selected at random and a mean obtained for this smaller aggregation, such a mean will be found to correspond closely with the mean of its whole from which the smaller was separated. My attention was drawn to this fact in compiling the figures in a certain collection of considerable size. The measurements were taken off on different sheets of paper, and on comparing the results, it was noticeable how closely they corresponded with each other and with the mean of the whole. Another objection raised is that of method used by different observers. An instructive opportunity was afforded of comparing the results obtained by one craniologist with the results obtained by another, using the same crania but a different method of procedure, and who had taken occasion to criticise somewhat the first result as being inaccurate. There were here, it is true, a number of individual differences but the averages in the two cases approximated each other closely.

Table I of the complete paper shows prehistoric crania found in England, placed by Rolleston in the neolithic age. The cranial capacity here shown is remarkably large, being 1588 cc. for the males and 1412 cc. for the females, or a combined average of 1551 cc. These figures are slightly in excess of those usually given for modern Europeans.

Table II, III, and IV may be combined together. These representatives of a much later period of time than those previously

mentioned are limited in number, being fewer than the preceding prehistoric group, and on account of the paucity of numbers are open to all the objections urged against such groups. Taking them, however, for what little they may be worth—if indeed they are worth anything—it is seen that, on the whole, these different groups of ancient Romans, both of Italy and of Britain, Romano-Britons, and Anglo-Saxons, do not equal in their cranial capacities those of the prehistoric ages preceding.

Table VI (a) is all taken from one source and is instructive in the slight but almost constant difference, on the same side, that appears in the various groups of old and present English, Scots, and Romans. The Anglo-Saxons, as compared with modern English, do not here have as large a cranial capacity as the later representatives. Likewise, ancient and modern Scottish crania show a considerable margin in favor of the present time. On the other hand, it should not be lost sight of that the differences here shown are, when considered as a whole, small, and it is easily possible that a more extended series would reverse this comparatively small difference.

Table VII is derived entirely from American sources. The older crania from caves, stone-graves, and mounds compare most favorably with those of the present American Indians. The actual figures show in one case an excess of 21 cc., and in the other an excess of 41 cc. in favor of the older crania.

There is on record the measurements of two skulls, derived from Egyptian sources (Table V), which are stated to be among the oldest, if not the oldest, of historic crania. These two (both males) have a capacity of 1536 cc.—not equal to but approximating that of the present time. If the statement of Morton be accepted as correct as regards the propriety of the comparison, there is given by him an interesting comparison between 55 Egyptian crania taken from the tombs of Egypt and crania which he says are of modern representatives of the same race, which shows in this instance a decrease of 2 cu. in. on the part of the present cranial capacity when compared with the crania of the race of long-past years. The value of this comparison is, however, doubtful.

At the Mar Saba Monastery there is an estimated collection of

10,000 skulls. C. D. Dwight, Professor of Anatomy and Physiology in the American Medical College of Syria, on measuring a number of skulls from the collection, and comparing his results with those of the same race of to-day, reached the conclusion that there has been between then and now a gain of 60 cc. in cranial capacity.

No mention has yet been made of the celebrated and much controverted Neanderthall and Calaveras skulls. Could the last named be accepted as a genuine representative of a tertiary race, its value, even though it be a single specimen, would be great. Unfortunately not much credence can be given this particular cranium as being the headpiece of some representative of the race in that remote and golden age. While the Neanderthall skull has had its share of controversy, this has been rather as to the interpretation to be placed upon the peculiar features present in this case. This skull is, undoubtedly, one of the oldest, if not indeed the oldest, known of the fossil remains of man. This skull is believed by some to be a step nearer, if not an actual approximation to the pithecoïd type. The pronounced low receding forehead and very large superciliary ridges appear to be potent arguments in favor of this opinion. While admitting the plausibility of the contrary contention, that is, that the peculiar shape of this skull is due to an anomaly of ossification, certain sutures having ossified prematurely while other sutures remained open, it should nevertheless not be forgotten that some other old skulls show this same peculiarity in a greater or less degree; so that, in the particular cranium under discussion, this greater proportionate development of occipital rather than frontal portion of cranial cavity may not have been entirely, if at all, an individual idiosyncrasy. While this particular appearance may have been an accentuation of the then existing type, yet it would only seem fair to consider this individual as somewhat representative of his time and race in craniological structure. Inherent difficulties in the matter of measurements have given rise to discrepancies in the estimated capacity of the skull, as reported by various craniologists. J. Bar-Schauffhausen states that the cranial capacity was 1033 cc. J. Barnard Davis gives a much larger figure, 1524 cc. Huxley's estimate is 1230 cc. It would seem by an examination of the methods used in reaching the various results, that the estimate of Schauffhausen

and Huxley were more nearly correct than the larger amount given by Davis.

In conclusion, it may be said that an examination of the evidence does not give us a ready and conclusive answer to the question asked. In some instances the inference would be that the cranial capacity has increased the nearer the approach is made to the present time. While again, it would seem the size of the brain had at least remained stationary, if indeed there had not been a slight advantage in this respect in favor of the more or less remote past. To give a final answer would require a more thorough sifting of the data and a more extended comparison, including present races in various stages of civilization than the limits of this paper would allow. That the cranial capacity of the prehistoric inhabitants of Great Britain and portions of Europe compare favorably with that of Europeans of to-day is a significant fact and one that would appear to be fairly established by the evidence at hand. Further than this the results are somewhat conflicting. In regard to the contention of decrease of cranial capacity, there is not sufficient evidence to establish it. On the other hand, to maintain that the results show conclusively that the present possesses an advantage over the somewhat remote past in point of brain size, would be to occupy a position open to attack, and that probably successfully.

We are thus forced to the intermediate position that from the information now available there has been no material change in the cranial capacity of man from prehistoric time to the present. This conclusion, even if it be accepted, does not of itself preclude any hypothesis in regard to an elaboration of the internal structure of the brain, or relative predominance of different portions of the same. The scope of this paper precludes the discussion of a kindred question much treated by various writers, namely, as to whether the cranial capacity of remotely past and various races of to-day, in varying stages of civilization, is correlative with the advance of civilization manifested by these races.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CERTAIN NATURAL SILICATES.¹

BY HIRAM COLVER McNEIL, M.S.

This investigation was carried out in the Chemical Laboratory of the United States Geological Survey, under the supervision of Professor Clarke, in the development of his theory of the constitution of the natural silicates. In one part of the work a simple method of breaking down the molecule in fractions was sought, in order, if possible, to arrive at some conclusions as to its structure. In the second part, substitutions within the molecule were studied.

In the first part of the work, a sodium carbonate solution consisting of one hundred cubic centimeters of water and twenty grams of sodium carbonate was adopted as the reagent for dissolving silica. Thirty cubic centimeters of hydrochloric acid consisting of twenty-five cubic centimeters of fully concentrated acid and five of water, was used to extract the alumina. The minerals studied were treated with these reagents in a variety of ways and through varying periods of time, in the natural state, after dehydration at low temperatures, and after blasting. Much of the material used was that already prepared and analyzed in the Survey Laboratory. When such material was not available a sample in sufficiently large amount was finely ground and a careful analysis made. The experiments were then carried out on that particular sample.

Twenty-nine experiments were carried out upon a sample of talc the results being: (1) To confirm the observation made in the Survey Laboratory some years ago that on sharp blasting talc is broken down and yields one-fourth of its silica in a form soluble in a solution of sodium carbonate. (2) The treatment with sodium carbonate must be rather thorough. Digestion on a steam bath is not sufficient. Gentle boiling for three hours gave satisfactory re-

¹ Abstract of a thesis submitted to the faculty of graduate studies of the George Washington University in part satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of doctor of philosophy, May, 1905.

sults. (3) The part insoluble in sodium carbonate solution is broken down as a whole by the hydrochloric acid used, the effect being so great as to argue against the metasilicate formula for it, that being characterized by great stability toward hydrochloric acid. (4) The results in general are best represented by considering the talc to contain an ortho and a trisilicate radicle which latter on blasting is transformed into Si_2O_3 group. This interpretation is in as good accord with alteration data as any other and was proposed as a possibility by Professor Clarke.

Thirty experiments with kaolin indicate: (1) That kaolin yields a definite compound, $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$, on blasting and not a mixture of Al_2O_3 and SiO_2 . (2) This residue is but slightly attacked by hydrochloric acid. (3) Kaolin may be completely dehydrated at low redness and in that case the residue is very easily decomposed by hydrochloric acid. (4) The effect of sodium carbonate solution on kaolin or the residue from dehydration or blasting, is small. (5) The results with hydrochloric acid give no evidence that one-third of the aluminum in kaolin differs from the rest.

Seven experiments upon a sample of halloysite from Nevada, nine upon a sample from Texas, and fifteen upon a sample from Kentucky indicate: (1) That on blasting the compound $\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_7$ is formed as in the case of kaolin. (2) This residue is appreciably more soluble in hydrochloric acid than when derived from kaolin. (3) The formula for kaolin, with one added molecule of water, satisfies our present knowledge of halloysite.

Seventeen experiments with pyrophyllite showed such extreme stability as to make it best to regard it as a true metasilicate.

The second part of the work consisted in making substitutions of various metals, using members of the zeolite group for the experiments. The substitutions were effected by fusion in a platinum crucible at atmospheric pressure with an excess of the reagent.

Analcite, a silicate having 12.46% of Na_2O , upon fusion with barium chloride, yielded a compound of the same general type as analcite in which barium had replaced the sodium almost entirely. Accompanying this change there was a breaking down of the analcite molecule to a considerable extent. The silica and alumina thus liberated were dissolved by the barium chloride in somewhat

near the same proportions, so that their presence, while rendering the results less concordant than could be desired, does not obscure the general similarity of the barium product to the original mineral. On fusion with strontium chloride the same complete displacement of sodium was noted. The decomposition was even greater than with barium, but the residue obtained still showed the same general type.

A sample of chabazite having 7.84% of CaO and small amounts of Na₂O and K₂O gave on fusion with barium chloride a product in which the monoxide bases had been completely replaced by barium. It was found to carry a certain amount of chlorine also. Chabazite fused with sodium chloride gave a product in which the calcium was replaced in large measure by the sodium. Like the barium product it contained a considerable amount of chlorine.

Stilbite fused with sodium chloride behaved in every way like chabazite. The substitution of sodium for calcium was more complete and the amount of chlorine retained was less.

With thomsonite results were obtained altogether similar to those with chabazite and stilbite. This places these three zeolites in the same class which may be represented by a generalized formula containing the group $X \equiv H_2.AIO_2H_2$ in which X represents the SiO₄ group or Si₃O₈ group indiscriminately. If chlorine is supposed to replace this group its presence in the substitution products is accounted for. The basic aluminum is regarded as the point of attack. On dehydration this aluminum atom, presumably, has its three valences satisfied by the acid, like the other aluminum atoms. Experiments with these zeolites carefully dehydrated before treatment with the fused chloride ought to give valuable results.

The products obtained by Mr. Steiger in the Survey Laboratory where silver nitrate or thallium nitrate was used and the N₂O₅ group was retained similarly to the chlorine, admit of the same interpretation as that used here for the chlorine compounds. Other interpretations are possible for single cases but none found can be applied so generally.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL RECORD.

September 1, 1904, to September 1, 1905.

This Bibliographical Record is a Supplement to the University Bibliography, containing titles of books, monographs, papers, etc., published by members of the Faculty and Doctors of Philosophy, issued September 1, 1904. It embraces titles of publications by University instructors and graduates appearing during the past year, and complete lists of the publications of members of the Faculty whose names were not included in the Bibliography of last year. The abbreviations used are current in scientific publications.

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BOOK NOTICES.

THE FREEDOM OF AUTHORITY (New York: Macmillan & Co., 1905), by J. Macbride Sterrett, A.M., D.D., Head Professor of Philosophy, has been extensively noticed in religious and secular journals. We quote the following from the *Lutheran Quarterly*, July, 1905:

"The book is ably written. The author is exceedingly well-read in current philosophical and religious literature. He thinks independently and expresses himself unequivocally. He holds fast to the good found in the past and accepts all that has been established by modern discovery and criticism and has his eye on the future in expectation of things larger and better. If the book fails of a wide reading it will not be because it is deficient in content."

The *Scotsman* says:

"This is a book of eight essays in apologetics, written by an American professor of philosophy whose metaphysical ideas are derived directly from Hegel. The first of them—the paper which gives its title to the volume expounds from the standpoint of philosophy the theological paradox that the service of God is perfect freedom. Other essays discuss the ultimate ground of authority in matters of conscience, the adequacy of the historical method as applied to spiritual problems, and (among other things), the different attitudes of devotion (if that be a permissible description of a mental characteristic) adopted by theologians so variously minded as Sabatier, Harnack, and the Abbe Loisy. The writer's ideas are, as has been said, Hegelian. His teaching is conservative. The essays for the rest exhibit a wide learning in the literature of advanced contemporary theology, and show no small dialectical ability in stating what may be called the previous question of orthodoxy. The book will be read with advantage by people interested to find a philosophic justification of familiar clerical and academic doctrines."

The Catholic World (August, 1905) gives a 12-page review of this work of Professor Sterrett, "whose previous publications entitle him to a place among leading Protestant thinkers" (p. 659).

BISMARCK'S ORATIONS AND LETTERS (New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1905), by Hermann Schoenfeld, Ph.D., LL.D., Head Professor of German, is thus referred to by Professor Julius Goebel of Harvard University:

"Your excellent edition of Bismarck's Speeches and Letters has arrived. The historical element is so peculiarly your own that no one is your equal in it. You have succeeded by the selection of the documents in giving a clear picture of the powerful man and at the same time a picture of the great time of Germany. May the work be used much in order that the prejudices and confused ideas about Bismarck may finally disappear."

The Outlook says:

"Dr. Schoenfeld deserves credit for his work in this admirable volume; to each speech there is an illuminating preface in English, and at the end of the volume we find a gratifyingly large number of pages of notes. A chronology and a bibliography supplement the illuminative introduction to the whole work. The book is indispensable to the student of contemporary history as affected by Germany, but especially to the student of the unification of Germany itself, an accomplishment due in most part to Bismarck's genius. We have learned about Bismarck's personality through the various biographies but no one of these books sums up Bismarck's life-work as does Dr. Schoenfeld."

Professor William Greenwood, of Highland Park College, Des Moines, Ia., characterizes it as follows:

"I take an early opportunity to express to you the unusual pleasure I have derived from quite a thorough examination of Bismarck's speeches and letters. The fine scholarship and complete sympathy of the editor are everywhere conspicuous while the herculean proportions of the subject impress the reader profoundly. Many teachers will welcome a volume of this really instructive and inspiring character. . . . Certainly I should like nothing better than to read the book through with a bright class capable of mastering the argument as well as the language. The advanced workers in the Universities will enjoy it."

A Reprint of the work of Dr. G. P. Merrill, Professor of Geology and Mineralogy, on ROCKS AND ROCKWEATHERING, has recently been issued by the Macmillan Co. We quote the following from the *Worcester Quarterly*, February, 1905:

"Prof. Merrill's many years of teaching and wide study enable him to wisely select those phases of this great subject in which the student of general geology will most likely find himself interested. The broad firm grasp he has of his subject, the order in which he unfolds its parts, and the clearness, simplicity and directness with which he presents his ideas are all proof of the author's qualification to discuss this very important matter.

"The range of topics discussed, and the fullness of treatment of each, make this a very desirable book both for the general reader and for the specialist who would seek ready reference to a full and reliable source of information on this very practical and important subject. The publishers have put the volume in a very neat and substantial form."

The *Engineering Magazine* (June, 1905, p. 480), in reviewing *PROBLEMS OF THE PANAMA CANAL* (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905), by General Henry L. Abbot, U.S.A., Professor of Hydraulic Engineering, says:

"General Abbot has done excellent service by gathering in this volume much valuable information concerning the Panama Canal, and the problems which must be solved in its successful completion. The unsurpassed opportunities possessed by General Abbot by reason of his official connection with the *Comité Technique* and with the Commission of the New Panama Canal Company give ample assurance of the accuracy of his information, while his high reputation as an engineer and his familiarity with hydraulic problems give his opinion great weight. After a brief historical introduction and a consideration of the rival routes for an isthmian canal, General Abbot proceeds to discuss the physical conditions on the isthmus, including the topography, geology, and climatology of the region. This is followed by an examination of the great undertaking, the Chagres river and its regulation. Although the difficulties of the work are great, General Abbot believes that they have been overestimated, and states that the control of the Chagres is, in his opinion, a less formidable task than that of the regulation of the Warrior and Black Warrior rivers of Alabama, a work proceeding without attracting attention. In examining the various projects for the canal General Abbot expresses his strong approval of a lock canal with dual lake control of the Chagres, a dam being built at Bohio and at Alhajuela, the summit level being 20 meters above sea-level. The reasons for this view are fully set forth in the book, and the convincing nature of the arguments will be appreciated by any one who examines the subject in the light of the information contained in the volume. The book is well illustrated by numerous diagrams, and a large folding map of the routes of the canal is given."

D. Van Nostrand Company announces the publication of *EXPERIMENTAL ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY* by N. Monroe Hopkins, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the George Washington University. This book which is based upon Dr. Hopkins' doctorate thesis covers quite a new field and is marked throughout by its originality. It is a work of some 284 pages with 130 illustrations and it combines theory with practice. While devised for the use of the student, it will be found especially acceptable to the teacher since it contains and clearly describes a large number of interesting lecture experiments.

Of the *HANDBOOK OF THE LAW OF INSURANCE*, by William Reynolds Vance, Ph.D., LL.B., Dean of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence (St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1904, pp. xiv, 683), *The Columbia Law Review*, vol. iv, p. 607, says:

"In his very modest preface, the author tells us that this work has been elaborated from his lecture notes as they were experimentally developed through several years spent in teaching the law of insurance. His experience in the lecture room has been of great value to him, evidently, in the preparation of this book. It has disclosed to him the numerous topics in this branch of the law, upon which judicial decisions are uncertain or discordant, and convinced him that these topics should receive the most careful attention. As a result, we have a thoroughly systematic and well proportioned treatise upon insurance law. For the student's use, the book could not easily be improved. The statements of principles are always clear and definite; its arrangement of topics is excellent; its criticism of authorities searching but fair, and its classification of decisions often results in bringing order out of apparent chaos. Two chapters, which are especially good examples of the author's best work, are those on "Insurance Agents and Their Powers" and "Waiver and Estoppel." His analysis and criticism of the Northern Assurance Case is an admirable performance. It ought to lead the Supreme Court to a reconsideration of the doctrine enunciated by the majority in that case, and to a return to the views expressed in *Union Mutual Life Insurance Co. vs. Wilkinson*, as well as in most of the best considered decisions on this topic in the state courts. . . . While the volume is pre-eminently a student's book, and does not aspire to supplant the digests in their own peculiar field, it will be found very useful to the practitioner. Its citation of recent decisions is quite full, and its estimate of their soundness and value is, in our judgment, excellent."

The *Virginia Law Register* (vol. iv, p. 666) says:

"The author of this work is well-known to the profession in this State. He was formerly dean of the law faculty of Washington and Lee University, where for several years he taught the law of insurance. His work, therefore, will be of peculiar value to the Virginia lawyer, who can be sure that Mr. Vance has not overlooked any principle of the law of insurance as enunciated by our Virginia courts. While a resident of this State, Mr. Vance impressed the profession as a profound student of the law, and this new book will be received with weight both by the bench and bar."

THE ORGANIZATION AND MANAGEMENT OF BUSINESS CORPORATIONS, by Walter C. Clephane, LL.M., Professor of Law (St. Paul: West Publishing Co., 1905, 246-xxvi), is reviewed in the *Forum*, February, 1905:

"This is not a book purporting to throw further light on the substantive law of corporations. It is rather intended as a manual for the young practitioner or law student who desires to know exactly how to apply general principles. Starting with the request of the client that his business be incorporated, it tells the attorney how to go through the successive stages essential to a valid and successful organization. We know of no other book that does just this, and to the large body of lawyers who are but seldom called on to do work of this kind and are therefore lacking in the practical knowledge to be gained by connection for a long time with a firm of corporation lawyers, the book will prove very useful. It is a book on corporation practice rather than on corporation law, but in so far as an understanding of principles is necessary to the proper organization and management of corporations, the general principles are stated. The important practical question as to where to incorporate or the 'selection of a domicile' is made easy of solution by a compact presentation of the chief merits and demerits of the corporation laws of a dozen or more states. The book throughout is eminently practical and popular in style and we can recommend it to the profession and to that large class of lawyers who are connected with corporations and feel the need of a handbook of this kind."

The Business Man's Magazine, March, 1905, says:

"The need of a comprehensive and authoritative digest of the laws governing the organization and management of business corporations is most marked in this day. The book before us is a digest of a series of lectures given by Mr. Clephane before his students in the George Washington University. Mr. Clephane brings to the subject a very wide

experience in corporation matters and he has succeeded in placing between the covers of this book a very useful and thorough fund of information. Many forms used in connection with different papers, both in the process of organization and the conduct of corporations, give the book additional value, especially to those who have had no previous experience in the work."

The recent work of Hon. Hannis Taylor, LL.D., Professor of Constitutional and International Law, on the JURISDICTION AND PROCEDURE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES (Rochester: Lawyers Co-op. Publishing Co., 1905), has met with universal recognition, as did his previous works on the ENGLISH CONSTITUTION and on INTERNATIONAL PUBLIC LAW.

Mr. Justice Brewer thus characterizes it:

"During the last month I have carefully examined your recent volume on the 'Jurisdiction and Procedure of the United States Supreme Court,'

It is worthy of all commendation and will prove of great assistance to those who have business in our Court. You have laboriously gathered and well arranged its decisions on questions of jurisdiction and procedure, stating in respect to each briefly but clearly the point of decision. Your collection of 'practical forms' is admirable.

Counsel now have no excuse for failure to bring their cases promptly into our Court, and ought to have a clear appreciation of the extent of our jurisdiction. I commend the book most heartily to the profession."

The Albany Law Journal says:

"This is in all respects an admirable work, written by a thorough scholar. In treatment throughout it is admirably thorough and exhaustive. The entire work is a monument to the author's learning, patience, and industry, and it is most strongly commended to the attention of students of the Constitution and of the system of legal procedure and jurisdiction of which the great and unique tribunal known as the Supreme Court is the cornerstone and foundation."

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN THE ORIENT (Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 498), by John W. Foster, LL.D., Professor of American Diplomacy, has led many reviewers to comment on the author's varied diplomatic career and the value of his literary contributions to American diplomatic history. *The Outlook*, for example, refers to it as follows:

"This painstaking and dignified account of our diplomatic history of a hundred years with Asiatic countries and with the Pacific Islands has peculiar weight from the fact that its author has enjoyed a more varied diplomatic career than that of any other recent American statesman. He has been Minister to Mexico, to Russia, to Spain; he has acted as a plenipotentiary to negotiate reciprocity treaties with Germany, Spain, the British West Indies, San Domingo, and other countries; in succession to James G. Blaine he was Secretary of State; he visited China and Japan, having been invited by the Emperor of China to assist in the peace negotiations following the Chino-Japanese war; he was Special Ambassador to Great Britain and Russia for settlement of the Behring Seal question, and finally was appointed a member of the Anglo-American Joint High Commission for the settlement of Canadian questions.

"His present volume appropriately follows his 'Century of American Diplomacy,' which comprised a general review of the foreign relations of the United States from 1776 to 1876. Since the latter date great events have happened in Asia and in the Pacific. The Hawaiian Islands have been annexed, and one of the Samoan; an American administration of the Philippine Islands has been begun, and the political relations between the United States and China have become much more intimate. Even without these events, however, the relations of the United States with the Pacific Islands and with Asiatic countries would have become closer because of the enormous development of our resources and the consequent increased necessity of foreign markets. The protection of our enlarged interests and the discharging of new political duties have come upon us during one and the same period. It is therefore with keen interest that the observer of events takes up this admirably told history of American Diplomacy in the Orient, reads it with care, and judges for himself whether, after our record of a hundred years of honorable intercourse, this record is to be a safe guide for our future conduct."

A HISTORY OF DIPLOMACY IN THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF EUROPE, by David Jayne Hill, LL.D., Vol. I. The Struggle for Universal Empire, with maps and tables. London: Longmans, Green & Co., 1905.—xxiii, 481 pp.

To many in this University who have had the pleasure of attending the classes of Doctor Hill in his course in European Diplomacy, this first volume of his History of European Diplomacy will be a welcome and treasured book. It is the first of a series of six volumes upon the subject, and is written in that clear and beautiful style always characteristic of Doctor Hill's speech and writings. His presentation and

analysis of historical facts and incidents, and the proofs upon both sides of controverted questions are presented fairly and justly. One feels in reading this book that the author's treatment of his subject, of persons and groups, and of events, is calm and judicial, as distinguished from one having a preconceived theory or partisan bias. There is an abundance of facts submitted, carefully and laboriously gathered from original sources, marshalled in proper order and sequence, with due weight given to each, and logical conclusions are drawn from the facts presented. Doctor Hill is a student and has written his book for students. He not only states his premises and proofs, but at the end of each chapter gives a full "list of authorities, documentary and literary," thus enabling the reader to investigate original sources for himself, and adding immeasurably to the value of the work to students. It is also worthy of note that the book contains very excellent maps, so placed that they can be unfolded and glanced at constantly while reading the text. The use of maps in reading history tends to fix the matter clearly in the mind, and his arrangement of the maps makes it possible to look at the field without delaying the reading. This feature shows the careful attention to details characteristic of a master mind.

The author begins his work by clearly defining his field of inquiry, to which he strictly adheres. He starts with the "root of the matter." In reference to this he says, "It is, in truth, in the wealth of materials that a writer on diplomatic history finds his chief embarrassment. With the conviction that history is of value in proportion as it affords explanation, it has seemed best to adhere closely to the main current of causality in the development of the existing system of European relations. It is, accordingly, as the title indicates, the history of diplomacy only as related to the international development of Europe as a whole, which constitutes the subject of the present work." As in the study of the Roman law, one is likely to begin with the codification of Justinian, forgetting that behind that splendid work there are years of growth and development, creating law by customs and judicial opinions settling controversies which made the Code of Justinian possible, so, "it is customary to regard the Congress and Peace of Westphalia as the starting-point of European diplomacy. . . . The truth is, that the Congress and Peace of Westphalia, while furnishing the international code of Europe, were the fruits of a long period of preparation whose movements provide the only key to the meaning of that code." Therefore, Dr. Hill again says, "it is necessary, . . . if one would thoroughly comprehend the diplomacy of modern times, to return to the real point of origin of those elements which together constitute the present public law and international usages of Europe, and to trace their development step by step, down to the period of their final organization as a system."

This first volume, complete in itself, is designated "The Struggle for Universal Empire"; the second volume, soon to follow, will treat of "The Establishment of Territorial Sovereignty," and these "may be regarded as indicating the foundations of modern diplomacy." This first volume begins with the practical unity of Europe under the Roman Empire. Surrounded by barbarian peoples, there was small opportunity for the exercise of the art of diplomacy except in a minor way between the cities and provinces constituting the Empire. After noting the extent and imperial power of this Empire, its gradual decadence, and finally its dismemberment and reorganization into small kingdoms, there begins the development and practice of the art of diplomacy, tending to bring about peace and war; for it must be remembered that diplomacy has not always been the handmaid of peace.

The rise and spread of Christianity, the marvelous organization of the Roman Catholic Church, its influence over the broken fragments of the Roman Empire and the barbarian nations to which it sent missionaries, is told dispassionately and with great fidelity to the truths of history. The church organization, founded upon the model of the Roman Empire, became a contending force for power and one of the great agencies in the development of the art of diplomacy. In the opening of the very interesting chapter upon "The Empire under the Carolingians" (Chapter III), the story of the coronation of Charles the Great is told, concluding with these words portraying the contest which was to follow:

"The two figures before the high altar of St. Peter's on that Christmas day form a symbolical picture of the whole course of history since the time of the Cæsars. The Roman and the German, the overshadowing past and the potential present, the universal and the individual, the majesty of law and the vigor of liberty, the world of the spirit and the world of actuality, imperial right and barbarian energy,—all these are present, and all are henceforth to be combined as if swallowed up in one new creation. But it is the German who kneels in pious devotion, the present which humbles itself before the past, the individual who feels the power of the universal, the vigor of liberty which yields to the majesty of law, the actual which seeks strength from the spiritual, and the barbarian who has been conquered by the Empire. It is the Roman who bestows the crown, the Roman who speaks in the name of the divinity, the Roman whose transfigured republic is to profit by Rome's latest conquest; for after centuries of suffering, toil, and tragedy, it is the triumph of Rome's work which is before us."

Following the collapse of the Empire under the Carolingians, the rise and history of the Holy Roman Empire of the German nation is given, marking "the beginning of a new era and a new order of ideas, in which the most antagonistic elements were to be brought into the

most intimate relations. The efforts to reconcile their contradictions, destined to a failure not less tragic than the disruption of the Empire of Charles the Great, constitute the principal interest of the period."

The history of the Venetians as diplomatists is especially interesting and instructive. This mediæval diplomacy won great victories and established practices and customs in reference to diplomatic agents and negotiations that may well be studied carefully by the civilized governments of to-day.

What Dr. Hill says about the embarrassment in writing a history of diplomacy within proper bounds, on account of "the wealth of materials," also presents itself to a reviewer of his book,—one hardly knows where to stop. The general reader will find himself delighted with its pages and the student will be refreshed and invigorated by its careful study. One sees as in a panorama the rise, out of conditions creating it, of the profession, the art, and the science which we now know as modern diplomacy. It came not by design, but by necessity; it came "without observation" until, in a better perspective, we now behold, in this review of human actions and events, the slowly rising foundations of the kingdom of mind and of peace—Diplomacy and International Law.

CHARLES WILLIS NEEDHAM.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

Beginning with Academic Year, 1905-1906.

Dean of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence: WILLIAM REYNOLDS VANCE, PH.D., LL.B.

B. A. (1892), M.A. (1893), Ph.D. (1895), LL.B. (1897), Washington and Lee University; Professor of Latin and Mathematics, West Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical College, 1888-'89; Instructor in English, Washington and Lee University, 1891-'95; Professor of Law, *ibid.*, 1897-1903, and Dean of Law Department 1902-'03; Professor of Law, The George Washington University, 1903- ; Member American and Virginia State Bar Associations.

Director of University Publications: MITCHELL CARROLL, PH.D.

M.A., Richmond College, 1888; Scholar, Johns Hopkins University, 1889-'92, Fellow, *ibid.*, 1892-'93, and Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1893; Student Universities of Leipsic and Berlin, 1893-'94; Fellow by Courtesy, Johns Hopkins, 1894-'95; Professor of Greek, Richmond College, 1895-'97; Member American School of Classical Studies at Athens, 1897-'98; Reader in Classical Archaeology, Johns Hopkins, 1898-'99; Professor of Greek and Latin, Columbian University, 1899-'02; Head Professor of Classical Philology, The George Washington University, 1902- ; Associate Secretary Archaeological Institute of America; Member Managing Committee, American School at Athens; Member of American Philological Association, and other learned societies.

DEPARTMENT OF ARTS AND SCIENCES.

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES.

Professor of Hydraulic Engineering: HENRY LARCOM ABBOT, U.S.A., retired.

Ed., Boston Latin School, 1846-'50; grad. West Point, 1854; LL.D., Harvard, 1886; served in corps of engineers U.S.A. in all grades to colonel, inclusive; breveted maj.-gen. vols. and brig.-gen. U.S.A.; organized Engineer School of Application shortly after the Civil War; pres. bd., consulting engineers of ship canal projected from Pittsburg to Lake Erie, 1896; since May, 1897, mem. Tech. Com. New Panama Canal Co.; at present member Board of Consulting Engineers for the Panama

Canal; Member of National Academy of Sciences, American Philosophical Society, and other scientific societies.

Professor of Aesthetics: GEORGE LANSING RAYMOND, L.H.D.

Ed., Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass.; grad. Williams College, 1862; A.M., *ibid.*, 1865; L.H.D., *ibid.*, 1888; A.M. Princeton, 1890; L.H.D. Rutgers, 1883; grad. Princeton Theological Seminary, 1865; Student in Europe, 1865-'68; Professor of Oratory, Williams College, 1874-'80; Professor of Oratory and Aesthetic Criticism, Princeton, 1880-'93; Professor of Aesthetics, Princeton, 1893-1905; Member Author's Club, American Social Science Association, Archæological Institute of America, etc.

Professor of Physics: EDWARD BENNETT ROSA, PH.D.

B.S., Wesleyan University, 1886; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1891; Professor of Physics, Wesleyan University, 1891-'02; Physicist, National Bureau of Standards since 1901; Member American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Institute Electrical Engineers, American Physical Society.

Professor of Preventive Medicine: GEORGE MILLER STERNBERG, Brig.-Gen. U.S.A., retired.

M.D., College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, 1860; LL.D., University of Michigan, 1894; LL.D., Brown University, 1897; appt'd asst. surgeon U.S.A., 1861; captain and asst. surgeon, 1866; major and surgeon, 1875; Lieut.-colonel and deputy surgeon-general, 1891; brigadier-general and surgeon general, 1893; retired June 8, 1902; member of many medical societies and president, 1898, American Medical Association.

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Professor of Civil Engineering: HENRY A. PRESSEY, PH.D.

B.S., Columbian University, 1893; B.S., in Civil Engineering, Boston Institute of Technology, 1896; Ph.D., The George Washington University, 1905.

Professor of Philosophy: WILLISTON S. HOUGH, PH.M.

Grad. University of Michigan, 1884; Ph.M., *ibid.*, 1884; Student at Heidelberg, Halle, Berlin, Paris, and Oxford Universities, 1884-'88; Instructor in Philosophy, University of Michigan, 1888-'89; Assistant

Professor of Philosophy, University of Minnesota, 1889-'91; Professor of Philosophy, *ibid.*, 1891-'94; Research at Bodleian Library, Oxford, and Royal Library, Berlin, 1894-'98; Administrator, New York, 1898-'91; resided, Florence, 1901-'02; London, 1902-'04; New York, 1904-'05.

FACULTY OF COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry: EDWIN ALLSTON HILL, PH.D.

Grad. Williston Seminary, 1871; A.B., Yale University, 1875; M.S., Columbian, 1901; M.A., Yale, 1902; Ph.D., Columbian, 1903; Instructor in Stereochemistry, The George Washington University, 1901-'05; Associate Member American Society of Civil Engineers; Member American Chemical Society; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Washington Microscopical Society; National Geographical Society, etc.

Assistant Professor of Chemistry: THOMAS MALCOLM PRICE, B.S.

B.S., Maryland Agricultural College, 1899; M.S., Columbian University, 1900; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1903; Chemist, Maryland Agricultural Experiment Station, 1899-1902; Assistant Bio-chemist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, 1902- ; Instructor in Bio-chemistry, The George Washington University, 1903-'05.

Assistant Professor of Paleontology: TIMOTHY W. STANTON, PH.D.

B.S., 1883, Univ. of Colorado; M.S., 1896, Univ. of Colorado; Ph.D., 1897, Columbian University; public school teacher, 1884; Asst. State Librarian of Colorado, 1885-'88; Graduate Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1888-'89; Custodian of Invertebrate Fossils (Mesozoic), U. S. National Museum; an employ of U. S. Geological Survey since 1889; in charge of the section of Paleontology since 1900.

Assistant Professor of Electrical Engineering: PHILANDER BETTS, E.E.

B.S., Rutgers College, 1891; M.S., *ibid.*, 1895; E.E., Columbian, 1903; Instructor in Electrical Engineering, The George Washington University, 1903-'05.

Instructor in Mathematics: PAUL NOBLE PECK, A.M.

Ed., Emerson Institute, Washington, 1890-'98; A.B., The George Washington University, 1904; A.M., *ibid.*, 1905; Principal, Paducah Preparatory School, 1902-'03; Assistant in Greek and Latin, The George Washington University, 1904-'05.

Instructor in English: T. DEWITT CROISSANT, A.B.

Student, Columbian College, 1895-'97; A.B., Princeton University, 1899; Graduate Student, University of Chicago, 1899-'01; Instructor in English, University of Colorado, 1901-'02; Fellow, Princeton University, 1902-'03; Student, University of Munich, 1903-'04.

Instructor in Romance Languages: OSCAR L. KEITH, A.M.

A.B., University of Georgia, 1902; Instructor, University School for Boys, Stone Mountain, Ga., 1902-'03; Graduate Student, Harvard University, 1903-'05; A.M., *ibid.*, 1904; Student in France and Spain, 1905.

Instructor in Greek and Latin: ASHTON WAUGH MCWHORTER, PH.D.

A.B., Roanoke College, 1895; A.M., *ibid.*, 1902; Principal of High Schools in South Carolina, 1895-'98; Student, Johns Hopkins University, 1898-'99; Professor of Latin and English, Presbyterian College of South Carolina, 1899-'03; Instructor in Latin and Modern Languages, Thornwell Seminary, Clinton, S. C., 1899-'03; Scholar (1903-'04), Fellow (1904-'05), and Ph.D., Johns Hopkins University, 1905; elected to membership in Φ B. K., *ibid.*, April, 1904.

Instructor in German: ALFRED F. W. SCHMIDT, A.M.

Ed., Mt. Angel College, Oregon, 1889-'91; A.B., Leland Stanford, Jr., University, 1895; A.M., *honoris causa*, Mt. Angel College, 1900; Asst. in the University Library, Leland Stanford, 1894-'97; Assistant and Instructor in Anglo-Saxon, *ibid.*, 1896-'97; Instructor in German, *ibid.*, 1897-1900; Head Classifier, University Library, *ibid.*, 1900-'01; Assistant Librarian, *ibid.*, 1901; Asst. in Classification Catalogue Division, Library of Congress since 1902.

Instructor in Modern History: EDWARD M. DAWSON, JR., B.S.

B.S., The George Washington University, 1905.

Instructor in Civil Engineering: EDWIN V. DUNSTAN, B.S.

B.S., The George Washington University, 1905.

Lecturer on History: WILLIAM HAMILTON, PH.D.

B.A., Moravian College, Penna., 1891; A.M., Columbian University, 1894; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1901.

Assistant in German: OTTO L. VEERHOFF, B.S.

B.S., The George Washington University, 1905.

FACULTY OF ARCHITECTURE.

Professor of Architecture: ALBERT BURNLEY BIBB.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICINE.

Assistant in Chemistry: ARTHUR M. TASKER, B.A.

B.A., Wesleyan University, 1902.

Assistant in Chemistry: ERNEST W. BROWN, PH.D.

Ph.B., Yale University, 1897; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND JURISPRUDENCE.

Professor of Law: JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A.M., J.U.D.

A.B., Harvard University, 1890; A.M., *ibid.*, 1891; Travelling Fellow, *ibid.*, 1891-'92; student, Berlin, Heidelberg, Paris, 1891-'94; J.U.D., Heidelberg, 1894; Dean of the Los Angeles Law School, 1896-'99; Dean of the College of Law, University of Illinois, 1899-1903; Professor of Law, Columbia University since 1903.

Professor of Law: ALFRED NERINCX, LL.D.

Grad. (LL.D.), University of Louvain, 1894; Doctor of Political Science, *ibid.*, 1895; appointed Lecturer on administrative law in the School of Political Science, *ibid.*, 1887, and Assistant Professor of Constitutional Law, in the Law Faculty, *ibid.*, 1899; LL.D., University of Glasgow, 1901; awarded by the *Institut de France*, the *Odilon Barrot Prize* of \$1000 for the best contribution in political science, July, 1904; appointed Professor Ordinarius of Constitutional Law, University of Louvain, July, 1905; Legal Counselor of the Belgian Legation in Washington.

Lecturer on Substantive Patent Law: JUDGE CHARLES H. DUELL,
OF NEW YORK.

Grad. B.A., Hamilton College, 1871; LL.B., *ibid.*, 1872; U. S. Commissioner of Patents, 1899-1901.

DEPARTMENT OF POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY.

Professor of Finance: HENRY PARKER WILLIS, PH.D.

Ed., Western Reserve University; B.A., University of Chicago, 1894; Travelling Fellow, *ibid.*, 1896; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1897; Student in Paris, Universities of Leipsic, Berlin, Vienna, 1896-'97; Secretary, Indianapolis Monetary Commission, 1897-'98; Professor of Economics, Washington and Lee University, 1898-'05; editorial writer, New York Evening Post, 1901-'02; correspondent and editorial writer New York Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin.

Professor of Philosophy of Government: WILLISTON S. HOUGH, PH.M.

Instructor in Political Science: WALTER F. DODD, PH.D.

A.B., Florida State College, 1898; S.B., John B. Stetson University, 1901; Fellow in Political Science, University of Chicago, 1902-'04; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1905.

UNIVERSITY MISCELLANEA.

President Needham was, in June last, appointed by Commissioner Macfarland a Member of the School Board of the District of Columbia.

At the last commencement of Mount St. Mary's College, Md., the degree of LL.D. was conferred by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons upon Professor Charles C. Swisher.

Professor H. P. Blair, of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence, has been recently appointed Assistant Corporation Counsel in the District of Columbia.

Professor Hannis Taylor read a paper before the Virginia Bar Association at its annual meeting in August, entitled "Legitimate Functions of Judge-Made Law."

The members of the Medical Nobel-Prize Committee, upon nomination of the Senate of the Caroline Medico-Chirurgical Institute of Stockholm, have invited Dr. James Carroll, Professor of Bacteriology and Pathology, to propose a candidate for the Nobel Prize in the section "Physiology and Medicine," to be conferred during the year 1906.

Professor Merrill was elected President of the Geological Society in Washington at its annual meeting, held on December 14, 1904. His paper on "The Origin of the Veins of Asbestos at Thetford Mines, Canada," read before the Geological Society of America, in Philadelphia, at its annual meeting from December 29-31, has since appeared in the *Bulletin* of the Society. Professor Merrill is now preparing the article on the "Origin and Characteristics of Soil" for the *Cyclopedia of Agriculture*, edited by Professor L. H. Bailey, of Cornell University.

The Southern California Alumni Association of The George Washington University has been formed with headquarters at 328 South Spring Street, Los Angeles, California. George Russell Duncan, of the Law Class of 1901, is the President.

Dr. R. S. Bassler, Instructor in Geology, spent the summer at work on the Paleozoic rocks of Virginia and Tennessee and has secured many specimens and photographs of geologic interest which will be used in his class work during 1905-'06.

Rev. B. Alfred Dumm, Ph.D., of this University, 1900, Pastor of the First Church of Stoneham, Mass., gave the annual address at the opening of the Boston School of Expression on "The Universal Implications of Expression."

The severance of Dean Henry St. George Tucker's connection with the University, consequent upon his acceptance of the presidency of the Jamestown Exposition Company, has caused much regret among the students as well as among his associates in the several faculties of the University. Dr. Tucker's genial nature has made his presence a welcome addition to every university gathering and his steadfastness in upholding high standards of work and of honor among the students has contributed much to the general progress of the University toward the higher as well as broader life that is now opening before it. He takes into his new field of work the confidence and best wishes of all those connected with the George Washington University.

Professor W. R. Vance has been re-appointed by President Peck, of the American Bar Association, a member of the Association's Committee on Insurance Law.

Professor James Brown Scott, of Columbia University, has been chosen to take charge during 1905-'06, of the courses in Equity in the Department of Law and Jurisprudence. These courses were formerly under the charge of Professor H. St. George Tucker, who

resigned to accept the presidency of the Jamestown Exposition, after the beginning of the present session. Through the courtesy of Columbia University, an arrangement has been made in accordance with which Professor Scott will each week during the present session spend such time in Washington as may be necessary to enable him to give all the courses in that subject.

His Excellency, Baron Moncheur, the Belgian Minister, has courteously consented that the distinguished Belgian scholar, Professor Alfred Nerinx, now attached as special counsel to the Belgian Legation, accept an appointment as professor of law in the George Washington University during the present session. Professor Nerinx, who holds the chair of Constitutional Law in the University of Louvain, in Belgium, will conduct the work in Comparative Constitutional Law formerly under the charge of Professor H. St. George Tucker.

With a view to placing the *University Hatchet* under student control, Mr. Robert I. Moore, B.A., of Vanderbilt University, a graduate student in Arts and Sciences, and a member of the Second Year Law Class, has been appointed Editor-in-Chief. Mr. Moore was formerly editor-in-chief of the *Vanderbilt University Hustler*. He was President of the First Year Law Class in this University last session and was elected by the Association of Class Presidents Editor-in-Chief of *The Mall* for 1905-'06. Mr. A. M. Beeler, Business Manager of *The Mall* for 1904-'05, is the Business Manager. The Editor-in-Chief and Business Manager are responsible for the conduct of *The University Hatchet* to the Association of Class Presidents and the Board of University Publications. As soon as plans for permanent organization of the paper are perfected they will be announced in its columns.

The opening exercises of the University were held in University Hall, Wednesday afternoon, September 22, at five o'clock. Trustees of the University and members of the Faculties assembled in the University Library and proceeded in order to the platform, the members being in academic cap and gown.

After prayer by the Rev. Samuel H. Greene, D.D., LL.D., Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Columbian College, announcements regarding the work of the year were made by the Dean of the College, by Professor Munroe in charge of the graduate studies, by the Dean of the Department of Medicine, by the Dean of the Division of Dentistry, by the Dean of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence, and by Professor Lorenzen, of the Department of Politics and Diplomacy. President Needham then delivered an address on the aims of the University.

On Thursday afternoon, September 28, at five o'clock, in University Hall, Professor Vance delivered a lecture to the students of the Department of Law and Jurisprudence on "Legal Education and University Ideals." The following afternoon, at the same place and hour, Professor Lorenzen delivered a lecture to the students of law, politics, and diplomacy on "Seminary Methods of Legal Instruction in the German Universities." We present these addresses in full in this number of the BULLETIN.

The special course in architectural design, or Beaux Arts Course, prepared by the Division of Architecture for this session, includes the regular problems issued by the Beaux Arts Society of New York. These problems are criticised before the class, and the work of each student individually is criticised by a committee of architects, consisting of Nathan C. Wyeth, E. Frère Champney, Charles Mason Remey, and E. W. Donn, Jr. These gentlemen assist the regular Professor of Architecture and each of them has charge of a different problem, from the making of the preliminary sketch to the completion of the "Rendu." The special course in architecture, for which a certificate of proficiency is given, includes the regular problems in design assigned by the Professor of Architecture, as well as the Beaux Arts problems, lectures on the History of Architecture, construction, drawing from the antique and life at the Corcoran Gallery of Art, perspective, etc.

The appointment of Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D., to the position of Professor of Chemistry in the Department of Medicine marks another step forward in the development of the new policy of the

University. In the interests of economy and for the promotion of efficiency and in accordance with modern educational views, the policy has been formulated of organizing under one head all instruction given in a single topic. Hereafter the Head Professor of Chemistry will have supervision over all instruction in Chemistry throughout the University, and when the Chemical Building is built it is designed that all laboratories and all lecture halls in which chemical instruction is given shall be assembled in this University building, and that the students of any of the colleges or professional schools of the University seeking instruction in chemistry shall receive it at this University building.

President David Starr Jordan, of Leland Stanford Jr. University, dedicates his recent work, "A Guide to the Study of Fishes" (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1905), to Dr. Theodore Gill, Professor of Zoölogy in this University, and in the body of the work he characterizes Dr. Gill's contributions to ichthyology as follows:

"Theodore Nicholas Gill is the keenest interpreter of taxonomic facts yet known in the history of ichthyology. He is the author of a vast number of papers, the first bearing date of 1858, touching almost every group and almost every phase of relation among fishes. His numerous suggestions as to classification have been usually accepted in time by other authors, and no one has had a clearer perception than he of the necessity of orderly methods in nomenclature. Among the orders first defined by Gill are the Eventognathi, Nematognathi, Pediculati, Iniomi, Heteromi, Haplomi, Xenomi, and the group called Teleocephali, originally framed to include all the bony fishes except those which showed peculiar eccentricities or modifications. Dr. Gill's greatest excellence has been shown as a scientific critic. Incisive, candid, and friendly, there is scarcely an investigator in biology, in America, who is not directly indebted to him for critical aid of the highest importance. The present writer cannot too strongly express his own obligations to this great teacher, his master in fish taxonomy. Dr. Gill's work is not centered in any single great treatise, but is diffused through a very large number of brief papers and catalogues, those from 1861 to 1865 mostly published by the Academy of Natural Sciences in

Philadelphia, those of recent date by the United States National Museum."

A motion passed by the University Council during the latter part of the academic year 1904-'05 provides for a change in the management of intercollegiate debates. These debates have hitherto been entirely in the control of the students, or, to speak more accurately, in the hands of one or two student organizations representing a minority of the student body; and while the results have been fairly satisfactory, the rapid growth both of the University as a whole and of the interest in debating seemed to call for a more representative body to direct the debating interests of the University. By the outside public an institution is judged quite as much by its work in intercollegiate debating as by its work along other lines—certainly as much as by its athletic reputation. For the same reason that intercollegiate athletics have been deemed a proper object of regulation and more or less official control, it was concluded that intercollegiate debates should be carried on only with the advice and consent of a supervising council. Hence the creation, by the University Council, of an Intercollegiate Athletic Council, in which the Faculty and Alumni Association, as well as all the student organizations interested in debating, are given representation.

This Council consists of one representative from each of the student organizations interested in debating, two representatives of the University Faculty, and two representatives of the general Alumni Association. At the present time there are four debating societies—the Enosinian (in the College), the Columbian and the Needham (in the Law School), and the University Congress. The executive work involved in making arrangements for intercollegiate debates continues, as heretofore, in the charge of members of the student body, *i. e.*, of three student members of the debating council appointed for this purpose by the Chairman of the Council. The purpose of the Council consists chiefly in making accessible to the students the advice of the Faculty and the Alumni and in securing a due and proper consideration of the permanent interests of the University, of which Faculty and Alumni may be regarded as the logical representatives.

Intercollegiate debating teams will hereafter be selected in the same manner as before, that is to say, only after a competitive test open to all eligible students. It is believed that the new arrangement, which went into effect shortly before the Georgetown *vs.* George Washington debate of the last academic year, will inaugurate a new era of intercollegiate debating at the University.

Hospital and other appointments of graduates of the Department of Medicine made since June 1, 1905, are as follows:

Drs. A. L. Hunt, '05, G. I. Jones, '05, and E. T. M. Franklin, '05, have been appointed Interns in the University Hospital, and Drs. R. A. Fisher, '05, W. J. French, '05, and J. J. Whorton, '05, Externs. Dr. Edgar Speiden, '05, has been appointed Extern in the Clinical Laboratory.

Dr. L. L. Whitney, '05, has been appointed a Resident Physician at the Washington Asylum Hospital.

Dr. W. W. Wilkinson, '05, and Dr. J. A. Murphy, '05, have been appointed Interns, and Dr. W. F. Cowan, '05, Extern, in Garfield Memorial Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Drs. A. J. Talbot, '05, and T. M. Foley, '05, have received appointments as Interns in Providence Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. Joseph H. Holland, '05, has been made Resident Physician, Children's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. H. Baldwin, '05, is Resident Physician at Casualty Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. A. G. Hovesejian, '05, is Resident Physician at Sheltering Arms Hospital, Paint Creek, W. Va.

Dr. F. C. Hayes, '05, has been made Assistant Resident Physician at Casualty Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. S. C. Henning, '05, is Resident Physician at Episcopal Eye, Ear, and Throat Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Drs. George Peterson, '04, and E. J. Gunning, '05, are respectively Intern and Extern at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. D. W. Prentiss, '99, has been appointed Visiting Physician, Freedmen's Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. W. H. Syme, '04, received the position of Resident Physician, Columbia Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Drs. H. E. Martyn, '04, and J. A. Holmes, '04, are on the House Staff at Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Dr. E. T. Olsen, '04, has been commissioned an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Marine Hospital and Public Health Service.

Dr. L. H. Hanson, '04, has been commissioned 1st Lieut. and Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army.

Dr. Heber Butz, '04, passed the examination and has been appointed Intern in U. S. Government Hospital for the Insane. Dr. Butz was the only successful candidate of a large number taking the competitive examination.

Dr. M. E. Higgins, '04, has been appointed Assistant Bacteriologist, Isthmian Canal Commission, and is now at Panama.

Dr. George W. Stiles, Jr., '05, has been appointed Bacteriological Chemist, Bureau of Chemistry, U. S. Department of Agriculture. Dr. Stiles won his appointment in a competitive examination conducted by the U. S. Civil Service Commission.

At present the first year class in Medicine numbers fifty. At the close of registration last year, the first year class numbered seventy-two. There will undoubtedly be more matriculations before the close of registration, but it is not likely that this year's Freshmen in Medicine will equal in number the class of last year. The cause of this falling off in medical students is due to the raising of preliminary educational requirements. Nearly as many candidates for matriculation have been rejected as have been accepted, these rejected candidates having been found deficient in the prescribed requirements. For years there has been a growing conviction in the medical faculties of the best institutions that too many students entering upon the study of medicine are poorly equipped by previous educational training. This conviction found definite expression at the meeting of the Association of American Medical Colleges, held in New Orleans in 1903. It was there definitely decided by all the members of that Association, of which the Department of Medicine of this University is a member, that on and after July 1, 1905, no student would be received into the medical schools of the

Association as a candidate for the degree of Doctor of Medicine, who had not received as a minimum a four year high-school education or its equivalent. At the meeting of the General Medical Faculty held in September, a committee was appointed to take into consideration the raising of the entrance requirements beyond those referred to as adopted by the Association of American Medical Colleges. It is probable that this school will require in the near future at least two years in college or its equivalent training as a prerequisite to the study of Medicine.

Early in October, a circular letter was issued by the Department of Medicine inviting its Alumni to assemble for the purpose of organizing a George Washington University Medical Society.

As a result of this action nearly one hundred members of the Medical Faculty and graduates of the Department met at Rauscher's on Saturday evening, October 21, and organized the Society. After the adoption of a constitution and the election of officers, the meeting was addressed by President Needham, who spoke of the possibilities of the Society, and of the influence it would have in the promotion of medical education. The Society then adjourned, and the members engaged in an informal smoker.

The following officers were elected: President, Dr. A. Barnes Hooe, '96; Vice-President, Dr. John W. Chappell, '83; Secretary, Dr. D. Webster Prentiss, Jr., '99; Treasurer, Dr. Lewis H. Taylor, '03; Members of the Council, Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, Dr. J. Lewis Riggles, '00; Dr. T. N. McLaughlin, '82; Dr. T. A. Groover, '98; Dr. Samuel Fry, '02.

The following extract from Article I of the constitution shows the scope and intent of the Society:

Section 1. The name of this organization shall be The George Washington University Medical Society.

Sec. 2. The object of this society shall be: The consideration and advancement of medical science, the cultivation and perpetuation of closer friendly and social relations between the Alumni of the Department of Medicine, and the general promotion of the interests and welfare of the University in all its departments.

VOLUME IV

NUMBER 4

The
George Washington University
Bulletin

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY NUMBER



Published by the University at Washington, D. C.
December, 1905

The George Washington University Bulletin

DECEMBER, 1905

POLITICS AND DIPLOMACY NUMBER

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PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY AT WASHINGTON, D. C., IN MARCH, JUNE,
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EDITORIAL NOTE

The GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY BULLETIN is published four times a year, under the editorial supervision of the Board of University Publications, appointed by the President's Council. It is the purpose of the Council to make the BULLETIN an organ of the educational and scientific activities of the University. The University Catalogue constitutes one number. Others are devoted to information of special interest to the Alumni and patrons of the University. Scientific numbers are published from time to time containing contributions from instructors and graduates, and information regarding books, monographs, and papers published by them under other auspices.

The present Scientific Number contains papers by members of the faculty of Politics and Diplomacy, notices of books published by its members, announcements of recent appointments, and miscellaneous items bearing on the work of the University. The Board desires to be kept informed as to the academic record, publications, and professional appointments of instructors and graduates. Communications may be addressed to the Director.

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The George Washington University BULLETIN

VOL. IV.

DECEMBER, 1905.

No. 4.

MAXIMILIAN AND HIS MEXICAN EMPIRE.

BY JOHN W. FOSTER, LL.D.,
Professor of American Diplomacy.

The history of nations has few more romantic chapters, certainly none in the last century, than that which records the adventures of the Arch-Duke Maximilian in Mexico. A generation has passed since he ended his hapless career. In these years stirring events have transpired. Louis Napoleon, the man who originated the scheme which lured the Arch-Duke to resign his imperial succession and accept the shadow of a sceptre in Mexico, has fallen from his high estate and passed away. The English rulers who then saw in their imagination the dissolution of the great American Republic, understand better today their relations to this hemisphere. Prim and Bazaine, Juarez and Seward have passed from the stage. Of the chief actors of that day there scarcely remain any. Yes, there still linger the two dethroned empresses,—the one to weep at the tomb of the Emperor and of her luckless son, cut off in his early manhood,—the other, with shattered brain, still living in golden dreams of the Mexican Empire, and refusing to put on the widow's weeds, in daily expectation of the arrival at her Belgian palace of her Emperor husband.

It would seem that we had reached a period when a more dispassionate estimate may be formed of Maximilian's undertaking, and with this object, it is my purpose to recall some of the leading events of that time and country.

The French intervention in Mexico was preceded by an internal war of three years' duration between the two contending parties in Mexican politics. This contest is styled the "War of Reform,"

because of the radical change which it brought about in the Government of that country. At the time of the independence from Spain and the adoption of the first constitution, the Roman Catholic was declared the State religion, and none other was tolerated. In process of time a liberal party began to be formed which advocated the complete separation of the Church and State, and this gave rise to the "War of Reform," in which Miramon and Juarez were the contending leaders, the latter being of pure Indian origin, and one of the most remarkable men this hemisphere has produced.

After varying fortunes, the Liberal party under Juarez was finally completely successful in 1860, and Miramon, Almonte (his leading statesman), and the Archbishop of Mexico abandoned the country and took refuge in Europe. These refugees carried their cause to the French Emperor and the Pope, and the Court of Napoleon became the centre of the intrigues which brought about the tripartite convention of London of October, 1861. This was an agreement for an armed intervention between France, England, and Spain ostensibly to enforce certain claims of, and afford protection to, their respective subjects in Mexico, on the pretext that the country had fallen into anarchy.

Viewed from any standpoint,—of international usage, of good policy, or of justice,—this act was wholly unjustifiable. It was no new event even in the history of European nations, for a government to be surrounded by such embarrassments as to be compelled to temporarily suspend the payment of interest on its foreign debts, nor had it been the practice of the nations in question to follow up by armed intervention the suspended debts of their respective subjects. On the other hand, if it could be conceded that governments have the obligation or the right to enforce order and stable rule in a country separated from them by a wide ocean, it was unreasonable to require Juarez within a few months after the close of a long civil war to consolidate his government under the penalty of inflicting upon his people a foreign peacemaker. Only a short time ago a leading London journal, in referring to these events, said that men only look back upon them with amazement and derision; and that it seemed incredible that England could ever for a moment have been committed to the tripartite convention. No;

we must look elsewhere than to the acts of Juarez and his government for the true explanation of this outrage upon international rights and justice.

From the beginning of the Mexican war of independence there has existed in that country a monarchical party. It has always been in the minority and has generally been composed of malcontents. But it has also embraced a considerable portion of the higher clergy and landed proprietors, who remembered the (to them) golden days of Spanish rule with its class privileges, and who looked upon the liberal tendencies of the Republican party with suspicion and dread. It is true that the transient empire of Iturbide was scarcely less than a ridiculous farce, established through perjury and hypocrisy, and that its brief existence was an evidence that the great body of the Mexicans are thorough Republicans; still its existence was an indication of a certain monarchical sentiment. As early as 1840 Gutierrez Estrada, a well-known Mexican statesman, prominent afterwards in securing the acceptance of the crown by Maximilian, proclaimed at home and in Europe the incapacity of the Mexicans for self-government, and the desirability of establishing a monarchy and placing a European prince on the throne; and in 1854 Santa Anna authorized such a project, and at various other times it had been proposed to the Spanish and French governments by disappointed and exiled Mexicans.

After the overthrow of the Church party in 1860 a concerted movement was made to carry out this long projected measure. The Archbishop of Mexico had been banished; Miramon had fled to Spain, and was received with much consideration at the Court of Queen Isabella; and Almonte, one of the ablest and most experienced of the conservative politicians, was in Paris. These and a number of other Mexican refugees, having been foiled in the arena of politics and defeated on the field of battle, had appealed the question of Mexican government and independence to the courts of European sovereigns. They proclaimed everywhere the incapacity of their countrymen for self-government; they narrated with holy horror the sacrilegious confiscation of the property of the church, and the outrages suffered by the clergy; they exaggerated the disorders and lawlessness; and, to fill the cup of their country's

iniquities and calamities, they cited the fact that a pure Indian had usurped the government of a people once ruled by the proud Castilians.

These refugees appeared at a time when it well suited the purposes of Louis Napoleon to listen to their story. His empire was at the height of its power and prestige, and after the happy results of his Italian campaign, he was looking for some field in which to employ a part of his large army and keep the attention of the French people diverted from internal politics to military adventure abroad. Hence his scheme for a Latin Empire on the American continent, which was to be a bulwark of the Faith, and a check to the spirit of American republicanism.

The diplomatic history of this Intervention is a long and interesting one, but in brief can be summed up as follows: France, or rather Napoleon, had conceived the idea of taking advantage of the civil war in the United States and the disorders in Mexico to establish a monarchy in the latter country with a prince on the throne selected by him, subservient to French political and commercial interests. Spain became apprised of his intentions, and still cherishing a hope, if not of recovering her rule, at least of securing the throne for a Spanish prince, hurried off instructions to the Captain General at Havana to hasten forward the preparations for an expedition to Mexico, and at the same time approached Napoleon with an offer of joint action. The project was one in which England had no heart, but the spirit of commercial greed which has too often influenced her warlike adventures, led her statesmen to believe that she ought not to allow France and Spain to monopolize the commercial benefits which might result from such an enterprise.

Neither is it to be forgotten that this armed intervention was conceived and undertaken at a time when the United States was rent in twain by the greatest civil war of modern times and its power abroad almost paralyzed. This was the nation which had lighted the torch of democratic revolution and set in motion the spirit which had spread throughout the two continents of America, had twice overturned the monarchy in France, had awakened the sleeping energies of the British middle classes to demand free par-

ticipation in the government, and had even penetrated the darkness and stupor of Spanish politics and at times stirred the Peninsula to the very foundations of its social life. This young giant, which by its example had done so much to shake the foundations of European thrones, and had stood as the jealous guardian of American independence from European interference, seemed in the eyes of the ruling statesmen of France, England, and Spain to be threatened with self-destruction, and certainly in no condition to put in practice its much vaunted "Monroe doctrine;" and hence their greater readiness to smother the Mexican Republic and establish in its stead a monarchy which would act as a check to the dangerous power of the American Union.

But the triple alliance was of short duration. England and Spain soon penetrated the ambitious designs of Napoleon and withdrew from the compact. Their military expeditions were recalled, and France was left alone to carry out the designs of her Emperor. Treating the Mexican troops with disdain, the French army advanced from the sea-coast to the interior, expecting an easy march to the Capital, but at Puebla in 1862 it assaulted the Mexican army in intrenched position and the veterans of the Crimean and the Italian campaigns were overwhelmingly defeated and driven back towards the coast. It required nearly a whole year to recover from this reverse, but in 1863 the largest and best equipped army ever seen in Mexico again moved forward towards the Capital, and it was manifest that the Mexicans would not again be able to offer any successful resistance.

It was a dark era for the liberal party of Mexico, wearied by the long and terrible war of the Reform from which they had just emerged. They had fondly hoped for a period of peace in which to establish the principles of the new constitution and recover their wasted energies; but, in place of this, they were confronted with one of the most warlike and powerful nations of the earth, bent upon the destruction of their liberties.

The Republican army a second time made a stand at Puebla, but was overpowered, and the way to the City of Mexico now lay open to the invaders. Congress, in view of the prospective trial upon which the country was entering, conferred upon the President,

the extraordinary war faculties contemplated by the constitution, and then adjourned, never again to re-assemble, until four years later, when the last foreign foe had been driven from Mexican soil. The President and his Ministers withdrew from the Capital and established the seat of government at San Luis Potosi.

The French army, on its entrance into the city, was received with great demonstrations by the clergy and the reactionary party, but with sullen scorn by the masses of the people.

And now commenced the denouement of the farce styled the Mexican Empire. Napoleon had already fixed upon the Arch-Duke Maximilian of Austria as the new Emperor. General Forey called together a body of Mexicans selected by him or under his direction from the clerical and monarchical ranks, and styled them "The Junta of Notables." These so-called representatives of the people proceeded to pass a decree declaring (1st) that the Mexican nation adopted the monarchical form of government; (2d) that the Sovereign should bear the title of Emperor; (3d) that the crown should be offered to Maximilian; and (4th) that if he should not accept it, the Emperor Napoleon was to select some other Catholic prince. A delegation was nominated to proceed to the Castle of Miramar and offer the crown to Maximilian. Meanwhile a regency, designated by the French general through the Junta of Notables, was entrusted with the civil administration, composed of the Archbishop, Almonte, and Salas.

If I may be permitted to anticipate events somewhat, I can best illustrate how the Mexican people *chose* Maximilian their Emperor and its ulterior effects on the "Notables" who took part in it, by narrating the experience of one of its members, as related by himself. Don Augustin ———, an hacendado, was the son of a prominent Mexican of the early days of the Republic, a devout churchman, a worthy citizen, and, though a decided opponent of the Liberal party, he sought to keep aloof from politics. One day he was surprised by an invitation to call on Gen. Forey. He responded to the invitation and was told that he had been made a member of the Junta of Notables, and it was desired that he would sign the petition to Maximilian to accept the crown. Don Augustin asked to be excused. The French general said he would give

him a few days to think about it. He was called again before the General and asked his decision. He said he still desired to be excused, and when urged, gave the reason that he owned estates in the country which would be laid waste by the Liberals and confiscated if the movement failed. Forey told him it was the wish of his emperor (Napoleon) and that he *must* sign the petition. Don Augustin declined. He was then shown into a room in the palace where there were two or three other recusant Notables, and told that he would be kept a prisoner there a reasonable time, when, if he still refused, he would be sent to Martinique, Cayenne, or other convict colony, as the Emperor could not be trifled with in that way in his efforts to regenerate the country. Don Augustin concluded that there was nothing to be done but join in the petition, so he signed. Maximilian came, was received with a "great flourish of trumpets," and the petition of the Notables was published as evidence of the spontaneous choice of the Mexican nation. The Liberals saw Don Augustin's name on the petition, and as soon as they had an opportunity they made a raid upon his hacienda or plantation, carried off all his stock and valuable effects, burned his houses and improvements and left his estate in ruins. Maximilian promised to reimburse him, but never had the money to spare. The Empire fell. Juarez returned to the Capital. Poor Augustine was imprisoned for six months to "whitewash" his loyalty and had to pay a fine of \$12,000 for his "treason!"

By such artifices as these it was sought to convince the world that the Mexican people had of their own free will changed their form of government, and under cover of such pretences Maximilian came to Mexico and ascended the throne erected and supported by French bayonets.

In that very interesting publication "The Letters of John Lothrop Motley" there are frequent references to Maximilian while Motley was Minister at Vienna. They are valuable as showing what a clear insight he had into the visionary scheme. On September 22, 1863, he writes: "Here in this Capital the great interest is about the new Mexican Empire. It is I believe unquestionable that the Arch-Duke is most desirous to go forth on the adventure. It is equally certain that the step is exceedingly unpopular in Aus-

tria. The deputation of the so-called notables is expected here this week, and then the conditions will be laid down on which Maximilian will consent to live in the bed of roses of Montezuma and Iturbide. * * * * * The matter is a very serious and menacing one to us" (the United States). And on the same day he writes in a humorous vein to Dr. Holmes: "Here about Vienna the trees have been almost stripped of foliage since the end of August. There is no glory in the grass nor verdure in anything. In fact we have nothing green here but the Arch-Duke Maximilian, who firmly believes that he is going forth to Mexico to establish an American empire, and that it is his divine mission to destroy the dragon of democracy and re-establish the true church, the Right Divine, and all sorts of games. Poor young man!" (Motley's Letters, Vol. 2, page 143.)

In his instructions to General Forey, Napoleon directed that the question of the form of government should be submitted to a vote of the people; and Maximilian in receiving the deputation of Notables at Miramar accepted the crown upon the express condition that their action should be ratified "by the universal vote of the nation." But no such vote was ever taken, and Maximilian finally received the triumphant march of the solid French columns through the central States as the acceptance by the people of the empire, and came to Mexico, entering the Capital in June 1864. He was received with great demonstrations of ostentatious loyalty by the clergy, the re-actionary party, and the French army; but with no outbursts of enthusiasm on the part of the masses of the people. He at once set up his new government and the pomp and show of a European court were sought to be introduced. It tickled the fancy of those Mexicans who belonged to the monarchical faction to become part of this parade, as members of the Emperor's household or as government officials, and to wear the decorations which his Imperial Majesty distributed with profusion. The lackeys were instructed in their new duties and efforts were industriously made to educate society and the people in regard to their changed relations; but it was awkward work, and at best was little more than a mimicry of European royalty.

At the outset of his administration, Maximilian found himself

confronted with a serious embarrassment. Soon after the French occupation the question arose as to what was to be done with the Church property which had been sequestered by the Juarez government, the monasteries which had been closed, and the suppressed privileges of the clergy. The Regency was ready to undo all the work which Juarez had done, and such was the general expectation. But it appeared that certain French residents had been large purchasers of the confiscated Church property; and these persons had succeeded in winning General Forey over to their protection. He induced two members of the Regency to carry out his views, but the third member, the Archbishop, refused and strongly protested. But the French general ordered the courts to decide the question in favor of the owners of the property under the Juarez sales, and when the judges refused, he caused them to be removed, and more subservient ones appointed in their places. All of the archbishops and bishops in the country united in a most bitter and vindictive protest, but to no purpose.

In this state of affairs Maximilian arrived, and the question was appealed to him. But he, too, influenced by French interests, decided in favor of the purchasers and against the restoration to the Church of its sequestered estates. He even went further still and issued a decree proclaiming freedom of worship and substantially ratifying and confirming the laws of Reform. The Archbishop and clergy uttered a cry of horror, and the Pope addressed Maximilian an earnest letter beseeching him to change his course, but nothing could alter his resolution. Whereupon the clergy, following the tactics they had observed under the Republic, at once arrayed themselves in bitter hostility to the Empire, and began intriguing for its failure. Nothing could more fully prove the wisdom of the policy adopted by Juarez towards the Church than this incident in Maximilian's administration. The latter seeing the Church arraying itself against him, turned for support to the more liberal element and sought by all artifices and influences to induce members of the Liberal party to accept office, appointing to high positions all prominent persons whom he could corrupt to abandon the liberal cause. And by this course of conduct he widened still more the breach with the Church.

As stated, Juarez established the seat of his government at San Luis Potosi, on the occupation of the Capital by the French in 1863, but it was not long permitted to remain there. The advance of the French army north compelled him to abandon that city and go to Saltillo, the Capital of the adjoining State. But the continued approach of the French and the constant reverses of the Republican forces drove him thence to Monterey, and finally through the long desert region to Chihuahua, the Capital of the most northern State of the Republic, and after a time, even there he was not permitted to remain, but pursued by French troops, he was forced to the very verge of the republic and at Paso del Norte on the Mexican side of the frontier of the United States he again set up his government in 1865, where it is said his followers were at one time reduced to twenty-two persons.

But in the midst of the misfortunes which came thick and fast upon his country he never lost heart. Full of faith in the justice of his cause and confident that the Mexican people would never accept the invader and the Empire, with patient endurance and steady purpose, he never faltered in his determination to continue to uphold the cause of his country under every trial, and through these adversities it became his lot to give to the world a greater example of devotion to republican liberty than had fallen to that of any other ruler. His courage and constancy attracted the attention of America and Europe, and had a most marked effect upon both friends and foes. The latter felt that so long as Juarez remained the Empire could not have a sure foundation, and the republicans throughout the nation were inspirited to follow his example, and although driven from the open field by the French armies they only fled to the mountains to gather again and be ready to strike another blow.

Maximilian, anxious to make some kind of terms with Juarez, sent him an invitation to meet him in a conference and offered him a distinguished post of honor under the Empire. Juarez answered him courteously but said that, called by his oath to maintain the national integrity, his official duties would not allow him the time for a conference; and he replied to the proposition to accept office under the Empire in these words: "It is certain, Sir, that the history

of our own times records the names of great traitors, who have betrayed their oaths, their word, and their promises; who have been false to their own party and principles and even to their antecedents and all that is most sacred to the man of honor; true, also, that in all these cases of treason, the traitor has been guided by the vile ambition of command and the insatiable desire of satisfying his own passions, and even his own vices; but he who at present is charged with the trust of President of the Republic, emerging as he has from the obscure masses of the people, will succumb, if in the wisdom of Providence he must succumb, fulfilling his trust to the last, responding thus to the hope of the nation over which he presides, and satisfying the inspirations of his own conscience."

Driven from one post to another, the President continued to address his countrymen, informing them of the new change of government which adversity had forced him to make, and exhorted them to continue faithful, assuring them that the hour of the Republican triumph would certainly come. From Chihuahua he spoke thus: "That hour will come, do not doubt it, Mexicans, as it came to our fathers, the conquerors of 1821. Let us have hope, but let us hope working with the heroic resolution of Hidalgo and Zaragosa, with the activity of Morelos, and with the constancy and self denial of Guerrero, keeping alive and increasing the holy fire which must produce the conflagration that will consume the tyrants and the traitors who profane our soil." And in the darkest hour of the struggle, when again publishing the new change of government to the extreme boundary of the country at Paso del Norte, he says: "In this place or in whatever other part of the Republic circumstances may require the government to go, the President will always do everything that is possible to fulfil his duties with firmness and constancy, complying thus with the wishes of the Mexican people, who cease not to struggle everywhere against the invader, and who necessarily must triumph at last in defense of their independence and of their republican institutions."

The years 1864 and 1865 were dark and gloomy days for the Republicans. Almost everywhere the imperial forces were successful in the campaigns, and all the combinations of the Republicans to attack weak and exposed points were only attended by partial and

transient successes. While the Republicans could not cope with their adversaries in the open field or in pitched battles, there never was a time in the days of the highest triumph of the Empire when there were not tens of thousands of Republicans under arms and commanded by responsible leaders. It is not to be denied that the state of warfare afforded an opportunity for bandits and outlaws to plunder and murder, but such acts were not countenanced by the Republican generals and cannot properly be charged against their cause.

Maximilian, however, took advantage of this condition of affairs to publish a decree announcing that the Republican armies had been driven from the field, that Juarez had abandoned the country, and that the Empire was firmly established, and that, therefore, all who after that date (Oct. 3, 1865) were captured in arms or belonged to armed bands, should be instantly shot as outlaws. It was a most cruel and barbarous decree, based upon a false statement of facts, without justification, and executed with bloody ferocity. In the dark days of the American Revolution the British could with much more show of reason have issued such a decree, for the Mexican forces never were so reduced as were the Americans when Washington was at Valley Forge; and the British were seeking to subdue rebel subjects, while the Mexicans were fighting for their own country against foreign invaders and to maintain a long established independent government. Yet if Maximilian's decree had been enforced merely against guerrillas there might still be some justification for it; but it was applied to the regularly organized forces of the Republican army, and hundreds of Mexican soldiers were shot down after capture as outlaws, among them some of the best officers and noblest patriots in the Republican service. The decree was so revolting to humanity that the American representative at Paris was instructed to remonstrate with Napoleon's Minister of State in regard to it, and it was made to react at last upon its author with terrible effect.

But the better day for the Republic, which Juarez had predicted with so much persistency and confidence, began to dawn upon the defeated but not disheartened liberals. 1866, the fifth year of the war, opened with a decidedly improved feeling for them everywhere

throughout the country. It was becoming apparent that the French had done their worst and were wearying of the contest. Their victories were fruitless and the beaten Republicans only gathered again to inflict injuries upon them at every exposed point. "The myrmidons of Juarez," writes one of their generals, "are sweeping the country with a brand of blood."

Juarez began a new change in his migratory government,—not fleeing before the victorious enemy, but following up their sullen retreat, and leaving El Paso, consecutively established himself at Chihuahua and Durango, and later at Zacatecus. As his generals advanced, their armies increased in numbers and in zeal, and the long down-cast Mexicans began to feel that their day of deliverance was drawing near.

Meanwhile Maximilian was only seeing fresh difficulties added to his already embarrassed situation. The American civil war was over and the United States began again to vindicate the principle of European non-intervention in American affairs and secured from Napoleon an agreement to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. Although this was foreseen by the outside world as a sure result of the triumph of the Union cause, it appeared to come upon Maximilian as a complete surprise. He had not believed that Napoleon could abandon and betray him. Forthwith Almonte was dispatched to Paris to prevent if possible the catastrophe, and when the danger became more imminent the Empress wife, more high-spirited and ambitious than he, undertook the double mission of winning over Napoleon and appeasing the anger of the offended Pope.

Preparing for the worst, Maximilian pushed forward the reorganization of and impressment for the native Mexican imperial corps. There was besides a formidable force of foreign levies made up of Austrian, Belgian, and other mercenaries, which at one time numbered about 20,000. With these two elements united he might hope to supply in part the departure of the retiring French and make head against the growing Republican hosts, but for the fact that his treasury was empty, his outstanding engagements heavy, and his expenses increasing. In his perplexity he began to repent of his treatment of the Church, and in desperation, reversing his

policy, he threw himself into the arms of the Clergy, dismissing his liberal ministers and appointing conservatives in their stead, hoping thus to revive the fortunes of his drooping cause.

The 16th of September, the Mexican Independence day, was celebrated with great pomp, the Emperor going in state to the cathedral to hear a "Te Deum;" and on returning to the palace, in response to a congratulatory address, he replied in what would seem a mockery of the situation, felicitating the Mexicans on their national independence, and in the course of his reply said: "Notwithstanding all my difficulties, I shall not prove vacillating in my obligations; a Hapsburg never deserts an arduous post." And yet within a few weeks, we find him abandoning the Capital en route for the port of Vera Cruz, fully intending to lay down his crown and leave the country forever. He seemed to be utterly broken in his hopes and in spirit.

Almonte and the Empress had failed to shake the resolution of the treacherous Napoleon; and the poor Empress, as the last remaining stay of the falling Empire, had gone to Rome to intercede with Pio Nono, but remembering how Maximilian had refused to listen to his appeal in behalf of the Mexican Church bereft of its property and its privileges, the Holy Father, too, turned a deaf ear to her cry, and that proud-spirited woman, disenchanted of all her imperial dreams and oppressed with the weight of her cares, went out from his presence a hopeless lunatic. No wonder that Maximilian wished to flee from the scene of his disappointed ambition and the wreck of his fame and fortune. He was overtaken at Orizaba by commissioners from the Capital, who insisted that he could not in honor abandon the cause or the men who had linked their fortunes with his, and who tried to convince him that there was still hope to establish the Empire. He hung between doubt and decision for some weeks, but at last returned to the Capital, announcing his determination to adhere to "the work of regeneration," as he termed it, at all hazards and to the uttermost.

The sixth and last year of the war opened gloomy enough for the Empire. It only held the four important cities of Mexico, Queretaro, Puebla, and Vera Cruz, with not more than one-fifth of the country. The story of that campaign is soon told. Maxi-

milian himself, with a heroic desperation worthy of a better cause, led his army of ten thousand men against the advancing forces of the Republicans, who were now largely superior in numbers as well as spirits. He was surrounded and driven into Queretaro, and after a well sustained siege, the entire imperial army was captured. Maximilian and the two Mexican commanders of his troops, Miramon and Mejia, were arraigned before a court martial, under the provisions of a law enacted in January, 1862, before the war began, as criminals against the independence and safety of the Republic, against the laws of nations and the public order and peace, were condemned to death, and executed in the presence of the army on the 19th of June 1867.

Macauley referring to the execution of Charles I says: "Men who die on the scaffold for political offences almost always die well." This was eminently true of Maximilian. His whole conduct, from the time he finally decided to remain in the country and link his fortunes to the fate of the Empire, was thoroughly manly and disinterested. He had faults and weaknesses, but cowardice was not one of them. On the morning of that Summer day when he stood on the brow of the Cerro de la Campana, near the scene of his capture, in the lovely valley of Queretaro, he pleasantly said to his advocate: "What a beautiful sky! It is just like this I should have wished the day of my death to be! After addressing some words of encouragement to his two generals who were to be shot at the same moment, and embracing them, his last words were: "May my blood seal up the misfortunes of my adopted country. Long live Mexico." Then with one foot forward, lifting his eyes towards heaven, he calmly pointed to his breast, and the fatal volley was fired which sent the three prisoners into eternity together, and the curtain dropped upon the said tragedy of the Mexican Empire.

The execution of Maximilian was received in Europe with a feeling of indignation and was generally condemned by the civilized world; but time has greatly modified that judgment. The responsibility for the act rests upon President Juarez, inspired by his chief Minister of State, Señor Lerdo de Tejada, his successor in the presidency; but it is doubtful if, under similar circumstances, any other ruler or people would have acted differently. Legalized

regicide is not an unknown event in Europe. In the case of Charles I and Louis XVI the English and the French beheaded their own hereditary sovereigns; but in the person of Maximilian the Mexicans could see only a foreign usurper, who had come to overturn their long established institutions, who had deluged the land in blood, caused them to exhaust their resources and burden the nation with an immense debt. It is a fact not generally known that after the Junta of Notables had offered him the crown, an intelligent Mexican, sent as a commissioner by the constitutional government, waited upon Maximilian at Miramar, explained to him the whole situation, and warned him that he was not the choice of the nation and that it would not receive him.

Let us illustrate the question by the supposition that at the close of the American civil war, after slavery had been abolished by constitutional amendment and the Southern States had accepted the results of the contest, Jefferson Davis and General Lee had gone to Europe and enlisted France, England, or other powerful nations of the old world in favor of the restoration of slavery, upon a promise to establish an Empire and place a prince of the house of Bonaparte, or of Hanover on the throne; that these nations had dispatched large armies and powerful fleets to America, kindled anew secession and rebellion, and brought upon the Union a conflict of much greater proportions than the one from which it had just emerged with exhausted resources and depreciated credit; that the President and Cabinet had been driven out of Washington and a Bonaparte prince been crowned in the Capital as Emperor of the United States; that the armies of the Union had been driven from the open field and when they still sought to resist the invader in the mountains, the wilderness and the swamps, by order of the new Emperor the officers and soldiers when captured were shot down as highwaymen and outlaws; that the lawful President and Cabinet had been driven to Pittsburg, pursued to Cincinnati, followed to Chicago, chased out of St. Paul, and only escaped the fate of captured soldiers by taking refuge in the desert mountains of the head waters of the Missouri on the British frontier; but that after six years of terrible war, after tens of thousands of the best sons of America had been slaughtered as outlaws and the whole country

laid waste, finally the day of deliverance came, and the so-called Emperor, Mr. Davis, and General Lee had been captured,—what would have been their fate?

Mutatis mutandis, this was the case of the Mexican people and their President. Juarez was not blood-thirsty in his character, as his leniency to the other foreign invaders and native traitors proved. He and Señor Lerdo, as farsighted statesmen, felt that this outrage upon national sovereignty and independence should be visited with such an exemplary punishment that the event would stand in history as a lesson and a warning to all European sovereigns against interference in the affairs of the American Republics.

Sometimes the question is mooted whether the Mexicans would have regained their independence but for the active support of the United States in requiring Napoleon to withdraw his troops, and the steadfast recognition and sympathy extended to the Republican Government. The United States did no more than duty to its own future safety and interests dictated, and if this course had a material influence in hastening the conclusion of the contest, it no more detracts from the glory due to the Mexicans than does the alliance with France lessen the honor of the Americans in achieving their independence from Great Britain in 1783.

There was only one possible contingency which could have made the Maximilian Empire a success, and that was the triumph of the Southern Confederacy and an alliance offensive and defensive between these two new governments, supported by the active sympathy of the European monarchies. But fortunately the Southern rebellion and the European intervention were disastrous failures, and the two sister republics, emerging from the terrible conflict of fire and blood, have each placed in the foundation principles of their governmental edifice a corner-stone omitted by the patriots who gained their independence and which brought untold evils upon their descendents—freedom to the slave and religious enfranchisement to the citizen.

JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN BOUNDARY CASES.

By HANNIS TAYLOR, LL.D.,

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When the Supreme Court exercises its original jurisdiction in a boundary controversy between states, it applies international law to sovereign communities with the coercive authority to enforce its decree. In that aspect it presents the ideal of an international tribunal which the world of to-day is striving to realize. The evolution of this element of jurisdiction is rich in historical interest. The soil upon which the English colonies in America were planted was granted to them as *terra regis* by the English crown; it was not granted to them as folkland by the English parliament. The charters under which the colonial governments were organized were likewise royal grants; they were not concessions from the English legislature. In contemplation of English law the whole group of colonial governments, created or confirmed by royal charters, were corporations created by the king and subject, like others of their kind, to his visitatorial power, and to the power of his courts to dissolve them in a proper case presented for that purpose. Therefore the first supreme authority to which the colonial corporations looked for final adjudication was the king in council, who settled boundary controversies between colony and colony prior to the Revolution. "In council the king had no original judicial power. *Penn. vs. Baltimore* 1 Ves. Sr. 447. He decided on appeals from the colonial courts; settled boundaries, in virtue of his prerogative, where there was no agreement; but if there is a disputed agreement, the king cannot decree on it, and therefore the council remit it to be determined in another place, on the foot of the contract. *Penn. vs. Baltimore*, 1 Ves. Sr. 447. In virtue of his prerogative where there was no agreement the king acts, not as a judge, but as the sovereign acting by the advice of his council, the members whereof do not and cannot sit as judges." *Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts*, 12 Pet. 739.

As the Articles of Confederation failed to provide an organized judiciary, Congress was made "the last resort on appeal in all disputes and differences," then subsisting or which thereafter might arise "between two or more states concerning boundary jurisdiction, or any other cause whatever," the authority so conferred to be exercised by a special tribunal to be organized in the mode prescribed in those articles, and its judgment to be final and conclusive. The special tribunal thus created seems to have been far from effective, as "it is a part of the public history of the United States, of which we can not be judicially ignorant, that at the adoption of the constitution there were existing controversies between eleven states respecting their boundaries, which arose under their respective charters, and had continued from the first settlement of the colonies." There can be no doubt that the framers of the constitution of 1787, in creating the Supreme Court of the United States, with jurisdiction to determine "controversies between two or more states" had boundary controversies specially in mind. As Mr. Justice Baldwin said, in *Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts* 12 Pet. 724: "It is not known that there were any such controversies then existing other than those which relate to boundary, and it would be a most forced construction to hold that these were excluded from judicial cognizance and that it was to be confined to controversies to arise prospectively on other subjects."

As the Supreme Court when exercising original jurisdiction possesses both common law and equity powers, the question arose at an early day whether a boundary controversy should be tried on the law side or on the equity side. From the outset it was admitted that when a case at law was presented a jury could be empaneled, and in more than one instance verdicts were rendered. The obvious inconvenience of trying vast and intricate controversies involving the boundaries of states soon suggested however that a way should be found through which the equity powers of the court could be substituted. In *Fowler vs. Lindsay*, 3 Dall. 411, Mr. Justice Washington said: "I will not say that a state could sue at law for such an incorporeal right as that of sovereignty and jurisdiction; but even if a court of law would not afford a remedy, I can see no reason why a remedy should not be obtained in a court of equity. The

State of New York might, I think, file a bill against the State of Connecticut praying to be quieted as to the boundaries of the disputed territory; and this court in order to effectuate justice, might appoint commissioners to ascertain and report those boundaries." The basis of such a jurisdiction was stated more in detail in *Rhode Island vs. Massachusetts*, 12 Pet. 738 where it was said: "If the question concerning the boundaries of contiguous pieces of land, manors, lordships or counties palatine, arises within the realm, it was cognizable in the high court of chancery in an appropriate case; a mere question of title to any defined part was cognizable only by ejectment or real action in a court of law; which were in either case judicial questions. *Penn. vs. Baltimore*, 1 Ves. Sr. 446, 447. If between counties palatine, boundary involved not only right of soil, but the highest franchise known to the law of England, *jura regalia*, to the same extent as the king in right of the crown and royal jurisdiction, * * his jurisdiction, his royalties, and *jura regalia*, etc., existed or disappeared, according as a chancellor should decree as to a boundary." Because then the court of chancery in England possessed jurisdiction when the boundaries of counties palatine were in question, such controversies drawing after them "not only the right of soil, but the highest franchise known to the law of England, *jura regalia*,"—the Supreme Court, sitting as a court of equity, possesses jurisdiction over boundary controversies between states because not only the title to soil, but the right to political jurisdiction over it is involved. A curious illustration of the reproduction of English legal ideas in the jurisprudence of the United States.

After this preface I will attempt to state briefly the merits of the last boundary controversy, that of *Louisiana vs. Mississippi*, which has engaged the attention of the Supreme Court. The growth of the oyster industry in that part of the world where that bivalve reaches perhaps its highest degree of perfection has brought on a controversy as to the title of an archipelago of islands situated southeast of the junction of the Regolets with the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, and covering an area about thirty miles long by twenty wide. As described by the Fish Commission, "The land constitutes a low-lying archipelago of irregular islands, separated from one another by shallow bays, muddy lagoons, and tortuous bayous,

the area of water being somewhat greater than that of the land." The leading issue of fact in the case arises out of the contention of Louisiana that at the time of her admission as a state (1812) the islands in question were not such, but a part of her mainland. On the other hand it is claimed—that the islands have always been such, having been found as islands in a shallow sea by alluvium brought down in the waters of the Mississippi river. Thus a grave geological question arose involving the process through which were formed all lands within the delta of the mighty river, including of course that upon which is situated the city of New Orleans. The testimony of Professor Stubbs, the state geologist of Louisiana presents certain facts which are full of interest to a layman not acquainted with geological phenomena. For instance he says that "a great deal of the sediment carried down to the Gulf has its very finest particles deposited and when very high tides come and sweep over the surrounding country for miles around, there might be a very small deposit but so little it would be inconsequential; for instance, the peninsula of Florida has been built up by the Gulf Stream carrying the sediment from the Mississippi and as it turns the coast of Florida and goes up and touches it and Cuba it is deposited there and it is building up Cuba, so that geologically speaking some of these days Florida and Cuba will be united but that is a very slow growth." Many citizens of the United States will be surprised to learn that the annexation of Cuba is to be worked out in that way. And yet it seems to be certain, geologically speaking, that some day a journey may be made by rail from New York to Havana. Scarcely less strange is the statement that through the process of subsidence the land upon which the city of New Orleans now stands is sinking at the rate of four feet a century. Professor Stubbs says: "We have had throughout all time from the earliest geological times, upheavals and subsidences, going on in all parts of the world. The subsidence has been due to the transferring of matter by various agencies from one section of the globe to the other and putting increased weight upon another portion of the earth, and you must recall the fact that the interior of the earth is liquid and when subjected to great pressure will break forth into volcanoes, mountain ridges, etc. We find that this transference of

matter causing an increased pressure at certain places has caused subsidence so gradual that the average individual never notices it, and while subsidence is going on in another part, and by these subsidences and upheavals we have had all the changes we have had on the globe at present. Now, it has been found in the course of study by all geologists that the entire Mississippi river coast, the coast of Louisiana around the Mississippi river has been undergoing this subsidence ever since the discovery of this country, and the rate is put down at about four or five feet a century, and all of the land around the mouth of the Mississippi river is gradually sinking at the rate of four or five feet a century. Therefore we find that a great deal of the Mississippi river alluvium, the old original mud lumps or mud islands or deposits from the Mississippi river once above the soil, are now beneath the clay, that occurred before the alluvium deposit that extends from Morgan City around, you may as well say, to Pearl river." The same witness went on to say that as a practical proof of such subsidence, under the city of New Orleans, at a depth of 180 to 300 feet have been found living cypress stumps, good and undecayed specimens of that wood. Little as this geological testimony has to do with the real merits of the case in question, it is full of interest from a scientific point of view.

If the court holds that the archipelago of islands in question was such in 1812 as it was beyond all doubt, then Louisiana can only hope to recover such islands as are within nine miles of her coast. That claim Mississippi disputes because such islands, up to the eastern coast line of Louisiana, are within the grant giving to the former "all islands within six leagues of the shore, to the Perdido River." The litigation has grown out of the fact that the grants of islands to the two states conflict, and that conflict the court must reconcile, if it can, by judicial construction.

The case is full of interest to the cartographer because over sixty maps were put in evidence from the map makers of every nationality engaged in that work during the last three centuries. Such maps illustrate the evolution of geographical knowledge from the first dim glimpses of the discoverer up to the perfect products of our Coast and Geodetic Survey based upon the careful surveys made according to trigonometrical methods. In discussing the

worthlessness of maps in boundary controversies one counsel read an extract from Sir Travers Twiss' "The Oregon Question" which illustrates in a very amusing way the manner in which a certain great globe was manufactured for our State Department. Sir Travers says: "The history, however, of this globe is rather curious. It was ordered of Mr. Malby (not Maltby) for the department of State, at Washington before Mr. Everett quitted his post of Minister of the United States in this country. It no doubt deserves the commendation bestowed upon it by Mr. Buchanan, for Mr. Malby manufactures excellent globes but the globe sent to Washington was not made from the plates used on the globes published under the sanction of 'The Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge,' though this is not said by way of disparagement to it. The Society, in its maps, has carried the boundary line west of the Rocky Mountains, along the 49th parallel to the Columbia river, and thence along that river to the sea; but in its globes the line is not marked beyond the Rocky Mountains. Mr. Malby knowing that the globe ordered of him was intended for the Department of State, at Washington, was led to suppose that it would be more satisfactorily completed, as it was an American order, if he coloured in, for it is not engraved, the boundary line proposed by the commissioners of the United States." It thus appears that cartographers as well as milliners sometimes add a special flounce or furbelow to tickle the fancy of a desirable customer. And so geography is made.

THEORETICAL "PERMANENT NEUTRALITY" IN POLITICAL PRACTICE.

By HERMANN SCHOENFELD, PH.D., LL.D.,

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Apart and distinct from the general principles of international law governing the rules of neutrality, which form an important chapter in every serious work from Hugo Grotius' *De jure belli et pacis* on, there are special rules and regulations consecrated by written, though not always very distinct, international agreements relating to some minor European States as well as to the Kongo Free State.¹

The first neutralization of a State dates back only to the Westphalian Peace (1648) when the independence of the Swiss Confederacy was recognized for having kept aloof from the conflicts of the Thirty Years' War, and its permanent neutrality admitted by all the interested treaty powers of Europe. Aside from the reservation made by several great powers, notably the Holy Roman Empire, and France (by the treaty of March 7, 1689), of recruiting voluntary Swiss troops for their armies, this neutrality and joint guarantee of Swiss independence and political integrity was held sacred up to the time of the French Revolution and the exigencies of the Napoleonic wars. But the act of the Vienna Congress, June 9, 1815, reiterated the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland which, however, was again forced into the coalition against Napoleon, who had escaped from Elba. Only after the so-called Hundred Days of Napoleon's final gigantic struggle which ended at Waterloo, was the neutrality of Switzerland definitely and solemnly guaranteed by the declaration of Paris, November 20, 1815, between France and the four great allied powers which guaranteed "as necessary for the maintenance of the European equilibrium the perpetual integrity and inviolability of the Swiss Confederacy."

¹ The bibliographic material of the principal works on "perpetual neutrality" (*États neutres ou pacifiques à titre permanent*) may be found in Calvo, *Droit International*, vol. IV, pp. 486-499.

This perpetual neutrality was, however, seriously threatened twice, not without faults committed by the Swiss government, both times from Prussia. A Prussian district, Neuchâtel, encouraged by the neighboring Republic, had broken away from Prussia, and constituted itself a republican government, but an attempt of the Prussian royalist party to abolish the republican constitution ended fatally for the former. By the London protocol of 1852 Prussian sovereignty over Neuchâtel was recognized by the great powers. In the protection of his rights the King of Prussia came to the verge of war with Switzerland, but the weak king having renounced the rights conceded to him by the great powers in 1852, Neuchâtel now forms a Swiss canton.

Bismarck recapitulated those events in the Diet, February 6, 1888: "Already in 1857 the Neuchâtel question threatened us with war; this has not become widely known. But the late king (Frederick William IV) sent me at that time to Paris to negotiate with Napoleon concerning the passage of Prussian troops for an attack against Switzerland. The significance of that move, the far-reaching danger of a conflagration, the possibility of complications with France as well as with other powers, everybody will understand to whom I tell these facts. Emperor Napoleon was not disinclined to make these complications the basis of a warlike movement. My negotiations in Paris were cut short by the king's amicable arrangement with Austria and Switzerland. *But the danger of war was indeed threatening in that year.*"

Again, in 1889, when Switzerland offered a refuge (Asylrecht) to German revolutionists against secret German police officers, a despatch and instruction sent by Bismarck to Mr. von Bülow, German envoy at Bern, June 9, 1889, discloses a rather hostile frame of mind, bent on coercion: "If Switzerland admits further on that German revolutionists from her territory threaten the inner peace and the security of the Empire, then the Imperial Government will be forced—in common with the allied powers—to examine the question in how far Swiss neutrality is in harmony with the guarantees of order and peace without which the welfare of the other European powers cannot exist. After integral parts of the treaties upon which the neutrality of Switzerland rests, have become nuga-

tory by the course of events (*i. e.*, the indifference of the Swiss government to the dangers and injury which threaten the friendly powers protecting Swiss neutrality by the machinations directed against them from Swiss territory and by the connivance of the Swiss authorities). The obligation of the Confederacy, as compensation for the protection of its neutrality by the powers, requires that she do not tolerate that the peace and security of other powers be endangered." Bismarck's threat is indeed undisguised, and proves what the conception of *permanent neutralization* really signifies in the practice of international politics.

The events leading to the neutralization, with collective guarantees by the great powers, of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, the United Ionian Islands, and the Kongo Free State, are too complex to be treated at length in this limited space, though the three questions are of the greatest interest and wide-reaching purport.

The Luxemburg question, and its dangers for the peace of Western Europe, which brought about neutralization of that little State, as the only means of avoiding a devastating war, is closely connected with Franco-German-Netherlandish history during the nineteenth century. By the Congress of Vienna, in 1815, Luxemburg was made a grand duchy, and forming a sovereign State of the Germanic Confederation, it was turned over to the King of the Netherlands as a compensation for Nassau. The King of Holland, by dint of this possession, was thus made a voting member of the Germanic Confederation, in the same manner as the King of Denmark was as long as he was Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. Luxemburg participated in the Belgian revolt against Holland, and in the final adjustment of 1839 part of it was ceded to Belgium, while the rest was joined as a grand duchy with Holland by personal union. By the treaties of 1839 the London Conference had placed Luxemburg under the protection of the five great powers. When Prussia, in 1866, defeated Austria, which had the hegemony of the Germanic Confederation, and removed her from that position, practically making her a Slavic-Magyar State, the King of Holland severed his relation with Germany, as grand duke of Luxemburg, by having brought about the neutralization of the latter State. But the capital still remained a strong fortress and was garrisoned

by the Prussians, which was indeed an anomaly and a parody on neutrality. Recognizing this fact, the reunion of an international conference in London, 1867, brought about a treaty that Luxemburg, under the guarantee of Austria, France, England, Prussia, and Russia, should constitute from that time on a permanently neutral State, that the rule of the house of Orange should continue, as well as the Customs Union with Germany, but that, in consequence, the fortress of Luxemburg must be destroyed and the Prussian garrison definitively withdrawn.

This happy result was, however, attained with utmost difficulty after a war between France and Germany had been narrowly averted in 1867. The Luxemburg question raised by France, to acquire Germanic, if not German, territory as a compensation for, and counterweight to, Prussia's aggrandizement, as a consequence of the Austrian war, served Bismarck simply as a diplomatic object to inflict upon France an unbloody defeat.

Inspiring France with the belief that the North German Confederation had no special interest in the fate of Luxemburg, he found, however, when the negotiations of a possible sale of the grand duchy by the King of Holland to France leaked out, that the German national spirit strongly revolted against the alienation of that old Teutonic land which is driven like a wedge between the three countries, France, Belgium, and Prussia. The cession of Luxemburg to France with the formal consent of Prussia was impossible, and thus the transaction necessarily failed, and the old theory of perpetual neutrality was revived and diplomatically reasserted, *i. e.*, the treaty of 1839 reinstated.

Nevertheless, when the inevitable war broke out three years later, both the belligerents bound themselves again solemnly during the war to respect the neutrality of Luxemburg as long as it would be respected by the other party. And when Bismarck, in a circular note of December 3, 1870, complained that the French violated the neutrality of the grand duchy in various ways, *e. g.*, transportation of provisions from Luxemburg for a near French fortress, the passage of French officers and soldiers on the Luxemburg railways to avoid and circumvent the German posts, etc., the question of "perpetual" neutrality was again reopened, and the British pleni-

potentiary, Lord Stanley, had the words *collective guarantee* inserted in the new treaty, meaning that in case of violation of neutrality by any power all the signatory powers of the treaty could be called upon to give their collective action so that no one power could be called upon to act alone or separately.

Thus all the events connected with the neutralization of Luxemburg prove again, in the light of history, that perpetual neutrality is always to be understood *cum grano salis*, when a *force majeure* of self-interest makes it incumbent upon a belligerent power to resort from the "grey theory" of good-will toward the weak to the living issue of self-preservation.

Our next and most important theme is the international position of the Kingdom of Belgium, which, although small in area, is industrially, culturally, and politically perhaps the most advanced and progressive country in Europe, and its weight and wealth, if thrown in the balance of one of the two first-rate powers to its south or east, would give it a preponderating power over any possible European rival. It flanks two large sides of France and Germany, and limits the area of possible mutual aggression so long as Belgian territory remains "perpetually neutral," *i. e.*, inviolable and inviolate. According to the arrangement at the Vienna Congress, the Kingdom of the Netherlands, reconstructed with and fortified by all the territory now called Belgium, was to oppose a strong barrier to any invasion of German territory by France. When Belgium separated herself from Holland by revolution in 1831, the great powers of Europe, to prevent the upsetting of the European balance of power by the new State with a rich and strong people tending either to France or to Prussia, felt morally compelled to impose upon Belgium the situation of a permanently neutral State. Article 7 of the treaty concluded in London, November 15, 1831, between England, Austria, Belgium, France, and Russia, relating to the separation of Belgium from Holland, declared that "*la Belgique, dans les limites qui lui sont reconnues, formera un État indépendant et perpétuellement neutre. Elle sera tenue d'observer cette neutralité à l'égard d tous les autres États.*"

But even the declaration of Belgian independence and neutrality by the representatives of the great powers was considered merely as

the lesser evil; the other alternative was absorption by France. When King William of Holland complained at St. Petersburg of the "treason" of the Russian ambassadors, the latter² excused themselves in a despatch to Emperor Nicholas, who was just drowning the Polish revolution in blood, that "any attempt to put the Belgians back under the sceptre of the King of Holland would have thrown them into the arms of France, and that the independence of Belgium was better than a French occupation."

At the same time the Austrian representative, Wessenberg, reported to Vienna: "We did not dare to risk any opposition in the face of the fact that France arms from head to foot and burns with impatience to cross the frontier. I realize all the painful and regrettable features of this measure (*i. e.*, the declaration of Belgian independence) in which we took part. However, it saves us the necessity of war, prevents the incorporation of Belgium into France, and puts a limit to the extension of Jacobinism (*i. e.*, French republicanism)."³

A close scrutiny of the documents at the cradle of Belgian independence and neutrality reveals the fact plainly that British influence was decisive in the debates resulting in the happy conclusion of the birth of Belgium.

The *Memoirs* of Prince Talleyrand reveal unmistakably the fact that the French Government fostered the plan of the partition of Belgium: "Since Belgium rejects the house of Nassau (Orange), and since King Louis Philippe consents under no circumstances to the election of the Duke of Nemours as a sovereign for the new State, there is only one means to reconcile everything: the partition of Belgium; by proceeding to the partition in such a manner as to interest the neighboring powers, their consent will certainly be obtained. Thus one part will be given to the King of the Netherlands; Prussia will have her share, and that of France will be the most considerable. But as it would be impossible to obtain this result without the consent of England, she must also have her share, and she will receive the port of Antwerp with the course of

² Prince Lieven, and Matuszewic to Tsar Nicholas, Dec. 24, 1830.

³ Wessenberg to Metternich, Dec. 24, 1830.

the Scheldt river up to the sea." Such a plan was attempted to be foisted upon Talleyrand by Count de Flahaut, emissary of the French cabinet, who came to London expressly to make it acceptable to the former. But Talleyrand declared that he would rather have his hand cut off than sign such an act (*insensé, dangereux, opposé au maintien d'une paix durable*).⁴

But even Belgian patriots, induced by the troubled condition of the country, and fearful of a restoration of the house of Nassau, favored the idea of a Belgian union with France.⁵ Since that time the word of Flahaut, "*Ce que demandent les Belges, ce que désirent les Français, est cette réunion et bientôt nous serons hors d'état de l'empêcher*," was never silenced. The plenipotentiaries of the other powers assembled in London understood and dreaded the situation, and endeavored with all their might to find a solution and to terminate the intrigues and ambitions which complicated the Belgian question. And to obviate the French danger, and in a spirit of hostility toward France, the idea which inspired the declaration of perpetual neutrality, was conceived, which required the same sacrifice from all the strong neighbors of keeping the hands off that precious morsel of territory, and place Belgium outside of the ambitions and interested purposes of France, Germany, and England, especially the former power. "Thanks to the protocol of January 20th a bridle was put on the cupidity of France which was so excited at that time," are Wessenberg's words.

It is realized, then, that perpetual neutrality does not rest so much, as the text-books on international law teach, on the good will of the great powers to place the security of a small and feeble State under the collective guarantee of one or several great powers, in the case of wars to which such a State should desire to remain a stranger, but the intention was to place a permanent barrier against the encroachments of a powerful neighbor, favored by the topographic situation of such a minor State, whose success and territorial expansion, though temporary, would endanger the safety of the other belligerent, and considerably disturb the balance of power.

⁴ *Mémoires de Talleyrand*, vol. III, p. 411.

⁵ Fl. de Lannoy, *Origines Diplomatiques de l'Indép. Belge*, Louvain, 1903.

After many difficulties and vicissitudes, when the partition always remained a mooted question, which was solely prevented by England,⁶ in spite of all intrigues and conflicting interests, a German prince, Leopold of Saxe-Cobourg, but closely related to the British royal family, was elected king. Lord Palmerston facilitated his access to the Belgian throne by representing him as a *European candidate*, saying: "If we desire Leopold, by default of a Prince of Orange, it is because we believe that he will become a *good Belgian king*, that he will not be any more English than French, that he will consider merely his own interests and those of the State whose chief he will be."

All these hopes were realized by the election, and the peaceful progress of the country within 75 years is quite unparalleled in history. Former experiences in Belgian history naturally led the dynasty and the people to a purely national policy oscillating neither towards the one or the other of the two powerful neighbors, though the *cultural* proclivities naturally tend toward the Gallo-Roman civilization on the part of the Walloon⁷ element of the kingdom, while the Flemish portion of the people are strongly conscious of their Germanic origin and language. According to the word of the excellent historian, Ed. Descamps, *La Neutralité de la Belgique*, Bruxelles, 1902, the avowed Belgian policy is now: "*L'oscillation trop prononcée de la Belgique vers l'un ou vers l'autre de ses puissants voisins, a pour conséquence en quelque sorte fatale, une série de malheurs pour notre pays, une série de perturbations pour l'Europe. D'autre part, chaque fois que la Belgique, par sa volonté ou par l'effet de circonstances, s'est trouvée en mesure de ne point pencher vers l'un ou l'autre de ses voisins, elle a été pour ceux-ci un élément de paix et de sécurité, leur rendant, souvent, par cette attitude, les plus grands services; et elle a sauegardé, de manière efficace, son propre bonheur.*"

Future treaties which modified other articles, *e. g.*, the treaty of London, November, 1839, reasserted, word for word, the article on perpetual neutrality, to which mutilated Holland herself finally

⁶ Lannoy says authoritatively, p. 201: "Était L'Angleterre qui sauva notre pays du démembrement."

⁷ See my art. *Walloons*, Johns. Univ. Cycl.

adhered. So far, so good. Belgium's perpetual neutrality was never seriously questioned until France and Germany came to war in July, 1870. But the bitter animosities and recriminations which were engendered in the clash of the two great nations, and which are the common unfortunate accompaniment of war to poison the minds of warring peoples, brought out underground machinations that had been going on for years, against the independence of Belgium though it had been solemnly guaranteed and reiterated in the various treaties.

In my work, *Bismarck's Speeches and Letters*, p. 314 ff., where the events are briefly touched upon, it was mentioned that the revelation of secret State documents by Bismarck proves beyond a shadow of a doubt that an alliance with Prussia had been eagerly sought by the Imperial government for the entire acquisition or the partitionment of Belgium. These revelations, conclusive as they are, furnish one of the most painful chapters in diplomatic history with regard to the greed for territorial expansion, and the cruelty with which the Iron Chancellor exposed his intimate relations with the French Ambassador, Count Benedetti. Bismarck's shrewd but not over-nice move in revealing the secret plans for the annexation of Belgium and of several minor German States, by France and Prussia respectively, caused a tremendous sensation in the political world of Europe. The condemnation of Bismarck's breach of confidence was as severe as that of Napoleon's perfidy against Belgium's treaty rights on the other side, but the purpose was attained. The revelations precluded the possibility of France finding an ally against Germany.

In a circular despatch of July 29th to the envoys of the North German Confederation, Bismarck revealed the existence of several Draft Treaties written by Benedetti on the official paper of the French Embassy. All Europe was amazed when *The London Times*, July 25,^{*} printed the Draft Treaty of the fall of 1866 which

^{*} The two most incriminating articles in the deal are Art. 2, and Art. 4.

"S. M. le Roi de Prusse promet de faciliter à la France l'acquisition du Luxembourg. À cet effet, la dite Majesté entrera en négociation avec S. M. le Roi des Pays Bas, pour le déterminer à faire à l'Empereur

gave Prussia a free hand to deal with Germany as she pleased for one compensation—Belgium. “Already before the outbreak of the Austrian war proposals were made to me, partly by relatives of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, partly by secret agents aiming at bringing about mutual aggrandizements; the question was about Luxemburg, or the frontier of 1814, or greater objects concerning French Switzerland or the lingual boundary of Piedmont.”

“In May, 1866, the proposal of a defensive and offensive alliance was made, an abstract of which remained in my hands: < . . . A la Prusse les territoires allemands ci-dessous (7 à 8 millions d’âmes au choix) plus la réforme fédérale dans le sens prussien.—Pour la France le territoire entre Moselle et Rhin sans Coblenz ou Mayence . . . >”

“From this time on the French Ambassador never ceased to tempt us by offers at the expense of Germany or Belgium. The impossibility of accepting any offers of that kind was never doubtful to me; but I deemed it useful in the interest of peace to leave to the French statesmen the illusions peculiar to them as long as this would be possible without giving them any, even oral, promises. I supposed that the destruction of every French hope would endanger the peace to preserve which was to the interest of Germany and of Europe.

“I was not of the opinion of those statesmen who advised not to try to prevent with all our might the war with France, because it was inevitable anyway. No one penetrates so surely the purposes of divine Providence with regard to the future, and I consider even a victorious war *per se* as an evil which a wise statesmanship must endeavor to spare to the nations. I had no right to calculate without the possibility that in the constitution and politics of

des Français la concession de ses droits souverains sur le duché, moyennant telle compensation qui sera jugée suffisante ou autrement.”

“De son côté, S. M. le Roi de Prusse, au cas où S. M. l’Empereur des Français serait amené par les circonstances à faire entrer ses troupes en Belgique ou à la conquérir, accordera le secours de ses armes à la France, et il le soutiendra avec toutes ses forces de terre et de mer, envers et contre toute puissance qui, dans cette éventualité, lui déclarerait la guerre.”

France changes might take place which might have led the two great neighboring peoples above the necessity of a war—a hope which was benefited by every delay of a rupture. For this reason I was silent concerning the suggestions made, and treated them in a *dilatory* way without, on my part, ever giving even as much as a promise. I have the impression that only the definite conviction of France's inability to attain an extension of her boundaries *with us*, led the emperor to the resolution of obtaining it *against us*. I have even good reasons to believe that, if the publication in question had not appeared, France would have offered to us, after the completion of her own and our armaments, to carry out in common the propositions made to us formerly, as against unarmed Europe, at the head of a million of armed warriors, namely, to conclude a peace after or before the first battle, on the basis of Benedetti's propositions, *at the expense of Belgium.*"

"After the negotiations with the King of the Netherlands concerning the purchase of Luxemburg had failed, the French proposals comprising Belgium and South Germany were constantly repeated.

"At this juncture occurred the communication of the Benedetti manuscript. That the French Ambassador should have negotiated with me repeatedly without the consent of his sovereign, and spontaneously formulated these proposals with his own hand, is impossible, etc.

"It was indicated to me that in the case of a French occupation of Belgium *we would find our Belgium somewhere else* "nous trouverions notre Belgique ailleurs."

"Concerning the text of these proposals, I remark that the draft in our hands is written from beginning to end by the hand of Count Benedetti, on the paper of the French ambassador, and that the ambassadors, or envoys, of Austria, Great Britain, Russia, Baden, Bavaria, Belgium, Hesse, Italy, Saxony, Turkey, Württemberg, who have seen the original, recognized the hand-writing."

In a circular despatch of August 10, 1870, Bismarck strikingly opposes the French version of the anti-Belgian conspiracy proposed by Count Benedetti, which appeared in the *Journal officiel de l'Empire* of July 30, "que jamais l'empereur Napoleon n'a proposé à la Prusse un traité pour prendre possession de la Belgique."

Under such circumstances it was no wonder that Belgian statesmen did not trust either belligerent during the war, that the kingdom preserved a rigid, armed neutrality, and strongly increased its military equipment. Great Britain, too, rightfully constituted herself a champion of the endangered realm, and urged France and Prussia to join her in a new treaty to respect the rights of Belgian neutrality. It was, however, also agreed that England was not to take part in any of the general operations of the war between France and Germany.

The renewal of the guarantee of Belgian neutrality by the two powerful belligerents was attained by Great Britain not without a danger of further complications, and solely upon the promise of the latter power to co-operate with the forces of one belligerent against the other, in case of his violation of the independence or neutrality of the neutralized State. This proposition was accepted, in the temporary treaty of August 11, 1870, by France, as it had been accepted two days before by Prussia, and agreed to by Belgium. The treaty was considered an urgent necessity, though Emperor Napoleon III, at the very outbreak of the war, had spontaneously written to the King of the Belgians: "Monsieur mon frère, under the circumstances which are in preparation, I have to declare to Your Majesty that my intention, in accord with my international duties, is to respect the neutrality of Belgium. I hope that Your Majesty will receive the same assurances from Prussia, and I should be pleased if Your Majesty would confirm me in the opinion that Belgium will make her neutrality respected by all the means in her power."

The Minister of the North German Confederation, on his part, communicated, on July 18, to the Belgian government a telegram that the German armies would not touch Belgian territory as long as the French armies would observe the same reserve, and on July 22, Bismarck addressed the following note to the Belgian Minister, Baron Nothomb, in Berlin:

"Mr. Minister, confirming my verbal assurances, I have the honor to give you in writing the cumulative declaration, in presence of the treaties in force, that the North German Confederation and its allies will respect the neutrality of Belgium, *provided that it be respected by the other belligerent party.*"

This latter reserve, made also by the Duke of Gramont, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, again proved to the Belgian statesmen the insecure foundation of perpetual neutrality in the minds of the powerful leaders of the great powers in the face of the fact "that the violation of our territory by one of the belligerents should by no means have the consequence to give every license to the other, but, on the contrary, to create for the latter new duties."

Bismarck's revelations, simultaneously in Berlin and in London, as aforementioned, with regard to the attempts at Belgian independence, produced a profound agitation in Belgium, but during the gigantic conflict, while the two governments, confessing the fact itself, mutually accused one another of the initiative in the conspiracy against Belgian independence, and a fundamental principle in international law sanctified by their own signatures in the treaties of 1831, '39, '40, '48, '55, '66, '67, the Belgian government was bound to a certain reserve, "*de faire bonne mine à mauvais jeu.*"

In Great Britain, too, public opinion, as expressed in the national press, and the parliamentary debates of both houses, was at a fever heat. In spite of the lofty language of noble anger used by statesmen like Disraeli, Russell, Granville, Gladstone, it is to be assumed that the fate of Belgium itself inspired less indignation than the increase of economic, maritime, and military power due to absorption of the important little State by a victorious first-rate power, be it France or Germany. Disraeli stated clearly that the act of Belgian neutrality was concluded in the general interest of Europe, and also with a clear idea of its importance for England. It was a permanent principle of British policy that her interest requires that the countries situated along the coast of the Continent, from Dunkirk and Ostend to the isles of the North Sea were possessed by free and prosperous States, practicing the arts of peace, enjoying the rights of liberty, devoting themselves to the operations of commerce which favor general civilization; that those regions should not belong to a great military power, which, owing to the conditions of its existence, must tend to exercise a preponderating influence in Europe.

In the House of Lords, Russell insisted strenuously on the inviolable rights of the Belgian nation and on the implicit duty of England. It is impossible, he says, not to fear for the future, seeing that in 1866 and even later the Prime Minister of Prussia and the Ambassador initiated into the thoughts of the Emperor conspired to violate the treaty of 1831, to trample public faith under foot and to destroy the independence of Belgium. "Our obligations as to Belgium are most sacred. We have accepted those obligations separately and jointly with the other powers. . . . We are bound to defend Belgium. I am told that this is probably a danger for us. Well, first I deny that any great danger can arise if England manfully manifests its intention to maintain its treaties and not to draw back from the fulfilment of its engagements. I am convinced that neither France nor Prussia in that case will attempt to violate the Independence of Belgium. . . ."

Gladstone formulated the abhorrence of the faithless attempt at Belgian liberty in the rhetorical question: Would England assist as a tranquil witness at the perpetration of the most odious crime which ever soiled the pages of history, and thus become an accomplice of the crime?

But all is well that ends well. The above mentioned treaties with France and Prussia, and the assurances given by both to the Belgian government, closed this incident for the present.

In the light of the history of neutralized States it is, therefore, well understood that neutralization by signatory great powers, however earnestly meant in theory, does not always suffice in political practice. To make matters still more difficult, the institution of perpetually neutral States is not firmly formulated and definitely fixed in international law, and still less in its interpretation. Persistent controversies have arisen, and grave problems have been raised according to the divergent views or interests of the legal propounders or political and diplomatic opportunists.

This is not to be wondered at, since the organic statutes constituting those few permanently neutral States have arisen under widely different conditions and circumstances, and are, therefore, rather brief and obscure, leaving wide gaps open to many kinds of

interpretation. The process of time, and the unexpected crises through which the States in question have passed, and do pass, as at present the Kongo Free State, also serve to elucidate gradually, and to elaborate a fixed juridic system as to the true and universal nature of neutralized States. The extensive bibliography of authorities quoted in Descamps's admirable work, *La Neutralité de la Belgique*, furnishing more than one hundred titles, shows the deep interest in the question on the part of historians, diplomatists, jurists, and political leaders, for all of whom the question is pregnant with all kinds of possibilities from their respective sides.

However, after the permanent neutrality of a State has been studied from all sides, and all the factors making for peace have been considered, the conviction becomes crystallized, in view of the expansive nature of great States, that the theoretical declaration of neutrality in favor of a country, still imposes upon that country the obligation of making the neutrality respected, if needs be, by force of arms. Thus a standing army which can be increased to more than 200,000 men on a war footing, is maintained in Belgium, and formidable defensive works have been erected and are still being erected on the Meuse, besides fortresses on the French frontier, and a ring of forts about Antwerp, the chief arsenal, and a fort of first magnitude, for the protection of the port, one of the greatest and most important in Europe.

Here the question arises, however, whether a permanently neutralized State, by strong fortification and military armament, does not invite attack, since such military acts constitute *a priori* a contradiction to neutrality, and may be construed as a pretext for attack, or for the revocation of neutrality treaties. It is more than likely that, had a different statesman from Bismarck been at the helm of Prussia in 1866, Benedetti's plan for the partitionment of Belgium would have succeeded, as did the conspiracy between Russia, Prussia, and Austria for the partitions of Poland in 1772, 1793, 1795. And it is certain that against such a combination of force as France and Prussia united would have offered, any protest from the other signatory powers would have been nugatory and inefficient, especially if means and ways had been found to equalize

"the balance of power" by other compensations. But Bismarck preferred to build the German Empire without sacrificing German or Belgian territory to any other power, and to crush France without furnishing her the means of strengthening herself at the cost of the rich country of the North, with the densest population in Europe, and without further extending a hostile frontier. When the French statesman had promised Bismarck: "*vous trouverez votre Belgique ailleurs,*" he did not realize that the irony of history would let him find it in Alsace and Lorraine, without sacrificing Belgium to France.

THE LEGAL NATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

By JAMES BROWN SCOTT, A.M., J.U.D.,¹

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Assembled as we are to discuss various phases of international law, we naturally assume its existence, and we need no argument to convince us that as international law has the force of law, it is and must be law. To state the case is to prove it; yet the legal nature of international law has been seriously questioned and denied by a few Continental jurists and by the analytical school of English jurisprudence.

The law of nations, it is insisted, cannot be law in the technical sense, for law is a rule of civil conduct prescribed and enforced by a superior. The rule contemplated in the definition must be certain, precise, and universal in its application within the given jurisdiction. Tried by this standard, municipal law fails, because it is anything but certain and precise except in rare instances. The existence of courts of appeal negatives the idea of certainty and precision. If it be admitted that the law of nations is less certain, is less precise, that means only that international law is less perfect than municipal law, but imperfect law is nevertheless law. The universality of international law appears from its name, and the common law of nations is a fact, not a phrase or myth.

In the next place, even admitting the existence of an ill-defined law of nations, still there is, it is said, no supreme court of nations or international tribunal in which it can be enforced as is the case with municipal law. If we point to The Hague as a partial refutation of the objection, the immediate and triumphant reply is that

¹The present paper will appear in an abbreviated form as the chairman's address in the section of International Law of the Congress of Arts and Science of the World's Exposition, held at St. Louis in 1904.

For a more elaborate treatment of the same subject, see two articles by the present writer in the *Columbia Law Review*, for June, 1904, and February, 1905. Mr. Scott is Professor of Law in Columbia University, and is now conducting the courses in Equity in the Law Department of this University.

the international sheriff is lacking or powerless to execute the judgment, and necessarily so, for is not the law of nations based upon the equality of States? It is evident, therefore, that neither superior nor inferior can exist. There is doubtless much in this criticism, but in fact as well as in theory international law does exist and is accepted, applied, and observed in its entirety by all civilized nations in their constant and common intercourse. We may readily admit that force may be necessary to cause the observance of municipal law, but if we find international law observed as a whole we must presume that a sanction lies back of it, whether it be physical or moral force, or the force of public opinion. The compelling force is, in any case, a sufficient and satisfactory sanction.

Nor is this the dream of the enthusiast; it is the sober claim of the patient and unemotional jurist. To quote von Savigny: "There may be developed among different peoples a community of legal consciousness analogous to that created in a single people by positive law. The foundation of this intellectual community is constituted partly by a community of race, but principally by a community of religious belief. Such is the basis of international law, which obtains principally among the Christian and European States, but which was not unknown to the peoples of antiquity, as is evident by the Roman *Jus feciale*. This law we may consider as positive law, although it is not yet a completed legal system." (*System des Heutigen Römischen Rechts* (1840), vol. 1, § 11.) To which may be added the statement of one hardly less distinguished, Von Jhering, who states his opinion unhesitatingly and unequivocally in a single sentence: "The legal nature of international law cannot be doubted." (*Zweck im Recht* (1877), vol. I, p. 223.)

If we reject the testimony of the civilian and question the international lawyer, the answer is equally positive and convincing. For example, the late Professor Rivier thus expressed the prevailing view of Continental specialists: "The law of nations, founded not upon simple abstractions but upon facts, is a system of positive law. Its principles are veritable legal principles, recognized as such and consequently as binding by the common conscience of

the States forming the family of nations." (*Droit de Gens*, vol. I, p. 18.)

If we turn now from the Continent to the English-speaking world, the answer is indeed even more positive, if less reasoned and philosophical. In England, international law has been declared by the highest authorities known to the law to be a part of the municipal or common law of the realm. In the case of *Triquet v. Bath* (1764), 3 Burr. 1478, Lord Mansfield—in commenting upon the case of *Buvot v. Barbut* (1736), Talbot's Cases 281, tried before Lord Talbot—said: "Lord Talbot declared a clear opinion—'That the law of nations, in its full extent, was part of the law of England. . . . That the law of nations was to be collected from the practice of different nations, and the authority of writers.' Accordingly, he argued and determined from such instances, and the authority of Grotius, Barbeyrac, Brinkershoek, Wiquefort, &c., there being no English writer of eminence upon the subject. I was counsel in the case, and have a full note of it." His Lordship also remarked: "I remember, too, Lord Hardwicke's declaring his opinion to the same effect; and denying that Lord Chief Justice Holt ever had any doubt as to the law of nations being part of the law of England, upon the occasion of the arrest of the Russian ambassador." When it is noted that Messrs. Blackstone, Thurlow, and Dunning appeared for the plaintiff, it is at once evident that the case was carefully argued, thus giving additional weight to the measured judgment of the court. Three years later, in *Heathfield v. Chilton* (1767) 4 Burr. 2015, the same learned judge said: "The privilege of public ministers and their retinue depend upon the law of nations, which is part of the common law of England. And the act of Parliament of 7 Ann. c. 12 [concerning the immunities of diplomatic agents] did not intend to alter, nor can alter, the law of nations."²

²The language of our own Supreme Court is in point: "Sections 4062, 4063, 4064, and 4065 were originally sections 25, 26, 27, and 28 of the Crimes Act of April 30, 1790, c. 9, 1 Stat. 118; and these were drawn from the statute of Anne, c. 12, which was declaratory of the law of nations, which Lord Mansfield observed in *Heathfield v. Chilton*, 4 Burr. 2015, 2016, did not intend to alter, and could not alter." Per Fuller, C. J., in *Re Balz* (1889), 135 U. S. 403, 420.

And in Blackstone's Commentaries, published in the four years from 1765 to 1769, the learned commentator—who had been of counsel in *Triquet v. Bath*, and, therefore, spoke with peculiar knowledge and authority—said: "The law of nations (wherever any question arises which is properly the object of its jurisdiction) is here adopted to its full extent by the common law, and is held to be a part of the law of the land. And those acts of Parliament which have from time to time been made to enforce this universal law, or to facilitate the execution of its decisions, are not to be considered as introductive of any new rule, but merely as declaratory of the old fundamental constitutions of the Kingdom, without which it must cease to be a part of the civilized world." (Commentaries, Bk. IV, ch. 5, p. 67.)²

And such is the language of the law courts in the Great Britain of to-day, although the contrary was held by a majority of one in *Regina v. Keyn* (1876) L. R. 2 Ex. Div. 63. To overrule this decision and make the laws of England conform to the law of nations, the declaratory act of 41 & 42 Vict. c. 73 was passed within two years of this discredited and universally criticised judgment. The important part of the act for the purposes of this article is as follows: "The territorial waters of her Majesty's dominions, in reference to the sea, means such part of the sea adjacent to the coast of the United Kingdom, or the coast of some other part of her Majesty's dominions, as is deemed by international law to be within the territorial sovereignty of her Majesty." The preamble declares that "the rightful jurisdiction of her Majesty . . . extends and has always extended" over such bodies of water.

² It may not be without interest to note that Sir Robert Phillimore, likewise commentator and judge of wide experience, says briefly in confirmation of Blackstone: "In England it has always been considered as a part of the law of the land." *Commentaries on International Law*, Vol. I, p. 78.

And the late Mr. Joel P. Bishop cites this very passage as representing the law in his own as well as Blackstone's day:

"Governments," Mr. Bishop says, "like individuals, cannot exist together without law to regulate their mutual relations; hence the law of nations. It is in truth common law (4 Bl. Com.); or, rather, the common law has appropriated the law of nations, making it a part of itself."

¹ *New Crim. Law*, 8th ed. (1892), § 483.

Or to quote the language of Sir Henry Maine: "In one celebrated case [*Regina v. Keyn*], only the other day, the English judges, though by a majority of one only, founded their decision on a very different principle, and a special act of Parliament was required to re-establish the authority of international law on the footing on which the rest of the world had placed it" (*International Law*, pp. 38 *et seq.*).

But the matter does not rest here, for in this very year an English court has had occasion to consider carefully the nature and relation of the law of nations to the law of England. The various decisions of Lords Talbot and Mansfield in *Buvot v. Barbut*, *Triquet v. Bath*, *Heathfield v. Chilton*, were referred to and followed as correct and, therefore, binding expositions of the law.

The far-reaching importance of the case makes it advisable to state in some detail the facts as well as the opinion of the court in *West Rand Central Gold Mining Company v. The King*, L. R. [1905] 2 K. B. 391. It appeared that, within the month preceding the outbreak of the war between the South African Republic and Great Britain, certain officials, acting on behalf of the Transvaal government, seized a quantity of gold, the product of the plaintiff's mine, and it further appeared as a matter of law that the Transvaal government was liable to return the gold or its value to the plaintiff.

The counsel for plaintiff based the right to recover upon three grounds: first, that, by international law, the sovereign of a conquering State is liable for the obligations of the conquered; secondly, that international law forms part of the law of England; and, thirdly, that rights and obligations, which were binding upon the conquered State, must be protected and can be enforced by the municipal courts of the conquering State.

Inasmuch as the Court took jurisdiction of the case, it is evident, therefore, that both the nature and status of international law were necessarily involved, as well as its binding effect upon British courts of justice.

A portion of the opinion of Lord Chief Justice Alverstone—well known as Sir Richard Webster to international tribunals—follows: "The second proposition urged, that international law forms part

of the law of England, requires a word of explanation and comment. It is quite true that whatever has received the common consent of civilized nations must have received the assent of our country, and that to which we have assented along with other nations in general may properly be called international law, and as such will be acknowledged and applied by our municipal tribunals when legitimate occasion arises for those tribunals to decide questions to which doctrines of international law may be relevant. But any doctrine so invoked must be one really accepted as binding between nations, and the international law sought to be applied must, like anything else, be proved by satisfactory evidence, which must show either that the particular proposition put forward has been recognized and acted upon by our own country, or that it is of such a nature, and has been so widely and generally accepted, that it can hardly be supposed that any civilized State would repudiate it. The mere opinions of jurists, however eminent or learned, that it ought to be so recognized, are not in themselves sufficient. They must have received the express sanction of international agreement, or gradually have grown to be part of international law by their frequent practical recognition in dealings between various nations. We adopt the language used by Lord Russell of Killowen in his address at Saratoga in 1896 on the subject of International Law and Arbitration: 'What, then, is international law? I know no better definition of it than that it is the sum of the rules or usages which civilized States have agreed shall be binding upon them in their dealings with one another.' In our judgment, the second proposition for which Lord Robert Cecil contended in his argument before us ought to be treated as correct only if the term 'International Law' is understood in the sense, and subject to the limitations of application, which we have explained. The authorities which he cited in support of the proposition are entirely in accord with and, indeed, well illustrate our judgment upon this branch of the arguments advanced on behalf of the suppliants; for instance, *Barbuit's Case*, Cas. t. Tal. 281; *Triquet v. Bath*, 3 Burr. 1478, and *Heathfield v. Chilton*, 4 Burr. 2016, are cases in which the courts of law have recognized and have given effect to the privilege of ambassadors as established by international law. But the ex-

pressions used by Lord Mansfield when dealing with the particular and recognized rule of international law on this subject, that the law of nations forms part of the law of England, ought not to be construed so as to include as part of the law of England opinions of text-writers upon a question as to which there is no evidence that Great Britain has ever assented, and a fortiori if they are contrary to the principles of her laws as declared by her courts. The cases of *Wolff v. Oxholm*, 6 M. & S. 92; 18 R. R. 313, and *Rex v. Keyn*, 2 Ex. D. 63, are only illustrations of the same rule—namely, that questions of international law may arise, and may have to be considered in connection with the administration of municipal law.”

If we now consider the status of international law in the United States, we will find the American in strict accord with the English doctrine. The first craft that carried an English settler to the New World was freighted with the common law, of which, as we have seen, the law of nations was and is an integral part. Revolution might and did repudiate British sovereignty, but the common law as the measure of individual rights and liabilities withstood the storm and stress of agitation. The nation was born into the family of nations and promptly professed obedience to the law of nations “according to the general usages of Europe” (Ordinance of 1781, Journals of Congress, VII, 185; 1 Kent’s Commentaries, p. 1). Upon the permanent organization of the government, international law was recognized in the Constitution as in the ordinance of the Revolutionary Congress. In Article I, section 8, Congress is specifically empowered “to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations; to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.”

Now technical words and expressions used in the Constitution, and borrowed from the English system of jurisprudence, such as the common law, equity, admiralty, the law of nations, are to be understood and interpreted as in the system from which they are borrowed, for which no authority need be cited. Were this not so, the time-honored system of trial by jury would not be our heritage

as it is that of our ancestors across the water. For as Mr. Justice Harlan well says:

"It must consequently be taken that the word 'jury' and the words 'trial by jury' were placed in the Constitution of the United States with reference to the meaning affixed to them in the law as it was in this country and in England at the time of the adoption of that instrument." *Thompson v. Utah* (1898) 170 U. S. 343.

The law of nations was not something newly created by this clause of the Constitution; it is recognized as existent, to determine whose nature and extent resort must be had to English jurisprudence.

The English cases previously cited and the paragraph quoted from Blackstone show, it is believed, that international law was a part of the common law. As, therefore, the lawyers who framed the provisions of the Constitution were trained in the common law, and were familiar with its principles from a careful study of the Commentaries, it is impossible to consider the law of nations other than as a part of the common law of England, and by the Constitution of the United States it is, therefore, a fundamental and integral part of our jurisprudence.

But there is another not less potent argument for this view. Congress is given power to punish offenses against the law of nations. The law of nations is thus contemplated as an existing system and part of our municipal law. Else why is Congress given power to punish the violation? For it is elementary that nations do not, as a rule, punish breaches of foreign law. Infractions of the municipal code are a sufficient tax for judge and legislature. It is likewise elementary that Congress may indeed vary the law of nations in so far as our citizens are concerned, and that the courts would be compelled to give effect to the statute; but it is equally clear that the Act of Congress in such cases would be construed with evident reluctance and great strictness.

In the case of *The Charming Betsy* (1804) 2 Cr. 64, 118, Mr. Chief Justice Marshall said:

"It has also been observed that an Act of Congress ought never to be construed to violate the law of nations if any other possible construction remains, and consequently can never be construed to

violate neutral rights, or to affect neutral commerce, further than is warranted by the law of nations as understood in this country."

And in *The Nereide* (1815) 9 Cr. 388, 423, the same eminent authority said:

"Till such an Act [of Congress] be passed, the court is bound by the law of nations, which is a part of the law of the land."

And as Mr. Bishop has gravely and impressively expressed it:

"Doubtless if the legislature, by words admitting of no interpretation, commands a court to violate the law of nations, the judges have no alternative but to obey. Yet no statutes have ever been framed in form thus conclusive; and if a case is *prima facie* within the legislative words, still a court will not take the jurisdiction should the law of nations forbid." Again: "All statutes are to be construed in connection with one another, with the common law, with the Constitution, and with the law of nations." (Crim. Law, 7th ed., 60, 69. See also, 8th ed., § 124.)

If the matter rested here, the true construction of this fundamental passage might well be in doubt, but the courts have passed upon it and its meaning in numerous cases. The binding effect of international law has been held in a variety of cases from the institution of our federal courts to the present day, and there is not a well-considered case to be found in the books that declares international law to be other than municipal law of the United States. An early and carefully considered case is *United States v. Smith* (1820) 5 Wheat. 153, in which the Supreme Court held, per Story, J., that an act of Congress of 1819 referring to the law of nations for the crime of piracy, is a Constitutional exercise of the power of Congress to define and punish that crime; and that the crime of piracy is defined by the law of nations with reasonable certainty. In the Act of Congress referred to, the act of piracy *as defined by the law of nations*, was held sufficient without further definition because international law is part of our municipal law.

In the case of the *Scotia* (1871) 14 Wall. 170, Strong, J., held that our courts take judicial notice of international law. "Foreign municipal laws," he says, "must be proved as facts, but it is not so with the law of nations."

But a more recent and by much the most authoritative case on

the subject is the *Paquete Habana v. United States* (1899) 175 U. S. 677, in which the late Mr. Justice Gray of the Supreme Court squarely held the doctrines advanced by Lords Talbot, Hardwicke, Mansfield, and Sir William Blackstone, and incorporated in numerous decisions of the august tribunal of which he was a member. The case arose out of a capture in the recent Spanish-American war of two Spanish boats, the *Paquete Habana* and the *Lola*. The question before the courts was, are fishing smacks in the absence of municipal law or treaty, protected from capture by the law of nations, and is such a law of nations part of the municipal law of the United States? In deciding the first question in the affirmative, the learned Justice said:

"International law is part of our law, and must be ascertained and administered by the courts of justice of appropriate jurisdiction, as often as questions of right depending upon it are duly presented for their determination. For this purpose, where there is no treaty, and no controlling executive or legislative act or judicial decision, resort must be had to the customs and usages of civilized nations; and, as evidence of these, to the works of jurists and commentators, who by years of labor, research, and experience, have made themselves peculiarly well acquainted with the subjects of which they treat. Such works are resorted to by judicial tribunals, not for the speculations of their authors concerning what the law ought to be, but for trustworthy evidence of what the law really is."

In this remarkable opinion, not only is international law held to be law in the legal sense of the word, but the sources of that international law binding upon our courts are sketched with a masterly hand. It is submitted that this case settles the question for an American lawyer as well as a decision of a court of final resort can ever settle a matter properly before it, namely: that international law is law; that it is part of our municipal law; that our courts take judicial notice of it as such.

The conclusion, therefore, is irresistible, whether the point of approach be the reason and philosophy of the civilian, the theory of the international specialist, or the practical standpoint of the bench and bar, that international law is law and as such binding upon nation and citizen alike.

NECESSARY CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL BANK ACT.

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It has for some time been manifest that a thorough revision of the national bank act must be undertaken by Congress in the near future. Starting with the legislation which created the national banking system more than forty years ago, we have had but little modification of the plan then introduced for carrying on the profession of banking under national supervision. Although the business of the country has been radically transformed, and although far reaching changes have occurred in every branch of commercial effort, there has been practically no attempt to alter the banking mechanism of the country in such a way as to meet the altered requirements of the commercial community, or to adapt the system more fully to the new place occupied by the United States from an international standpoint.

Had it not been for the urgency of the monetary question in the narrow sense, and the difficulty of concentrating American public opinion upon more than one subject at a time, it is probable that some plan looking to the definite improvement of the national bank system would have been carried through during the decade 1890-1900. Instead of this, by one of those curious political mis-carriages which have from time to time occurred in American economic history, a question entirely different from that which should have been taken up for discussion absorbed the whole of the attention which the commercial public was capable of bestowing. It left the problem of banking at the end of the period substantially where it had been at the beginning. The act of March 14, 1900, made no change of importance in the banking situation.

Whether the necessary modification of the national bank act can now be brought about by quiet and sane study, or whether it will be necessary to have a political upheaval such as alone produced the currency act of 1900 and put the country definitely upon a stable

monetary basis is a problem which is worthy of very close attention. It is certain that, unless public men can be induced to regard the subject seriously, and to take it up for discussion without waiting for the issue to become acute, they will lay up for themselves future difficulty. The disposition now evident in certain quarters to treat the whole matter cavalierly, or to thrust it aside with some platitude about the skill and ingenuity of the business public in providing for its own needs can be compared only to the vague and foggy thinking and unwillingness to face the question of the monetary standard which was directly responsible for the crisis of 1893 and the succeeding controversy over "cheap money." If the question is not dealt with, and proper provision made for an adjustment between banking accommodations and business requirements, we may at any time be betrayed into a currency difficulty of national extent. The only path of escape will be by way of a banking reform which will then have been rendered doubly difficult because of the popular prejudice and misconception inevitably stirred up under such conditions.

I.

As things now stand, the crying evil in the national banking system is its total failure to supply any element of elasticity in the currency. So fully has this subject been canvassed, both in popular and scientific publications during the past few years, that certain propositions have been fully established to the satisfaction of every one and may now be considered axiomatic in this discussion.

(1) It is universally conceded that elasticity is a desirable characteristic of any currency system. In cases where no large use is made of deposit currency, this elasticity in the note issue is not only desirable but indispensable. In countries like the United States, where the deposit currency with its checks and drafts affords a means of increasing the medium of exchange under certain conditions, the suffering which results from inelasticity is less constant and more periodic, but is present in this case just as in the other.

(2) Practically all of the chief banking systems of the world with

the exception of those of England and the United States have a provision for automatic currency elasticity.

(3) These provisions for currency elasticity are twofold in character. They consist either of some means of furnishing an emergency circulation, or of some means for the issue of "asset-circulation."

(4) In the United States, the system whereby a deposit of government bonds behind national bank notes is required has the effect of making it impossible to increase the paper currency of the country when such enlargement of the circulating medium is needed, because of the fact that the process of depositing the bonds, printing the notes, and putting them into circulation is a long one, and because of the further fact that it is not always possible to get the bonds in question. Even when they can be had, they are expensive, as a basis for currency.

(5) It would be entirely possible to introduce in the United States either a system of emergency circulation, or a system for the issue of asset-secured currency, and to make these systems perfectly secure, so far as the note-holder is concerned, through the imposition of a suitable tax upon circulation to be paid by all banks in proportion to the volume of notes they may have outstanding.

II.

It may serve to clarify the discussion, if, in addition to this statement of propositions now considered axiomatic, there be added a statement of the difficulties that must be encountered in the effort to frame legislation that will furnish an elastic note-currency.

(1) The chief obstacle to progress in the immediate future now seems to be the conflicting self-interests of certain classes. The persons who are engaged in bond-transactions, and who make large commissions through active dealings in the bond-market, naturally do not desire to see a system introduced which will abolish the requirement of bond-deposits, and will thereby do away with the operations out of which they may profit. Further, the attitude of the large banks has been such as to discourage the introduction of measures designed to attain the end referred to. These banks, not

being large note-issuers, naturally do not want to become involved in a system under which they would be compelled to make good losses due to failures of small banks. They would prefer to go on relying on the national government for aid through Treasury deposits, in crises when they could get relief from no other source, rather than to pay a fixed annual insurance that the banks of the country might rest firmly upon their own resources in all periods of difficulty or stringency.

(2) Entirely apart from the question of self-interest among bankers and business men, is the fact of general national prejudice. The banking question is absolutely misunderstood or ignored by the great mass of the public and an immense amount of antagonism has developed around it. If any proposed measure of banking reform should imply a reliance upon the banks of larger capital, or a grant to such banks of privileges in the matter of note issue not conceded to small banks, it would undoubtedly produce sharp antagonism to suggested legislation. This would be offered by the small banks themselves and by a very large section of the business public centering round these small banks, but not recognising the real character of the change proposed.

(3) In Congress, there must be recognised the opposition of a large group of men whose own recollection enables them to appreciate the greater soundness of the régime introduced under the national bank act as compared with the state bank system by which it was preceded.

These men, partly owing to legislative inertia, partly owing to political timidity, and partly because banking necessities have been obscured by the existence of wide-spread prosperity, manifest an extreme unwillingness to take any measures of real reform.

III.

It will be seen that the obstacles to banking reform are chiefly political. It is but fair to add that those who have advocated the adoption of an elastic system of currency have not been wholly agreed as to the method which could most properly be adopted in bringing about the desired result. But these differences of opinion

have, in turn, chiefly grown out of the political conditions by which the movement has been surrounded. The chief point of difference has been the question how far it was wise to venture in urging reform measures upon Congress. Those who have advocated new legislation have usually urged one of two principal plans.

(1) A scheme whereby the present requirement of bond deposits as security for circulation should be abolished and note currency placed upon the same basis as other liabilities, or made secure by a government guarantee founded upon an annual circulation tax; or

(2) The retention of the bond-deposit requirement, but a relaxation of it through a broadening of the kinds and classes of bonds to be accepted, coupled with the grant of authority to banks to issue so-called "emergency currency," without bond deposit, but subject to very heavy taxation (which, it was supposed, would guarantee its speedy withdrawal when the need for it had gone by).

There have been many modifications and re-arrangements of different features contained in these two plans. There has also been an occasional effort to attempt the improvement of the sub-treasury system, simultaneously with the amendment of banking laws. This latter effort has usually been made by the insertion of provisions in the proposed acts designed to liberalise the conditions under which deposits of public funds in national institutions could be made. In all of these multifarious measures, however, the two types of plan already suggested stand out distinctly.

It would be impossible at this point to attempt a discussion of the details which are suggested by any effort to select a proper plan of banking reform. Doubtless there would be much difference of opinion as to methods to be pursued, were a reform measure to come up for serious consideration. The differences between various groups of reasoners on the subject are, however, by no means sufficient to prevent action. Important as the details of such a measure must be, and various as the opinions of different individuals concerning them undoubtedly are, the main point—the need of a plan designed to promote currency elasticity under the national bank-act is matter of universal agreement, among those who have carefully studied the present situation. It is, therefore, solely upon those who are un-

willing, for political reasons or because of a lack of comprehension of the real problems involved, to take any forward steps that the responsibility for inactivity must rest.

IV.

One may find it possible, from the standpoint of the practical politician, to sympathise with those legislators who are unwilling to take steps that may precipitate a contest leading to party friction or the loss of popular support in some quarters. But it is hard to understand why there should be any hesitation about improving those features of our national banking laws where no questions of principle are involved, and where administrative officers are practically agreed that changes ought to be introduced. There is a considerable number of points at which the necessity of such changes is absolutely unquestionable, and where distinct sections or clauses of the act ought to be modified or, in some cases, wholly repealed. On a few of them, there is a long line of recommendations emanating from the officers charged with the administration of the bank act. On all of them, there is an abundance of experience and information pointing the way to the exact methods by which revision can be safely and wisely undertaken in the interest of good banking and for the convenience of the public. It will be sought to enumerate *seriatim* a few of the points at which such changes may profitably be made, and to suggest very briefly the direction to be taken by properly drafted reform measures.

Reference is frequently made to the system of examining national banks. There is perhaps no point at which strength in the national system is more urgently required, nor is there any to which criticism may more properly be directed than this. Inasmuch as our bank examination system is not generally understood, a brief statement with reference to it will not be out of place. As at present organised, the appointment of bank examiners is entirely in the hands of the Comptroller of the Currency who is supposed to be at liberty to use his own judgment in making the appointments. If the Comptroller were not interfered with, he would undoubtedly seek to get the best men for these important positions, but, inas-

much as they are not subject to any kind of civil service control, the Comptroller in practice is likely to be interfered with to some extent in making his selections. It should be added that our Comptrollers have usually been men of high standing and of the best intentions; but, like all other men, they are influenced by the conditions surrounding them. They have not always been able to make ideal selections. About seventy-five examiners are now in the employ of the office. Some twenty-five, or about a third of the total, are regarded as thoroughly capable. A second twenty-five, or thereabout, are considered to be fairly good men, while the remaining third are distinctly below the average as accountants. These men are paid upon a fee system which has the effect of lessening their interest in given bank-examinations, making them naturally unwilling to spend more time than they can afford in conducting the examination of any one bank. As their average earnings run only from \$2500 to \$4500 per annum, out of which they must pay travelling and other expenses, they rarely feel that they can afford to dally very long with any given institution. It is often suggested that what is most needed is the appointment of more examiners in order that they might expend a greater amount of time in each examination. This suggestion assumes that the only thing which prevents thorough examinations is the area to be covered and the number of banks to be visited, as compared with the relatively small number of examiners. The fact is that, were the force to be increased, the consequence would be to limit the number of fees received by each examiner, thus reducing the pay of, and undoubtedly driving out of the service, the more efficient men, who are hardly retained as it is. The real remedy for the situation would be to give bank examiners definite salaries with a fair *per diem* allowance for expenses. In this way, the inducement to hasten the examination of a given bank to an undue extent would disappear. This would do away with both of the present phases of the fee system, in one of which the payment of examiners is regulated in proportion to the capitalisation of the bank examined, while in the other it is fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency upon certain fixed principles and within certain limits. Under such a salary system as here proposed, bank examiners should be subjected to civil-service or other equiva-

lent tests whereby they would be proved to possess qualifications fully up to those which are demanded in the case of competent auditors and public accountants. By increasing the number of examiners, it would then be possible to change the present routes, which are followed by the examiners, in such a way as to make it impossible to predict the time when an examiner would be likely to make his appearance at a given institution. This would be a condition of affairs far superior to that which now prevails.

In this connection, it is worth while to mention one special particular in which the national bank act is lacking. According to the present system, the banks make reports five times a year for some date in the past which is fixed by the Comptroller of the Currency. This system is defective in several respects. In the first place, the reports are not sufficiently numerous nor are they, on the whole, sufficiently detailed to furnish all of the information desired.

The statement which is required of the banks at the present time ought to be considerably enlarged and should include several new features, particularly one which would indicate the amount of loans made to officers and directors of each institution. The national bank act provides that not to exceed ten per cent of the capital of any institution shall be loaned to any one person or corporation. This provision, if retained on the books, should be enforced. It is more frequently violated in the case of loans to directors and other officers than with any other class of borrowers at the banks, and it is probable that a change in the bank statement of the kind already suggested would have the effect of making bank officers more careful.

V.

It is questionable, however, whether this provision for the limitation of loans ought to be retained in the form at present on the statute books. It would seem to be true that its rigid enforcement would almost certainly result in preventing banks from taking advantage of some of the best loans offered them. The provision is almost unique in present banking practice, there being probably no country in the world that adheres rigidly to such a system.

There seems, moreover, to be no real reason for the retention of the restriction in its present form. With a sound system of bank examinations, much more than ten per cent of a bank's capital can safely be loaned to a given individual or corporation. More important than this, it is true that to fix a definite percentage-relation between the capital and the loans of an institution is impossible and hardly to be justified upon sound banking principles. If, however, it should be determined that such a restriction cannot well be dispensed with, under present conditions, it remains true that, with banking in its present state, the restriction does not in fact fulfil the purpose for which it was originally designed. Many of our banks have now accumulated very large surpluses, which are used like capital, and represent the active funds on which the bank is doing business. There is no reason why institutions should not be allowed to loan the same percentage of surplus as of capital to given individuals. Presumably they will not loan to such individuals unless they expect to get a return from them, and if the object of the restriction is merely to avoid the danger supposedly inhering in the placing of a large part of a bank's available funds in the hands of single enterprises, the objection is not one that holds where large surpluses have been accumulated, and operate as an extra guarantee of solvency and safety.

Congress ought also to come to an understanding on the question whether branch banking or anything approximating to it is to be tolerated. We now have a bank act which prohibits branch banking, but a practice by which something very analogous to it, with most of its defects and none of its advantages, is tolerated. This is the system by which large banks are allowed to control "chains" of smaller banks, by securing a controlling interest in them and appointing directors to carry out their policies in the management of the smaller institutions. It would be beside the point to enter here into a discussion of the situation resulting from the very general pursuit of this practice. It requires no argument, however, to show that one of two things should be done, either the national bank act should be amended in such a way as absolutely to abolish this custom of inter-bank management, or else should be so amended as to give authority to engage in legitimate branch

banking. Just what should be the provisions of law that would prevent the following of the policy of "community of interest" in banking, would require careful study from a legal standpoint. With our system of national inspection, however, it would not be unreasonable to suppose that the practice could be terminated. Whether terminated or legalized, however, a change would be in many respects most beneficial; for, as things now stand, the existence of inter-bank relationships is but too frequently the cause, or at least the medium, for more or less undesirable operations and for the manipulation of loans.

VI.

Turning our attention once more to the topic of bank-currency we may note that, entirely independent of the question of securing elasticity in the circulation by means of a radical change in the ideas upon which the bank act is based, there is a section of the act whose repeal would at least alleviate the inelasticity growing out of the present methods of controlling currency withdrawals. The section referred to is the one which limits the amount of notes to be retired from circulation to three million dollars in any one month. It would be impossible to find theoretical justification for such a limitation under any circumstances, but even if such a limitation were to be imposed, it would still be true that with the great growth that has taken place in the number, capital, and circulation of the banks this limitation is quite absurd. It is in fact obsolete, as are the reasons which originally dictated the enactment of this section. Few, if any, now attempt to defend it, with the exception perhaps of some broking interests which rejoice to see banking conditions made as difficult as possible in order to create as much business for themselves as they can, from the unnecessary operations required of the banks. They are short-sighted, however, who take this point of view, for the repeal of the limitation on withdrawals would have the unmistakable effect of making the movement of circulation more active, and would if anything ultimately increase the transactions in, and transfers of, national bonds. Under present conditions, the government practically compels banks to maintain in existence a great volume of notes which they, at

times, would be glad to retire for the purpose of releasing their bonds. This results in a tendency to unwise loans during the period when banks are waiting for their turn to come in order to have their applications for withdrawal included within the monthly three million dollar maximum.

Important as are the questions relating to withdrawals, they do not stand alone as an example of minor changes which should be put into effect in improving our note-currency system. The act of March 14, 1900, which introduced so many beneficial changes into the situation previously existing, contained also some provisions about which an unfavorable opinion has necessarily been formed. Among these, was a section which restricted bank-notes of the denomination of five-dollars to an amount equal to one-third the total issues of each bank. The object which it was sought to realise in this section is not very clear, but whatever it was, the clause has had only an injurious effect. It has compelled banks desirous of getting a certain volume of currency for use in moving the crops to take out twice as much currency in large denominations, which could be of comparatively little service to them except for redeposit in larger banks. This restriction upon the denomination of the issues, like the one upon the amount of the withdrawals, should be unqualifiedly repealed.

VII.

The national bank act as at present enforced, beside being unsatisfactory in the points already mentioned, is incomplete or defective in several matters relating to corporate powers which require careful treatment if the object of the framers of the act is to be realized and justice is to be done between different holders of bank stock, as well as between such stockholders as a body and the creditors of the institution.

The national bank act carefully provides that shareholders shall be subject to double liability. Every hundred dollars of stock held by any individual in a national bank subjects that individual to an obligation to pay an equal amount, in case of the failure of the institution and the insufficiency of its assets to meet its liabilities.

This provision has, until lately, had the effect of safe-guarding creditors in a very satisfactory way. Recent developments, and the teaching of some bank failures, however, indicate that ways have been found to nullify the intent of this portion of the act. An individual well-known in the financial world has evolved an ingenious expedient for ridding himself of the double liability entailed upon him by the ownership of national bank stock. A small corporation, organised with limited liability and whose stock is held by himself, holds all the national bank stocks which belong to him. Should any bank in which this man is interested fail, the corporation with its small capital would be called upon to stand the loss, and of course would do so only to the extent of its capital, which is nominal. This same evil manifests itself in the prevalent custom whereby national banks are largely controlled by trust companies, which own their stock or a majority of it, although they themselves are limited-liability corporations. The situation is one which should be acted upon before further bank failures, in which the double liability feature proves to be worthless as a protection, shall occur. Undoubtedly, an act prohibiting every corporation from becoming or being a stockholder in any national bank, would meet the needs of the situation and would inflict no hardship on any one.

As the evil inherent in the holding of bank stocks by corporations works injustice between the national banks themselves and their creditors, so a further defect of the present act results in injustice as between the officers of an institution, or a small section of the stockholders, and the general body of those who own its shares. The act provides that, in order to secure an extension of charter, the written consent of two-thirds of the stockholders of any institution must be obtained. This places the matter of extension entirely outside the scope of the regular directors' meeting and makes it a thing apart. The result is that bank stockholders, careless and not knowing when the charter of an institution is likely to expire, may allow such charter to lapse. Directors may then place the bank in position to have its affairs wound up and quietly organise a new institution which practically steps into the place of the old one and succeeds to its business and good will, while many small

stockholders are eliminated and the advantage of ownership is taken over by those who have arranged the plan. No harm could result from an amendment to the national bank act whereby the written consent of two-thirds of the stockholders, now so cumbersome and difficult to obtain, should no longer be required, but in place thereof, extensions of charter should be made dependent upon a majority vote at a called meeting of stockholders. Such a change would not, so far as can be seen, afford any less protection to stockholders, in material respects than that now granted, but would protect them at several important points where they now have no safeguards.

Somewhat in line with the amendment already described, would be one which should provide for the election of a liquidating agent who should wind up the affairs of an institution which has determined to go out of business instead of leaving the management of institutions in such a position to their officers, as at present. The present situation is one which opens a field for dishonesty, or at least over-shrewd management of the affairs of liquidating institutions, in the interest of a special group of stockholders. The Federal government now takes charge of and oversees with minute care the operation of liquidating the affairs of such banks as may have either failed or been closed, owing to irregular conduct. Why should it not exercise the same oversight in the case of institutions which are voluntarily closing up their business? There is every reason for so doing. The expense and labor entailed by the operation would not be great, for the number of such banks is relatively small. If necessary, it could be met by an assessment upon the institutions themselves. This would be an investment that could well be afforded by the stockholders.

VIII.

In closing this review of suggestions for the improvement of our national banking law it may be fair to mention one point as to which there may be a greater field for doubt than can be found in the case of the clauses already cited. The section of the national bank act which forbids loans on real-estate security is one which

is now frequently violated, but which in the main ought to be rigidly enforced in the interest of sound commercial banking. It is a provision which is the result of long and bitter experience with the ever-present danger that bank assets may get into a condition in which they are not sufficiently fluid to insure solvency. Efforts to repeal this provision have always been sharply antagonised and, on the whole, rightly so. There is one class of banks, however, in whose favor some exception should be made. Institutions of \$25,000 capital were authorised under the act of March 14, 1900. Experience is making it increasingly doubtful whether it was wise to allow the organisation of these small banks. They are here, however, and seem likely to continue as a permanent feature of our system. That being the case, it should be made possible for them to do legitimate, safe, and profitable business. In the small communities for which these banks were intended, it is often true that the best, if not the principal, kind of security for loans is found in the form of real-estate mortgages. It would seem that, to some extent at least, these banks should be allowed to accept real-estate security for loans. They do so now, even if the real character of the operation is veiled in some more or less skillful way. This is well-enough known and the fact that nothing is done with reference to it means that the situation is regarded as one of practical necessity. If it is so, it would seem that it should be recognised in the act.

IX.

There are other points at which the national bank act might be extensively improved, but those already enumerated are perhaps of greatest importance. It may be questioned how far they, or any of them, will be dealt with by Congress in the near future. Certain it is, however, that at all of these points the national bank act must be modernised if the system is to continue to perform the same useful service in the future, that it has rendered in the past. If the problem of currency elasticity be not shortly dealt with by Congress, and dealt with in a thorough way, the country will be left without the resource which would not only save it from many

financial vicissitudes and stringencies, but by which alone it may be redeemed from a panic likely to occur at a moment when it is least expected and when provision can least easily be made for it. If, again, the system be not improved in the minor but important details which have been set forth, its efficiency will be impaired, and in addition there will be a stronger and stronger tendency for prospective banks to organise under state laws rather than to incorporate under the national bank act. If even a limited amount of unprejudiced thought could be given to the matter by political leaders, not wholly influenced by party considerations, many of the existing imperfections could be corrected with little real opposition and without any serious delay.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE AND ITS RELATION TO INTERNATIONAL INFLUENCE.

By OSCAR P. AUSTIN,

Professor of Commercial Geography.

Commerce, whether interstate or international, is a subject of great and growing interest to the people of the United States. The figures of our own internal commerce are practically identical with those of the international commerce of the world. Twenty-two billions of dollars is the approximate extent of the world's international commerce at the present time, the same figure may also be accepted as a fair estimate of the value of the internal commerce of the United States, counting only a single transaction in each of the articles which enter into domestic trade. International commerce can more easily be measured with accuracy than internal commerce. Practically all of the nations of the world impose customs duties on imported goods, and therefore it is comparatively easy to obtain from each country a statement of the value of its imports in each year; and as most of them keep also records of their exports, it is likewise practicable to obtain a statement of the value of merchandise exported. These figures of imports and exports of each of the countries of the world aggregate, as said before, twenty-two billions of dollars for the latest available year. It would seem, perhaps, that this total of twenty-two billions of dollars in imports and exports combined should consist approximately of eleven billion dollars of exports and eleven billion dollars of imports, since each article exported must become an import of some other country, unless perchance it is lost in transit. While this approximately equal division of international commerce into exports and imports would seem a logical one, it does not so work out in actual practice. On the contrary, the imports of all the countries of the world from which we are able to obtain figures aggregate considerably more than a billion dollars in excess of the value of the exports of all countries for which figures are available.

This difference is due, in part, to the addition made to the cost and therefore to the valuation of the article by its transportation from the country of exportation to the country of importation; and, in part, to a like addition made for insurance, brokers' charges, and other services of this kind. The further fact that the countries which collect a revenue from articles imported naturally measure imports with much greater care than exports, and insist upon an accurate and full statement of their valuation, suggests a third and perhaps equally important reason for the disparity between the stated value of articles imported and that of articles exported.

The internal commerce of the country is more difficult to measure than its foreign commerce, since there are no doors or fixed places at which the internal commerce of the country can be measured, as is the case with imports and exports. It is possible, however, to measure approximately the value of the articles which enter into the internal commerce of the country. This is especially so in the case of the United States, because the decennial census furnishes figures upon which to base the value of the products entering into the internal commerce of the country. The census figures give the value of manufactures, the value of agricultural products, of the products of the mines, fisheries, and other occupations of the people; and by aggregating these values of articles produced, adding to them the increased valuation due to transportation to the first consumer, and adding to this the value of articles imported and deducting the value of articles exported, we get a fair approximation of the value of all articles entering the internal commerce of the country. This method of measurement, allowing a reasonable increase in production since the date of the last census, indicates that the internal commerce of the United States to-day counting only a single transaction in each article, is as great as the international commerce of the entire world, in which the value of each article is counted twice, since it figures first as an export (on leaving the country of its production) and second as an import (in entering the country of its consumption).

The study of these two great lines of commerce,—that of our own country and among our own people, and that of the countries of the world in the great exchanges which are going on between

them every day, is a fascinating one. Commerce is a great civilizer. Indeed, it might perhaps be said to be man's greatest single instrument of civilization. Intercourse between men of varying sections and countries in continents, and of varying stages of attainment, mental and moral, develops civilization, advances it farther and farther into undeveloped fields, and carries with it education and culture. Commerce is not only a civilizer but a leveler, and in leveling it levels up rather than down. It carries to the undeveloped regions of the world the civilization, the education, the refinement, and the products of skill which come only from careful study and patient toil. These articles so distributed not only teach the lesson of civilization but stimulate to higher advancement. This is seen not only in the influence of the so-called Western nations upon other sections of the world, but in the reflex influence of certain features of Eastern commerce upon the Western world. We fondly imagine that our manufactures and industries and the commerce which carries our products to the Orient are offering lessons of instruction valuable to those sections; yet we cannot but realize that the lessons in certain lines of industry and art which are brought to our own country are in turn of great value to us.

For these reasons the study of commerce, and especially of international commerce, is an intensely interesting subject and becomes more so as the interchanges among nations increase. A century ago the world's international commerce amounted to only two billion dollars. With its ten-fold increase in a single century has come a wonderful increase in the inter-relationship of the various peoples of the world. A century ago we knew practically nothing of the Tropics or the Orient, and the Tropics and the Orient knew practically nothing of us. To-day the commerce of every nation of Western Europe and of the United States is knocking at the doors of every country of the Tropics and the Orient. It is not only knocking for admission, but is freely admitted, while in return the products of those countries are as freely admitted to the countries of the Western world. With this interchange of products comes a closer relationship between the peoples of the two sections, an interchange of views, and a general benefit to civilization.

The most influential nations of the world are its greatest commercial nations,—England, Germany, France, and Russia in Europe; the United States in America; and Japan in Asia. Nor is it unnatural that these nations should exert a greater influence in the world's affairs than those nations having little commerce. Every country which develops, retains, and expands a foreign commerce sends its intelligent representatives throughout the world to foster that commerce. Their influence abroad is important, and the information which they bring back to their own country is even more important in giving to its people and finally its government a knowledge of world-conditions.

For these reasons a study of the world's commerce is extremely important to every student of the world's affairs. And while such a study must be much more extensive than is possible to present in the limits of a single article, it may be practicable to present an outline of a few general facts worthy of consideration.

The commerce of the world is, in its broadest terms, a specialization of industries. Certain sections of the world produce foodstuffs with greater facility than do other sections; some sections produce certain agricultural products required for use in the factory; others produce great quantities of minerals required for manufacturing; while still others have special facilities for producing manufactures. The reduced cost of transportation which has come from the application of steam to carrying on land and water has rendered easy the exchange of products between these sections. The great interiors of the United States, of Canada, of South America, of Australia, and of New Zealand can now transport to the water's edge the foodstuffs which they might have produced many years ago but did not so produce because there was no way of sending them to market. And this is also true of other areas and other articles. This development of productive power through the aid of transportation has given the manufacturer increased supplies of raw materials at reduced cost, enabling him in turn to increase his manufactures and send them in exchange for these natural products, whether food or materials for use in manufacturing. Hence the great interchange is that of natural products from the newer countries such as North and South America, Africa,

and Australia, for the manufactures of the older countries such as Europe, Asia, and those sections of the United States which have developed a great manufacturing industry. This same interchange of natural products for manufactures also exists between the tropics and the temperate zones. The tropics are producers of certain foodstuffs and articles for use in manufacturing which are not readily produced in the temperate zones; and the temperate zones, which require those articles for foodstuffs or manufacturing, are now drawing them freely and in constantly increasing quantities from the tropics and sending in return their manufactures and certain lines of foodstuffs which the tropics do not produce, such as flour, meats, and articles of similar character. With the advance of science and the adoption of modern methods of transportation, commerce has been extended to include many articles which were formerly not so included. Some of these have been added to the list of foreign imports and exports because the reduced cost of transportation has made this possible. In other cases, the application of cold storage or similar methods has permitted the transportation of fresh meats, fruits, and other perishable commodities which a few years ago were considered an impossible feature of ocean transportation or of transportation in tropical climates.

These are some of the causes which have expanded the world's international commerce from one and one-half billion dollars at the beginning of the last century to twenty-two billion dollars to-day, while the world's population has grown from about six hundred and fifty millions to sixteen hundred millions. In other words, the average per capita commerce of the world is about six times as much to-day as it was a century ago.

In these great exchanges of products which we call commerce, the share of the United States is not only important but is rapidly increasing. A century ago our share of the world's commerce was less than 6 per cent; to-day it is over 12 per cent.

CONSULAR REFORM.

By JAMES C. MONAGHAN, A.M.,
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Consular reform has been before the country for so long a time that one is hardly justified in referring to it unless he has something to say that has not been said. Every incoming administration, every new Secretary of State is approached by Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, Manufacturing and Trading Associations for the purpose of pointing out the absolute necessity of an immediate and thorough reform of the consular service. By and by, when we have rebuilt our navy and our ships navigate all the seas, we shall better realize the need of being represented abroad by men capable of conducting consulates in a way that will minister to the needs of our merchants and manufacturers. At the very time these lines are being written, a delegation of reformers has just urged the President to improve our consular service, and the President has promised to take up the matter. His promise, moreover, was not perfunctory, made merely to get rid of a troublesome delegation, but the expression of a firm determination. In the face of so much criticism of our consular service it must nevertheless be admitted that not a few of our consuls have been eminently efficient and successful officials; and it is both interesting and profitable to seek the explanation for their success, and to point out a few significant and striking facts. How does it happen, one may properly ask, if the United States consular service is so bad, that it is said to be the best service, in some senses, on the face of the earth? The Germans, the French, the Belgians and the English, the world's foremost trading nations, refer continually to our consular service as the best with which they are familiar. They go so far as to urge the reorganization of their own systems upon that of the United States as a model. Nor is this attitude entirely unmerited. But as a matter of fact, these discussions of our consular service fail to distinguish between

results and methods. We do get very satisfactory results, despite methods that are believed and known to be bad. It is like getting figs from thistles. The explanation lies in our consular reports. These reports have as a rule been excellent; no other country has received better. They are responsible for the admirable results achieved; they constitute the feature of our system which other nations find enviable.

THE PRESENT SERVICE.

Like so many other strictly American productions, the United States consular service is *sui generis*. As at present constituted it is a temporary, even a political, expedient. At no time, in all our history, has any one looked upon it as a finished product. It was organized as an aid to the agricultural interests of a people that looked out on the world from farms, and not from huge centers of commerce and manufactures. In those old days, nobody, not even Hamilton or Jefferson, dreamed of the destiny that has been ours. It was the custom of countries carrying on trade with the outside world to send each other consular officers as well as ministers or ambassadors. Entering the world's arena with our minds filled with the models of the past, we established a consular service. The Department of State was among the earliest, as well as the most important, creations of the new government. The duties were almost at the outset divided into diplomatic and consular, thus drawing a distinction that is still in force.

APPOINTING POWER.

Under section 2, Article II, of the Constitution, the President shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, etc. To this clause which definitely deposits a power in the hands of senators, the country owes a great deal of the evil that has grown up around our consular service. Courtesy has compelled Presidents in the past to appoint no consuls before consulting with the senators, for if a President failed to do this,

it might be impossible to secure the confirmation of his appointees. The word advice has been stretched beyond its limits. It has been made to mean so much that senators have long looked upon consular and diplomatic offices as political spoil. And now that civil service rules have wrested from our senators so much that once was theirs, they are loth to relinquish these. Of course the President can appoint men to these offices, upon his own initiative or upon that of the Secretary of State, without consulting members of the Senate. But with many projects on his hands, needing senatorial support, he has been constrained to defer to their wishes in such seemingly unimportant matters as consular appointments.

REFORM PLANS.

Innumerable bills to reform the consular service have been laid before Congress. Countless efforts have been made by members of Congress, by Presidents and Secretaries of State, to secure better results, but no very great success has yet been achieved. The bills have either been pigeon-holed, and ignored until it was too late to take them up, or made to give way for matter of greater partisan, political importance. Some advocates of reform have urged the establishment of an appointing bureau in the State Department, with the Chief of the Consular Bureau at its head. A significantly American system and one that would make bad appointments impossible, would be the establishment of a school similar to that of West Point or Annapolis. With such a school to prepare men for the service appointments should be based absolutely and in all cases upon merit. Such a school might be opened in the City of Washington; possibly in connection with the George Washington University, which has already done a great deal towards the establishment and development of courses in diplomacy and consular work. Indeed it might be best, all things considered, to add to the present courses in the leading universities, in connection with the international law work, courses in consular and diplomatic work. In the first place, the number of consulates and consular officers should be increased. We now have nearly 400, but the number might properly be put up to 1,000. As the economic resources of the Republic are developed; and our wheat

yield increases from 22 per cent of the world's crop to 30 per cent or even more, our gold yield stands at 30 per cent, the coal yield goes up beyond 32 per cent, the silver to a point above 33 per cent, manufactures far beyond 34 per cent, iron beyond 35 per cent, cattle 36 per cent, steel 38 per cent, petroleum 50 per cent, cotton 75 per cent, and corn 84 per cent, more consuls will be needed to help find markets for the nations increasing output of products.

Appointments to the consular school should be made upon merit and should be assigned to the states, or better still, to the congressional districts. In addition, the President and Secretary of State should be permitted to appoint a full third or even more from the ranks of newspaper men, from Boards of Trade, Chambers of Commerce, trading or manufacturing organizations. There may well be hundreds of men well qualified to make good consuls, who have not attended the consular school or a college of any kind. If in this wise a career in the consular service is left open to any and every competent young man in the country, no fault can be found with a system which aims only to secure the best possible results. At present there are systems in Europe based on the idea of a special training school. Austria-Hungary has a consular academy at Vienna in which young men are trained for diplomatic and consular service. Germany, France, Italy, in fact all continental countries, have their consular organizations under what are called "Civil Service Rules." That the results have been no better than those achieved by our service, is due to the fact that many United States Consular officers have been practical newspaper men, trained in gathering, collating and manipulating information. It is along the line of news-reporting alone that we excel, although even in this department, it is doubtful whether our work as a whole has been better than that of England, Germany, or France. Trained newspaper men and industrial or commercial experts must beyond all question have access to the consular service. Curiously enough, the suggestion of a consular school does not meet the approval of all the best men in the service. This is doubtless due to the fact that none of the men now in the service ever attended such a school. Whether a school will accomplish the needed reform or not, it is admitted that something must be done, and done quickly, if our

industrial and commercial progress is to continue. That young men can be trained in a school to perform efficient service as consuls is shown by the work of E. C. Meyer, former Deputy Consul at Chemnitz, who took a two years' course in consular service work in the University of Wisconsin. Before he had been abroad six weeks reports began to appear above his name that attracted attention. Few of the more experienced men, such as Mr. Mason, sent in communications equal to those of Mr. Meyer, whose report on Technical Education in Germany is characterized by a command of the subject, a faithfulness to detail, and a careful correlation and co-ordination of matter. It exemplifies the wisdom of those who believe in special training for consular work. It emphasizes the fact that the scientific methods, even in consular work, are about to take the place of mere empiricism. Mr. Meyer's recent promotion gives additional hope to the advocates of reform. So does the President's letter putting all consular officers receiving a salary of more than \$1,000 per annum under rules somewhat similar to those of the Civil Service. Following closely upon the demand for help and his promise to give it, the President's letter encourages the belief that this is but one step in the direction that leads to a far better service.

Every consular agency and commercial agency should be converted into a consulate. I would have a consulate-general at every capital, if it calls for a consular officer at all. In fact, I am not sure that it would not be better for us to have the consular officers at small capitals rank as ministers-resident. These kindly courtesies paid by one people to another are justifiable upon business principles, and in no field is it easier to pay these courtesies than in the field of diplomacy. Promotion, moreover, should depend upon work and merit rather than upon periods of service, thus keeping up the proper *esprit de travail*, as well as the *esprit de corps*. I would remove no man but for inefficiency, insubordination or misconduct! As in the Army and Navy, much must be left to the development of discipline. I have no hesitation in saying, for I firmly believe, that the present system, bad as it is, is capable of being transformed into a satisfactory one. Americans are noted for their adaptability.

INSPECTION.

I would have one or more expert officers appointed as inspectors with the right to instruct and advise. These men might move from consulate to consulate, covering a whole continent for the purpose of inspection and advice. Half a dozen of the men now in office could be assigned to such work. A better plan might be to appoint such men to consulates-general, giving them the power to inspect and advise in their own districts. As it is now, no man feels it to be his duty to do more than make suggestions. Such an expert or consul-general should be empowered to assign work to those under his jurisdiction. I would like to add, parenthetically, that good results would come from a system that would permit the President or Secretary of State to send men from the State Department into the consular service and to bring men from the consular offices into posts at Washington. In this way the experience of men in the field, if I may use that term, would be carried into the entire service, and the men of the office would be put in touch with field work.

FEES.

A fertile field for the reformer is that of fees. The history of the service in the past, in regard to fees, left very much to be desired. Fortunately, in late years many of the evils in this respect have been suppressed. But there are still a large number of fees that might be abolished. The \$2.50, for instance, paid to legalize invoices, by means of a consul's certificate, is paid, not as many suppose, by foreigners, but by American merchants, and these charges almost pay for the consular service.

SALARIES.

No man should be sent into the service on less than \$1,500 a year. Salaries should begin at that amount for the humblest clerk, and reach \$10,000 for the consulates-general of London, Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rome, Vienna, and Madrid. No consuls should be paid less than \$3,000 per annum, and in all large cities they should be paid at least from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

ALLOWANCES.

Liberal allowances should be made for the work of inspection and supervision, as well as for papers, books, report material, etc., used by consuls. They should be allowed fairly large amounts, say from \$100 to \$500 a year, for special reports to be prepared by experts. This would enable a good consul in a great industrial center to secure material of great value. Care should be taken by the consul-general or the consular-inspector that our consulates are located in a respectable neighborhood, in fact, when possible, in the very best business part of the city.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

The annual reports should, if possible, be prepared by a consul-general. In this way duplication of work will be avoided. At present many consuls report annually on the trade and industrial conditions of the country and district in which they are stationed, and the Department of State and the Department of Commerce and Labor are overburdened with a great many repetitions of the same matter. The consul-general alone should cover the great general lines of trade and large industrial developments, making up his report from original investigations and from matter furnished him by consuls in the districts under him. If there are several consuls-general in a country, the annual report could and should be assigned to the one at the most important city, or to each general officer alternately. There should be no repetitions. The report should be just such pictures of the country, people, trade, industries, etc., as would enable a merchant or manufacturer to see, by a fairly careful reading, just what trade possibilities the country offers. It should deal with the mineral, agricultural, manufacturing, commercial, fishing, financial, and fiscal conditions, etc. It should contain no lengthy accounts of unimportant and uninteresting details. It should aim to give the business world a good idea of what has been done, what is being done, and what may be done, to link the land described with the United States in reciprocal trade.

In being popular, reports need not be unscientific, inaccurate or carelessly prepared. They should follow a carefully worked-out plan. Facts should be correlated and co-ordinated, not jumbled

together. Consuls should be their own editors. If they are, the energies of the Departments of State and of Commerce and Labor, can be turned to the work of winning markets and improving methods, instead of being engrossed by the edition and correction of reports.

For the purpose of preparing a consul to write good reports, he should, immediately after his appointment, be compelled to go over the work of the Consular Bureau and the Bureau of Trade Relations, and to familiarize himself with the work of the Division of Consular Reports, Bureau of Manufactures, Department of Commerce and Labor. He should pass at least 8 or 10 days in the Customs Houses of Baltimore, Boston, Philadelphia, or New York. He should make the acquaintance of the general appraisers, at least, and of the examiners with whom his consular work will be carried on. In the Division of Consular Reports of the Bureau of Manufactures, he should help edit the reports as they come in. In this way he will learn what kind of reports is wanted and how to prepare such reports. Any man who feels himself above these minute details is unfit for a consular career.

In their reports, consular officers should be subject to such limitations as will secure the best result for the business interests of the United States. For example: the consul-general at London should leave to the consul at Liverpool all matters that directly affect or touch the industrial or commercial life of Liverpool. The consul-general at Frankfort-on-the-Main, who discovers a magnificent report on the leather industries and trade of Vienna should, if the proper *esprit de corps* is to prevail, apprise his colleague in Vienna of his discovery, and ask him whether he would like to translate and write up the report. If the consul-general at Vienna has no desire to do so, the consul-general at Frankfort should then be at liberty to make use of it. A great deal of irritation is caused by the consular officer who invades the territory of a colleague by writing reports upon cities not in his own domain.

ADDITIONAL SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

If called upon to suggest a series of reforms, I would urge the following as the most important: I would remove all foreigners

from our consular service, I would appoint no man to service in a consulate-general, consulate, commercial or consular agency who is not a citizen of the United States. A long experience in the consular service forces me to this conclusion. The President and the Secretary of State are on record in favor of this reform. At present quite a large number of important consular posts, clerkships, and agencies are in the hands of foreigners, of men who were not only born abroad but who have never lived in the United States. No objection can or should be made to an American citizen of foreign birth filling any consular office. But I consider that clerkships and agencies and other positions should not be held by out and out foreigners. If these posts were filled by American citizens, we would soon have a splendid corps of men capable of carrying on consular work as it was never carried on before. They would soon constitute a body of economic, industrial and commercial experts whose value will be inestimable by and by, when we shall need larger foreign markets, and be in eager quest of helpful suggestions.

In concluding this outline of suggestions for the reform of our consular service, the following pages from the pen of one of our ablest consular officers are added here to emphasize and confirm what has already been said:—

“I. Leaving out of consideration the existing system of appointment and removal, by which the ranks of our consular service are for the most part filled from time to time with inexperienced men, the Service suffers most, in my opinion, from the lack of any general and systematic legislation during the past forty years. During this interval the whole economy of international commerce and communication has been completely changed. Steamships, railways, and ocean telegraphs have made some portions of the Statutes as obsolete as quill pens and blotting-sand. In many instances the consular salary list remains substantially as it was in 1856, when for all the necessary expenses of living in continental Europe, one dollar would reach as far as three times that sum will now. Certain consulates which were important thirty or forty years ago have lost much of their consequence with the decay of our merchant marine or the changed currents and conditions of inter-

national trade; while many other posts which were then obscure or had not been created, have now become so important as to require for their administration first-class abilities and liberal maintenance. The Shipping Statute of 1883 swept away, and justly, the whole schedule of fees for services to American vessels which had, previous to that time, made many seaport consulates lucrative; and little or nothing has since been given to them in compensation for this loss. Such a radical reduction in the income of many important consulates should have been followed, one would think, by a general and careful revision of salaries throughout the service; but no such revision has taken place, for the reason, apparently, that it has been assumed that posts to which appointment is so eagerly sought must of necessity be lucrative and otherwise desirable.

"And so the Consular Service has been left to drift from year to year, the Appropriation Act for each session following closely the details of the one preceding, excepting in cases here and there where senatorial favoritism has augmented the compensation of a certain Consulate while denying the scantiest justice to a neighboring and equally important one, the incumbent of which has 'no friends at court.'

The days of the \$1500 consulate are—or should be—definitely past. The duties now required of our consuls can be adequately performed only by a man whose character, conduct, and mode of living are such as to command the respect of the community in which his office is located. Far more than is generally realized in America does the proper standing of a consular officer require that he shall live in a manner and amid surroundings that are in keeping with the dignity of the great and wealthy nation whose interests he represents. In all the essential elements the cost of living in any European city where a consulate is located, is quite as great as in a city of corresponding grade in the United States; and to station an American here with the meager salary that many of them now receive, is to blunt the self-respect of the official, provoke disrespect for his office, and compel him either to depend upon outside resources, to demand extortionate fees for unofficial services, to live in a mean, niggardly manner, or, what has sometimes happened,

—to contract debts that he cannot pay, and leave behind on his retirement a disgraced consulate and a discredited name.

“II. Another defect in our system, which can be repaired only by legislation, is the lack of elasticity, the want of a direct flexible working relation between the Department of State and the consular officers on duty at foreign posts. Unlike the Departments of War and the Navy, and the Foreign Offices of European Powers, our Department of State has no authority to recall for detached services at the Department a consul of experience and ability, whose practical knowledge of the service and its peculiar requirements in a given country might often be of important value. Men of mature experience in our foreign service rarely reach positions of influence in the Department of State, and consuls often complain that the Regulations and Special Instructions are written and their accounts audited by officials and clerks, who, however able and well disposed, cannot know the peculiar conditions which affect the duties and requirements of a consul in different countries, and which may render an order or regulation which is readily applicable in Great Britain or Canada, impracticable in Russia or Germany. The inspection of the more important consulates in Europe and Asia in 1897 by the Chief of the Consular Bureau, was a timely step in the right direction and has produced valuable results, but there can never be that close, sympathetic touch between the Department and its representatives abroad which alone can develop the highest standard of efficiency, until service in the Department and at consulates can be made in some degree interchangeable, under direction of the President.

“III. I am also of opinion that no newly-appointed consul should be sent to his post, especially if his consulate is at the mart of a manufacturing district, until he shall have spent a stated period of study and inquiry at the office of the United States Appraiser at New York, in the division where merchandise from his districts is appraised and entered for duty. The Statute provides compensation for a newly-appointed consul during a period of thirty days, ‘while receiving instruction in the United States,’ but it is well known that most of this time is usually spent in arranging his private affairs and in attending farewell festivities

given in his honor by his neighbors and friends. In a majority of cases the newly created official comes directly from home to a post where his first and most important duty is the examination and authentication of invoices of merchandise with the manufacture, qualities, and values of which he is wholly ignorant, and which, from the nature of his official position, he finds it at first difficult to learn. A few days or weeks spent in presence of the goods themselves and the expert officers who appraise them, would have taught him more about qualities and values, the standing and character of the several shippers in his district, than he can afterwards learn in months of experimental observation at his post. Such want of antecedent preparation renders the newly-arrived and inexperienced consul fatally dependent upon the subordinates whom he may find at his consulate, many of whom are foreigners with local sympathies and preferences which the consul is apt to adopt; and he thus begins from the start the bad practice of accepting an invoice on the judgment of a clerk, and signing it without any intelligent understanding of what it may contain. Custom officers complain, and often justly, of the ignorance and carelessness of consular officers in their scrutiny of invoices, and they should have at least the opportunity to assist in the practical education of consuls in respect to details concerning which they are themselves of expert knowledge. The mutual acquaintance which can thus be established between Treasury and consular officers has been proved by experience to be of important value to both branches of the public service.

"IV. It is also apparent that under the present system of frequent appointment of inexperienced men to consulates of all grades, much is lost for want of more thorough organization, supervision and instruction, of a character that might be entrusted to properly qualified consuls-general. Hitherto, the authority and obligations of consuls-general in this respect have been so restricted and vaguely defined as to have little practical value. Consuls have in many cases been appointed, have come to their posts, and served until recalled by a succeeding Administration, without ever having visited or even met the consul-general under whose nominal supervision their consulate was placed. While likely to appeal to the

consul-general for advice in places of embarrassment, where it might be convenient to have some one upon whom to afterwards shift the responsibility of an erroneous decision, the average consul often recognizes no authority on the part of his consul-general, nor any right to interfere or offer advice unless specially asked for. One of the results of this want of closer organization has been quite recently, the vice of absenteeism, the wandering over Europe without permission, by consular officers secure in the knowledge that no one nearer than the Department itself has any control over their movements or authority to call them to account for unauthorized absence from their posts.

"The Consular Regulations of 1896 recognize for the first time the need of a larger discretion in this respect, and make it the duty of consuls-general to maintain over the consulates and commercial agencies within their districts 'such supervision as can be exercised by correspondence.' This limitation although perhaps unavoidable under a system by which a man can be and has frequently been appointed and placed in command of an important consulate-general without having had an hour of previous experience in the Service, has nevertheless the effect of emasculating to a great extent the supervisory power of the higher officer and practically acquitting him of responsibility for many lapses of duty which, under a higher system of organization, he might correct or prevent. The consul knows that unless specially ordered by higher authority, the consul-general has no right to invade his district or to make personal inquiry into his methods of doing business or concerning fidelity to his duties.

"I am aware that this is a complicated and many-sided subject, that consuls-general are in many cases so occupied with the work of their own offices that any enlargement of their duties and responsibilities toward the consulates under their supervision would be, unless accompanied by increased clerical help and compensation, distasteful to some and might even be abused by others; but I am fully persuaded that under the present system of frequent change in the personnel of consulates a more thorough organization and closer working relations between consulates and supervising officers is desirable. There can be no question that much good consular

material is to a greater or less degree wasted for want of more thorough supervision and training. Consuls fall into loose and careless practices because they accept too readily the often incorrect precedents that they find on record at their offices, and which proper supervision might readily point out and enable them to correct.

"In this connection it is to be observed that great advantage has been derived from the practice that has obtained, especially in Germany during the past eight years, of assembling consular officers at periodical meetings of informal conferences at Berlin and Frankfort, for the purpose of becoming mutually acquainted and discussing freely the various details of practices peculiar to this country, and concerning which precedents differ and the Regulations and Department Instructions may have been diversely construed. These assemblies have been usually held in response to an invitation by the consul-general to a dinner or similar festivity on Thanksgiving Day or the Fourth of July, when consulates are closed for ordinary business. When such invitation is accepted, it involves, on the part of the guest, the expense of a journey to and from the place of meeting, which some of the consuls can ill afford; and as there is of course no appropriation from which the expense of such attendance can be met, the consul may, and often does, decline to attend. Any measure which might be adopted by the Department to promote and encourage periodical meetings of this kind would in my opinion be well advised.

"V. I am further of opinion that the existing Regulations still grant too much discretion to consular officers in respect to the hours which their offices shall be kept open for business. I am aware that local customs in this respect differ greatly in different countries, and even in the several cities of the same country, and the suggestion hereafter offered will be understood to apply only to Europe. In all European cities, banks and business offices open early in the day. The important hours are from eight or nine to one o'clock. In my opinion an important reform might be secured if Paragraph 61 of the Regulations were so amended or replaced by special instruction as to require that every U. S. Consular Office in Europe shall be found open for business at *nine o'clock*

a. m.—at and from which hour the principal or vice officer shall be present—and kept open during each business day not less than five hours in case of consulates and agencies and six hours for consulates-general; consulates-general in large cities should be kept open continuously during business hours, not closed for luncheon in the middle of the day, at which time many business men, having left their own offices, find it most convenient to come to the consulate. It will be found on examination that at certain offices where complaint is made of insufficient clerical force, the trouble is rather that far less than a normal day's work is generally performed by either the principal officer or his subordinates.

"VI. The productive capacity of the United States has now reached a point at which there is demanded a steady, systematic development of export commerce as an outlet for the surplus products of agriculture and manufacture. In this development, a consular corps, properly organized, trained, and managed, can and should render services of inestimable value. The duties required of a United States consul, who shall meet and utilize the full measure of his responsibilities and opportunities, are more various and often more difficult than those required of the consuls of any other nation, few or none of whom are charged with the laborious function of authenticating invoices of goods designed for importation, with the market-values of which our consuls should be practically familiar. Besides discovering and reporting every opportunity in his district for the extension of American export trade, he should keep a watchful eye upon the industries of his country or section, describe clearly and concisely important improvements and inventions which may be of value to his countrymen, and report promptly whatever is of interest in current statistics and events.

"High-class service, the more advanced, original work of a prominent consulate, requires not only experience, but natural aptitude, the trained discernment that recognizes promptly and accurately an important fact or event, and above all, *industry*, the conscientious, patriotic conception of duty which impels an officer to remain faithfully at his post and work,—qualities of temperament and character, the presence or absence of which no formal examination, however useful in other respects, can with certainty reveal."

L'ÉCOLE LIBRE DES SCIENCES POLITIQUES DE PARIS ET L'ENSEIGNEMENT DE LA "DIPLOMATIE."

By M. CAUDEL.

[The following statement concerning the work of the School of Political Science in Paris, contained in a recent letter from M. Caudel, Professor in that institution, is full of interesting and suggestive facts. The statistics given bear evidence of the fact that Mr. Boutmy's bold conception to found a school for the training of young men for the public service, which should be independent of government control, has been carried out with remarkable success. As a result of the systematic and thorough study there pursued in preparation for the different lines of service the superior fitness of the graduates of this school over all competitors has been established beyond controversy. All vacancies in the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères (Foreign Office) were filled during the last ten years, with only three exceptions, by men who had studied at the School of Political Science.]

Our Department of Politics and Diplomacy with a similar purpose may undoubtedly profit by a study of the methods that have been employed by M. Boutmy in the building up of his school. It is our hope that the relations between our University and the School of Political Science in Paris may soon take a more concrete and practical form, and that through an exchange of professors, a proposal made some years ago, our students may have the advantage of personal contact with its distinguished professors.—EDITOR.]

Origine et but de l'École: L'École Libre des Sciences Politiques de Paris a été fondée en 1871 par M. Boutmy, son Directeur actuel. À cette époque les sciences de la politique n'avaient pas trouvé de place précise dans l'enseignement supérieur français. L'esprit curieux de poursuivre des études de ce genre pouvait entendre dans la Faculté de Droit des cours de droit administratif et de droit constitutionnel; il trouvait dans les Facultés des Lettres un enseignement historique qui le mettait souvent en contact avec les problèmes de la diplomatie du passé; il pouvait suivre au Collège de France quelques cours de législation comparée; il ne trouvait nulle part un enseignement méthodique et complet des sciences politiques. En organisant ce dernier M. Boutmy poursuivait deux buts. Il

voulut d'abord donner à la jeunesse française les moyens d'achever son éducation générale et de se préparer à la république; il voulut également fournir aux jeunes gens qui se proposaient d'entrer au service de l'état une préparation scientifique qui leur permit de subir victorieusement les épreuves des concours.

À l'heure actuelle l'École des Sciences Politiques prépare ses élèves aux carrières suivantes: 1. Diplomatie (Ministère des Affaires Étrangères; légations; consulats). 2. Conseil d'État. 3. Administration. 4. Inspections des Finances et des Colonies. 5. Cour des Comptes. 6. Gouvernements généraux de l'Algérie et de l'Indo Chine. 7. Protectorat de la Tunisie. 8. Entreprises financières, industrielles et commerciales en France, à l'étranger et dans les colonies.

Sections: Les enseignements de l'École ont été groupés en sections correspondant aux principales carrières auxquelles l'École prépare: Section Diplomatique, Section Administrative, Section Économique et Financière. Une Section Générale qui rassemble les cours les plus essentiels pour une éducation libérale, est destinée aux jeunes gens qui ne préparent pas des concours d'état et ne nous demandent qu'un complément d'instruction. Une Section Économique et Sociale rend le même service aux élèves que veulent se consacrer à l'étude particulière des phénomènes sociaux.

La division en sections n'est pas absolue. Les élèves qui ne briguent pas le diplôme de l'École ont toute liberté pour composer à leur guise la liste des cours qu'ils veulent suivre. Ceux qui travaillent en vue du diplôme peuvent être autorisés par le Directeur à remplacer certains cours de leur section par des cours empruntés à d'autres sections.

LA SECTION DIPLOMATIQUE.

I. *Cours fondamentaux.* (Ce sont ceux que l'élève doit suivre obligatoirement sans faculté d'option possible.) Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe de 1713 à 1789; Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe de 1789 à 1818; Histoire diplomatique de l'Europe de 1818 à 1878; Droit international; Droit des gens.

II. *Cours réguliers.* (Ce sont ceux que l'élève doit suivre sauf faculté d'option avec un cours facultatif.) Affaires d'Orient;

Histoire politique des principaux États de l'Europe pendant les vingt-cinq dernières années; Géographie et Ethnographie; Histoire de l'état de paix et de l'état de guerre au XIX siècle; Géographie commerciale et statistique.

III. *Cours facultatifs.* (Ce sont les cours que l'élève peut substituer, avec l'agrément de la Direction de l'École, à des cours réguliers de la section.) Économie politique; Commerce extérieur et législation douanière; la Politique commerciale des principales puissances (moins la France) pendant les vingt-cinq dernières années; Les grands hommes d'état du XIX siècle; Législation commerciale comparée; La monnaie, le crédit et le change; Organisation militaire comparée; Histoire des idées politiques et de l'esprit public au XIX siècle; Questions algériennes et tunisiennes; Droit musulman; Questions politiques et économiques dans l'Asie Orientale; Colonisation comparée et étude des procédés des divers peuples colonisateurs; Politique coloniale des états européens depuis 1814; Les États-Unis d'Amérique de 1775 à 1904; Géographie des possessions françaises de l'Afrique et de l'Extrême-Orient.

Examens et Diplômes: Les élèves inscrits régulièrement dans une des sections de l'enseignement peuvent obtenir après deux ans d'études le diplôme de l'École, après avoir subi les épreuves suivantes:

1. Un examen oral sur chacun des cours fondamentaux et réguliers de la section.

2. Deux compositions écrites, qui, dans la Section Diplomatique, portent l'une sur le droit international, l'autre sur l'histoire diplomatique. Chacun des quatre professeurs remet un sujet. Le sort désigne celui qui doit être traité par les candidats. Les compositions sont faites en quatre heures sans l'aide d'aucun livre ni d'aucun document.

3. Un exposé oral d'une durée de dix minutes dont le sujet est pris dans un cours quelconque de la section au choix du candidat. Celui-ci dispose de trois quarts d'heures pour la préparation de son exposé et pour recourir à tous les livres de la bibliothèque et à ses notes personnelles.

4. Une thèse ou travail de fin d'année dont le sujet est également choisi par l'élève avec l'agrément du professeur compétent.

Au début de sa dernière année d'études le candidat soumet à son professeur un projet de travail accompagné d'un plan détaillé et d'une bibliographie. Le plan, revêtu de la signature du professeur compétent est déposé au Secrétariat de l'École avant le 1 février. Il consiste en une étude étendue et supposant des lectures ou des recherches personnelles.

Depuis deux ans l'Administration de l'École autorise les élèves à remplacer la thèse par un travail assidu dans les conférences de révision. Le maître de conférence leur donne une note qui remplace celle de la thèse dans leur dossier.

5. Un examen sur la langue anglaise ou la langue allemande.

L'exposé oral est considéré à l'École comme une des épreuves les plus importantes et les plus décisives pour apprécier le mérite d'un candidat. On a observé depuis longtemps que c'est la note d'un exposé oral qui reste le plus constamment voisine de la note d'ensemble donnée pour les examens du candidat.

La thèse a été pendant longtemps une obligation pour tous les candidats. Après une expérience mûrement poursuivie le corps enseignant a dû reconnaître que cet exercice ne convenait pas à tous les élèves. Il était fort probant pour des esprits déjà formés et appelés à se classer parmi l'élite de nos diplômés; il perdait toute valeur avec des élèves qui, sans être dénué de mérite, étaient trop jeunes et trop inexpérimentés pour mettre en pied un sujet complexe et délicat. Entre leurs mains, et en dépit de leurs efforts la thèse devenait un travail de pure compilation sans valeur critique ni scientifique, alors que la somme de travail parfois très considérable qu'ils avaient fournie incitait le correcteur à leur donner une note suffisante. C'est pour obvier à cet état de choses qu'un règlement récent a permis aux élèves que la thèse effraierait d'aller subir dans les conférences de révision des épreuves d'un autre genre plus en rapport avec leur degré de culture et plus favorable à leur développement intellectuel.

Après une année d'études nos élèves passent un certain nombre d'examens oraux sur les cours qu'ils ont entendus. Rien, du reste, ne les oblige; ils pourraient remettre tous leurs examens à la fin de la deuxième année. Ils ne le font jamais et s'allègent ainsi d'un certain nombre d'épreuves.

En seconde année les élèves mesurent l'effort dont ils sont capables. Les plus studieux et les mieux préparés se présentent dès la fin de cette seconde année aux épreuves finales du diplôme. Les plus jeunes, ceux qui ne se sentent pas talonnés pour la préparation imminente d'un concours poursuivent leurs études durant une troisième année. La Direction de l'École encourage vivement cette tendance qui est très favorable au développement intellectuel de nos auditeurs. En fait, une moitié de nos élèves subit les épreuves du diplôme de la seconde année, l'autre moitié fait ses études en trois ans.

L'École compte environ 10% d'auditeurs étrangers qui peuvent obtenir le diplôme comme les français. Nous avons déjà eu le plaisir de compter parmi nos élèves plusieurs américains.

Résultats obtenus: Pour les épreuves du diplôme la Section Diplomatique concourt avec la Section Générale. Je ne puis donc citer pour les diplômes que des chiffres communs aux deux sections.

Dans les dix dernières années, 1895-1904, la Section Diplomatique a compté 1689 inscriptions, la Section Générale 502.¹ Les diplômes décernés ont été au nombre de 320. En 1904 la Section Diplomatique compta 156 élèves, la Section Générale 56; le nombre des diplômes décernés fut de 35.

En fait tous les candidats aux emplois du Ministère des Affaires Étrangères sortent de l'École. Durant les dernières dix années sur 75 candidats reçus au Quai d'Orsay, 72 avaient appartenu à l'École.

Ce sont là des résultats matériels, pratiques, et facile à apprécier en chiffres. Il en est un autre d'une plus haute portée et qu'il faut que je constate ici, c'est le pas immense que la Section Diplomatique de l'École des Sciences Politiques a fait faire à l'étude de la diplomatie et à la pratique du droit international. Je ne puis citer tous les professeurs, ni toutes leurs œuvres. Qu'il me suffise de rappeler L'Histoire de l'Europe et de la Révolution Française de M. Sorel, le Manuel de Politique de M. Bourgeois, le Napoléon et Alexandre I de M. Vandal, les multiples études de M. Anatole Leroy-Beaulieu

¹ On observera que les études étant de deux années, chaque élève figure deux fois dans ces chiffres, parfois même trois fois; cela fait en réalité environ un millier d'élèves.

sur le monde politique moderne, le rôle important joué par M. Renault dans les conférences et au tribunal de la Haye.

Et de la sorte le double but que se proposait l'éminent M. Boutmy en fondant notre École a été atteint. Il a donné à l'étude des sciences politiques une impulsion toute nouvelle et il a enseigné à l'élite de la jeunesse française les éléments de la politique pratique. Il a inspiré des savants habiles à scruter les grandes problèmes du monde moderne et il a formé des hommes capables de bien mener les affaires de leur pays.

BOOK NOTICES AND REVIEWS.

[Under this head brief notices from authoritative sources are presented concerning books recently published by members of the Faculty of Politics and Diplomacy. We are glad to add a review of Dunning's "History of Political Theories" prepared by Williston S. Hough, Professor of Political Theory.—EDITOR.]

ARBITRATION AND THE HAGUE COURT, by John W. Foster, Professor of American Diplomacy (New York: Houghton, Mifflin Co., 1905) has met with general recognition as a timely contribution to the cause of arbitration. *The Interior* thus characterizes it:

"Arbitration and The Hague Court, by Hon. John W. Foster, President of the National Arbitration Conference, is a very timely little book. It contains only 150 pages, but packs into that compass eight chapters upon a history of the movement for international arbitration, an account of the formation of The Hague Court, the story of the late Arbitration Convention with suggested modifications of its constitution and an outline of what might be accomplished by special and joint commissions. Taken together with the author's previous two works upon American Diplomacy, it forms a library unique and indispensable to the student of the times. Mr. Foster is of the opinion that war now depends upon popular clamor rather than upon the judgment of statesmen. He believes that rulers will welcome some method by which they may better resist the passion of the multitude for drums and trumpets. It is a good work, calculated to do good."

The Evening Post says:

"This book deserves all the attention that its author can ask. Mr. Foster writes with great knowledge and facility, and has made what he has to say about a subject inherently dry much more attractive than it might have been expected to prove. His publication, important in more than one respect, is, so far as we know, the first to give, in a small compass and an interesting way, the present status of arbitration and its practice under The Hague convention."

THE UNITED STATES A CHRISTIAN NATION, by Associate Justice David J. Brewer, Professor of Law (Haverford Library Lectures, The John C. Winston Co., Philadelphia), is thus noticed by *The Outlook*:

"Christianity was a primary cause of the first white settlements in America. Our Colonial charters and constitutions recognize it as a controlling factor. It has since been so recognized in Supreme Court and State Court decisions, in the State Constitutions, and in State legislation. In this sense we are a Christian nation; of course not in the sense that Christianity is the established religion or that the people are in any way required to support it. In clear and compact phrase Justice Brewer, of the United States Supreme Court, describes for us the history of the founding of the country as a Christian nation, and discusses our duty as American and Christian citizens, and the promise of the future. The three chapters of this volume are three lectures delivered at Haverford College. We are glad that they now command a wider audience."

OUR PHILIPPINE PROBLEM: A Study of American Colonial Policy, by Henry Parker Willis, Ph.D., Professor of Finance (New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1905), has been extensively noticed in the press. *The Nation* gives a long review of the work, from which we quote the following:

"Professor Willis recounts our experience in governing the Philippines, with the design of subordinating his narrative to an elucidation of our pending problem in the islands. His competence for treating the subject is based upon special study of available material in this country, and upon first-hand investigation pursued during several months of travel in the archipelago in 1904. He prefaces his work with a history of our occupancy and conquest, so abridged as to furnish only the necessary clue to an understanding of subsequent happenings. Brief as is this historical introduction, it definitely locates the responsibility for our Philippine problem."

"This work of Professor Willis's will take its place as the authoritative indictment of our Philippine policy to date. It is one which the Imperialist may criticise, or try in part to disannul; but it is one which he cannot afford to ignore or despise."

The *Athenaeum* says:

"Our *Philippine Problem*, by Henry Parker Willis, is a careful 'study of American colonial policy,' well deserving the attention of the poli-

tician and historian. The author is thoroughly master of his subject, and has taken great pains to gather facts in support of the conclusions which he puts before us."

THE HISTORY OF NORTH AMERICA. Volume VI, "THE REVOLUTION," by C. W. A. Veditz, Ph.D., LL.B., of the George Washington University, and B. B. James, Ph.D., of Western Maryland College (George Barrie and Sons, Philadelphia, 1905, xix, 502 pp).

Of this volume the *Saturday Review of Books* in the *New York Times* says, after some pointed criticism of the preface to the book, written by the editor of the series to which it belongs:

"The authors . . . have turned out a straightforward and scholarly history of the Revolution, dwelling especially on its political and economic aspects, though military affairs are by no means neglected. . . . The treatment of the Revolution as a great political event is admirably fair. The authors' method is what we may call the philosophical method of writing history, as distinguished on the one hand from the 'patriotic' and on the other from the 'iconoclastic' method. The patriotic method, which has been going out of vogue of late, consists mainly in sanctioning everybody who had anything to do with the Revolution, while the iconoclasts, in a spirit of violent reaction, seek to depreciate the principles and the men of '76. This book does neither. It shows that, judged by the standards of the time, Britain's treatment of her Colonies was neither inhumane nor excessively selfish. No State accepting the principles of the mercantilists could have acted in accordance with the most approved twentieth century ideals. On the other hand, it is clearly shown that the Colonists had very palpable grievances. . . .

"The work under consideration . . . is historical in the best sense of the word and in general fully abreast of modern scholarship."

PRINCIPLES OF POLITICAL ECONOMY, by Charles Gide. Second American Edition, entirely re-translated from the latest French original, and adapted to the use of American students, by C. William A. Veditz, Ph.D., LL.B., Professor of Economics (Boston: D. C. Heath & Co., 1905, pp. xiv, 705).

Professor Veditz's adaptation of Gide's *Political Economy*, which is a considerably larger book than the French original because of the addition by Dr. Veditz of probably two hundred pages of illustrative, statistical and amendatory matter, has already taken recognized rank as a

college text-book in economics. It is the prescribed text-book in no less than forty of our colleges and universities, and among these forty are Harvard, Yale, the University of Pennsylvania, Wellesley, Leland Stanford University, Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Lafayette, the University of Florida, Queen's College, Syracuse, and Mount Holyoke.

Professor Gardner, of Brown University, in a discussion of the book in the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, says:

"The style is easy, clear, and attractive. . . . Questions of economic policy are discussed with great fulness and in an eminently fairminded and suggestive manner. . . . The illustrative and descriptive matter chosen by the translator from the economic history and condition of this country is well selected, and certainly increases the value of the work for American students."

The *Economist* (of Chicago) calls the book "a happy combination of the theoretic and the practical, a broad exposition of economics from the academic point of view and a compilation of well-selected examples. While there is inevitably in such a work much of the air of the classroom, this book contains less of it than most works on political economy."

In the "*Harvard Illustrated Magazine*" the review of the book terminates thus:

"Because of the supplements which make it almost an American text-book, this 'Principles of Political Economy' is the book we should first choose as a modern, inclusive, fairminded (which is a rare quality), trustworthy presentation of the facts and theories of a science that has been hindered by its too great aloofness from industrial and political life."

The *Dial* calls it "a book of singular interest and value, and most successfully redeems the subject of economics from the charge of being a dismal science."

A HISTORY OF POLITICAL THEORIES, by William Archibald Dunning, Ph.D., LL.D. Vol. II. From Luther to Montesquieu (New York: The Macmillan Co., 1905).

A quite unusual interest attaches to the progress of Professor Dunning's "History of Political Theories." The first volume, which traced the development of political thought to the close of the mediæval era, was in itself a notable achievement. Our political inheritance from the ancient world has perhaps never been better stated in short compass, while the author's easy mastery of the peculiar difficulties arising from

the close entanglement of political and ecclesiastical questions throughout the Middle Ages contributed a note of distinction to his success.

The first volume closed with Machiavelli. The doctrines of *The Prince* acted, it is true, as a powerful ferment in much later times, and Machiavelli is in consequence sometimes regarded as the first of modern political philosophers. But it was not his rejection of all the characteristic mediæval theories that brought in the modern era. Rather, only after the Reformation had been succeeded by the Revolution was frank and open recognition of his principles possible. Hence, in Professor Dunning's view, it is perhaps more accurate to treat him as terminating the mediæval era than as inaugurating the modern.

The second volume, covering the period from the Reformation to the middle of the eighteenth century, has just been issued, and the high standard set by the first instalment of the work is fully maintained. The same clearness of vision, the same wealth of learning, the same ease and charm of style, meet us on every page. The author has the rare gift of combining brevity with adequacy of statement; his reader nowhere feels that there are lacunæ, or that the matter is too much compressed; there are no irrelevancies, no digressions, there is nothing labored; the several aspects of a topic are brought easily and rapidly into view, and the whole moves swiftly forward under a complete mastery of the material and of the resources of expression.

The great names in the period covered by the volume before us are of course Bodin, Grotius, Hobbes, Spinoza, Locke, and Montesquieu. But the chief value of a work of this kind—at least for those whose first-hand acquaintance with the sources is limited to the principal masterpieces—lies in the reconstruction of that intricate tissue of social thought, which grows all but imperceptibly from age to age and constitutes the soil from which spring the formal systems of the master minds. It is this substratum of slowly developing political consciousness that is so inaccessible to the lay reader; and yet it forms the context apart from which the real significance of the historic systems will be largely missed. No injustice, therefore, will be done to Professor Dunning's excellent treatment of the great constructive thinkers if we emphasize the invaluable service he renders in giving us so luminous an account of those wider movements of political tendency which form the background of the picture. Thus, the volume opens with an exhibition of the interplay of motive and circumstance which led to a "strict alliance for common defense between the governments, enjoying the spoils of the old church, and the Reformers, preaching a non-political life," and to the result "That the Reformation clearly promoted, in the first half of the sixteenth century, the development of absolute monarchy." Following is an admirable handling of the period of the religious wars and the anti-monarchical doctrines of the latter part of

the sixteenth century. Among the group of writers here considered, Althusius, the first to formulate the celebrated Social Contract theory, is given due prominence. The masterly account of Bodin,—that serene, conservative, scholarly, yet practical mind which arose "out of the very storm center of controversy, passion, and violence during the religious wars,"—succeeds, and is certainly one of the finest things in the book. Bodin has been variously estimated, and while the importance of his discussion of sovereignty has usually been recognized, as well as the fact that he "brought back political theory to the form and method from which it had gone far astray since Aristotle," the peculiar manner in which he supplemented the work of Machiavelli on the theoretical side, has never before been so justly appreciated. As an illustration of the author's susceptibility to the finer things in criticism, the following observation, which occurs in connection with the final estimate of Bodin, may be cited:

"Baudrillart, whose exhaustive study of Bodin has greatly influenced all later students, was naturally enthusiastic about the subject of his essay, but still his appreciation often ran into a minor chord, and with characteristic French spirit he lamented Bodin's ineffective style."

After the Catholic jurists and Hugo Grotius, who is of interest rather for his connection with the principles of International Law than for his share in the development of the theory of the state and of sovereignty, the political ideas and theories of the Puritan Revolution, and of the period leading up to it, are portrayed with that knowledge, insight, and sense of proportion, which, as we have already remarked, make Professor Dunning's exposition of the transitional eras and the larger historical background invaluable to the general reader.

Hobbes and Locke are of course the two thinkers from the period under discussion who bulk largest in the subsequent history of political thought. It would be interesting to attempt a summary of the author's admirable treatment of these important parts of his subject; but it must suffice to call attention to the care and precision with which Hobbes' distinction between natural right and natural law, and the different treatment of the state of nature by Hobbes and by Locke, are here set forth, both of them points which rarely receive due emphasis.

The half century and more which elapsed between Locke's *Treatises on Government* and the publication of Montesquieu's *Spirit of the Laws*, contains the interesting names of Frederick the Great, Bolingbroke and Hume, and Vico, the father of the Philosophy of History. The latter shares with Montesquieu the honor of paving the way for the virile and epoch-making work of Rousseau.

Professor Dunning has concluded his second volume with Montes-

quieu for a reason similar to that which led him to place Machiavelli at the end of the first. They both form relatively terminal points in the evolution of political thought. The tremendous impetus given to political speculation by Rousseau's *Contrat Social* inaugurates the period which extends to the present time: Professor Dunning's concluding volume, dealing with the epoch which has witnessed the embodiment of the principles of political liberty, equality, and popular sovereignty in the constitutions of leading nations, will be awaited, it is needless to say, with the liveliest expectations.

In conclusion, a word of praise is due the publishers, The Macmillan Company of New York, for the excellence of the letterpress.

WILLISTON S. HOUGH.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS.

Dean of Columbian College: WILLIAM ALLEN WILBUR, A.M.

A.B., Brown University, 1888; A.M., *ibid.*, 1894; teacher in Vermont Academy, Saxton's River, Vt., 1888-'89; instructor in Latin Colby Academy, New London, N. H., 1889-'90; instructor in History and English Literature, Howard Seminary, West Bridgewater, Mass., 1890-'95; Dean of Columbian Academy, 1895-'97; Professor of English, The Columbian University, 1897-1902; Head Professor of English, The George Washington University, 1902- ; Acting Dean of Columbian College, 1904-'05.

Dean of Washington College of Engineering: HOWARD LINCOLN HODGKINS, PH.D.

A.M., Columbian University, 1883; Ph.D., *ibid.*, 1892; Tutor in Mathematics, 1882-'84; Adjunct Professor of Mathematics, *ibid.*, 1884-'87; Professor of Mathematics, 1887-1905; Professor of Physics, *ibid.*, 1892-1902; Head Professor of Physics, The George Washington University, 1902- ; Dean of Corcoran Scientific School, 1897-1903; Dean of the University, 1900-'02.

Professor of Semitic Languages and Literature: FRANK LEIGHTON DAY, PH.D.

B.A., M.A., Roanoke College, 1891; B.D., Vanderbilt University, 1895; Ph.D., The George Washington University, 1902; Student, University of Chicago, 1904-'05.

Assistant Professor of Pathology: JOHN M. LINDSEY, M.D.

Ed., Fall River High School, 1884-'88; A.B., Brown University, 1892; M.D., University of Pennsylvania, 1899; student in Berlin, 1899-1900; resident physician, Germantown Hospital, Pa., 1900-'01; practiced medicine, Fall River, Mass., 1901- ; Member Massachusetts Medical Society and American Medical Association.

Instructor in Mathematics: ASAPH HALL, JR., PH.D.

Student, Columbian College, 1876-'78; A. B., Harvard, 1882; Ph.D., Yale, 1889; Professor of Astronomy, University of Michigan, 1892-1905; Computer, Naval Observatory.

Demonstrator in Bacteriology and Pathology: H. W. LAWSON, M.D.

M. D., 1903, M.S., 1904, The George Washington University.

Instructor in Civil Engineering: A. B. ILSELEY, B.S.

B.S., Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

UNIVERSITY MISCELLANEA.

William Allen Wilbur, Head Professor of English and Dean of Columbian College, represented the University at the nineteenth annual meeting of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools which met in St. John's College, Annapolis, during the Thanksgiving holidays.

"In recognition of the distinguished services rendered to the cause of Public Instruction and Education by Hermann Schoenfeld, Head Professor of German, the gold medal of honor of Public Instruction has been conferred upon him by El Ministro de Instrucción Pública of Venezuela, Arnaldo Morales, countersigned by Señor Gomez, El Primer Vicepresidente en ejercicio del Poder Ejecutivo."

The University granted Mitchell Carroll, Head Professor of Classical Philology, who is also Associate Secretary of the Archaeological Institute of America, a two weeks' leave of absence early in December to foster the organization of affiliated societies of the Institute in various western cities. It is the policy of the University to encourage all educational movements which strengthen the influence of university ideals in the higher life of the community, regarding them, as it were, as a form of University Extension.

As a result of Professor Carroll's trip Affiliated Societies of the Institute were organized in St. Louis, Kansas City, and Cincinnati, and steps were taken toward forming an Indiana Society, with headquarters at Indianapolis.

James C. Monaghan, M.A., Lecturer on the Consular Service, delivered a course of lectures last August on "The Game of Empire" at the Catholic Summer School held in Cliff Haven, New

York. He has been invited to address in February the Catholic Club of New York City on "The Real Yellow Peril." Mr. Monaghan had a paper on "The Value of Government Publications to Teachers of Commerce in Secondary Schools and Colleges" in the September and October numbers of "The Business Educator."

The Board of Trustees of the Washington College of Engineering has authorized a Committee consisting of the Chairman of the Board, Mr. Bernard R. Green, Dr. S. W. Stratton, and Dean H. L. Hodgkins to visit other engineering schools to inspect the work and confer with their professors and make a report at the next meeting of the Board.

Dr. Glenn I. Jones, of the Class of 1905 and for the past year intern, sailed on the steamer "Oceanic" December 27 for Bangkok, Siam. Dr. Jones goes as companion and medical attendant of a member of the Siamese Legation of this city. On his return trip it is his intention to spend some time in Vienna, Berlin, and London in medical study.

The registration in the various departments of the University up to December 14, 1905, is as follows:

Department of Arts and Sciences: Graduate Studies, 84; Columbian College, 279; College of Engineering, 126; Division of Architecture, 39; Teachers' Courses, 93. Total, 621.

Department of Medicine: Faculty of Medicine, 271; Faculty of Dentistry, 62. Total, 333.

Department of Law and Jurisprudence: Candidates for LL.B. degree, 372; Candidates for LL.M., M.P.L., and Jur.D. degrees, 41; Review and special students, 74. Total, 487.

Department of Politics and Diplomacy: Candidates for M.Dip., D.C.L., and Ph.D. degrees, 15; Special students, 10. Total, 25.

Total for all departments of the University, 1466.

The *Classical Club* held its October meeting at the residence of its President, Professor Carroll, where the principal paper was read

by Professor George L. Raymond on "Plato's Theory of Beauty." In lieu of the November meeting the Club met at the Halls of the Ancients on November 26 for the study of the Pompeian House, and the Buhlmann and Wagner panorama of Ancient Rome. At the December meeting, held in West Hall on the 18th instant, the principal paper was read by Professor Joseph Clark Hoppin, late of Bryn Mawr College and the American School of Classical Studies at Athens, on "Trade Routes in Ancient Times." The program of the year includes addresses by Professor Kirby Flower Smith of Johns Hopkins University, and Professor Thomas Fitz-Hugh of the University of Virginia.

The first regular meeting of the George Washington University Medical Society, recently organized, was held on Saturday, November 18. About 65 members were present. The paper of the evening entitled, "Feeding in Typhoid Fever," was read by Professor Thomas A. Claytor. A number of members present participated in the discussion which followed. Dr. A. R. Shands and Dr. J. W. Boveé presented interesting pathological specimens. The second regular meeting was held December 16 with an attendance of over 60 members. Dr. T. S. D. Grasty read the paper of the evening entitled, "Cirrhosis of the Liver." The scientific work of both sessions was followed by informal smokers.

Probably at no time during recent years has there been so much agitation as now in favor of the reorganization of our consular service. This agitation, moreover, is of an official character, which gives it a peculiar significance. The President of the United States and the heads of several Departments of the Federal Government who are in a position to know the precise condition of affairs have declared themselves publicly in favor of important changes. It is not improbable that the necessity of systematic preparatory training for the consular service will be made an essential part of the proposed changes; and in this event our Department of Politics and Diplomacy, designed in part to prepare men for the consular service by equipping them with the knowledge that must

form the indispensable basis for successful service as consuls, will doubtless be made the object of a careful investigation, inasmuch as the Department is not only unique in its purposes but possesses the inestimable advantage of being situated in Washington,—under the eyes, as it were, of the Federal Government.

Professor C. W. A. Veditz, of the Department of Economics and Sociology, together with Dr. Lester F. Ward, a graduate of the Columbian (now George Washington) University and probably the best-known American writer on sociological subjects, are at the present time actively promoting the formation of a national American Sociological Association designed to perform for sociologists services similar to those now rendered economists by the American Economic Association. A call for the first conference of this organization, to be held at Baltimore, Wednesday, December 27, in the buildings of the Johns Hopkins University, has already been issued over the signatures of a committee consisting of Professor T. N. Carver, of Harvard; F. H. Giddings, of Columbia; S. M. Lindsay and S. N. Patten, of Pennsylvania; Edward A. Ross, of Nebraska; Albion W. Small, of Chicago; William G. Sumner, of Yale; Lester F. Ward, of the Smithsonian Institution; and C. W. A. Veditz, of the George Washington University.

It is interesting to note that members of the faculty of our University have been exceptionally active in the work of forming organizations of scientists. The existence of the local branch of the Archaeological Institute is largely due to Professor Mitchell Carroll, that of the Society for Philosophical Inquiry came from the initiative of Professor J. Macbride Sterrett, and one of the prime movers in the formation recently of an American Political Science Association was President C. W. Needham.

General William F. Draper, of Massachusetts, former ambassador to Italy, has established in the George Washington University, in the Department of Politics and Diplomacy, a scholarship providing an annual income of \$300. General Draper, in his long experience in Congress as a member of the Foreign Affairs Committee

as well as from his experience abroad, is greatly impressed with the importance of training men for the diplomatic service, and takes the deepest interest in the enlarged and reorganized work of the George Washington University in the Department of Politics and Diplomacy. This scholarship is offered primarily to students from Massachusetts and Virginia and is awarded by the Dean of the Department upon such terms and conditions as shall be prescribed. General Draper's action will naturally appeal to others who are interested in similar studies and it is confidently believed that from different parts of the country will come additional evidences of the aroused public sentiment for the better training of men for the consular and diplomatic service as well as for those who may seek this branch of study for professional work as counsellors before international and arbitration commissions or for professorial careers.

In the Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy of the George Washington University two other scholarships, of an annual value of \$300, have just been established for students who desire to qualify for the degree of Doctor of Jurisprudence. The founder of these two scholarships requests that his name be withheld.

The Draper scholarship, as well as the two scholarships in the Department of Jurisprudence and Diplomacy, may be awarded at this time, and those who desire to be considered in the awards should make formal application, stating their academic history and furnishing references.

The annual tuition fee for the regular courses in all departments of the George Washington University has been raised to \$150.00, beginning September 1, 1906. The present schedule is not uniform in the several departments, and this action of the Board of Trustees will not only correct this but will help somewhat in meeting the increased expenditures incident to the broadening of the work of the University and the appointment of nearly twenty new professors.

The Intercollegiate Debating Council of the George Washington University secured the National Rifles' Armory for the debate with the University of Virginia which was held Saturday, December 9. In this friendly contest our students were represented by a team composed of Alvin L. Newmyer, Law '06, Marcus H. Burnstine, Law '06, and Edward Percy Gates, College '08. These men upheld the affirmative of the proposition, "*Resolved*, that the United States Government should exercise control over the formation and operation of all corporations engaged in Interstate Commerce," and received the unanimous award of a Board of Judges consisting of William Draper Lewis, Dean of the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, Professor Ernest L. Bogart, of Princeton University, and Professor Francis Maurice Egan, of the Catholic University of America.

This is our third victory in four years over the University of Virginia. In fact, during the past ten months, that is to say since individual training has been provided for our intercollegiate debating teams, we have won three successive victories,—in March from Washington and Lee University, in May from Georgetown University, and in December from the University of Virginia. This probably constitutes a "record" for a single year of intercollegiate debating.

Arrangements for the debate with the University of Cincinnati in the spring are progressing, and Professors Charles C. Swisher and Arthur Peter, along with Mr. Henry F. Woodard, have been selected as a board of judges to appoint candidates to the George Washington team. In their instructions to contestants the judges have announced that they regard argument as more important than delivery, and the points upon which awards will be made are knowledge of the subject, power of analysis, logical sequence, skill in selecting and presenting evidence, bearing, quality of the voice, pronunciation, enunciation, proper gestures, directness, variety and emphasis in delivery.

The subject of the Cincinnati debate has been selected as follows: "*Resolved*, that the effect of capitalistic combinations called trusts

is detrimental to the interests of the wage-earning classes," and Cincinnati has chosen to defend the negative.

Mr. John B. Larner, the Counsel of the University, has adjusted the matter of the will of Eleanor J. Cooper, who bequeathed to the University ten thousand dollars "in trust to the Medical Department of Columbian University of Washington, D. C., to be invested, the interest to be devoted to the investigation of the nature of the malarial poison arising from Sewer Gas, and antidote thereof, to be perpetual."

The money has been received by the Treasurer and invested in ten one thousand dollar bonds, producing an annual income of \$450, which will be devoted by the University to the purposes named.

In the President's report to the Board of Trustees at its meeting held November 22, 1905, the following contributions were reported:

The Trustees have subscribed about \$25,000, and it is expected that this will be made up to one hundred thousand dollars very soon. The Alumni have secured between eight and ten thousand dollars in pledges for Alumni Hall. There have been contributions in machinery, equipment, and money for other special purposes, amounting to about ten thousand dollars.

The Columbian Law Building, erected by the University several years ago as an investment for its funds, has been sold for \$162,500, and the proceeds of the sale are to be used in paying off the debt on the Van Ness Park property. Thus the way is now clear for making a beginning in the erection of the group of proposed University buildings on the new site. The first to be begun will be the Corcoran Hall of Philosophy. The President has appointed the following committee of the faculty on scholarship and fellowship endowments: Frank Leighton Day, Chairman; James Howard Gore, Charles E. Munroe, Dr. Henry C. Yarrow, and N. Monroe Hopkins.

The work of the Board of Lady Managers of the Hospital during the past year, under the very able leadership of Mrs. Charles W. Richardson, is to be especially commended. The Board has done excellent work in visiting the Hospital, collecting funds, and supervising purchases of supplies. The contributions of the Board of Lady Managers last year amounted in cash to \$3610.71, which it turned into the treasury of the University. The ladies have divided the work and special committees have been appointed to supervise the different departments and to make regular visits. The loyalty and devotion of these ladies to the Hospital cannot receive too much praise. They have not only collected and turned in a very large contribution to meet the expenses, but they have done far more in giving their personal influence and attention to the Hospital.

The Board of Lady Managers, at the last annual meeting, elected Mrs. Howard L. Hodgkins President, and the work under her leadership is going forward with earnestness and success.

The Graduate Club held its annual business meeting November 25, 1905, in West Hall of the University. President Needham, Professor Munroe, and Dr. Hopkins delivered addresses relating to the opportunities and possibilities for service now presented to the Graduate Club. The following named persons were elected officers for the ensuing year: Andrew Wilson, Ph. D., D.C.L., President; Edwin A. Hill, Ph.D., Vice-President; L. Russell Alden, M. A., Secretary; Paul Noble Peck, M.A., Treasurer; and N. Monroe Hopkins, Ph.D., Press Representative. Messrs. Wilson, Hill, and Alden served in their respective offices last year.

The Executive Council consists of the above-named officers, *ex-officio*, and Charles E. Munroe, Ph.D., Mitchell Carroll, Ph.D., Frank Leighton Day, Ph.D., and Miss Mary Doan, B.S., B.L.

The annual dues are \$1.00, and all persons entitled to membership should remit to the Secretary or Treasurer, who may be addressed at the University. The Club holds frequent meetings throughout the year and affords opportunity for interchange of ideas regarding the higher work of the University among members of the faculty, graduates, and candidates for higher degrees. It is hoped that there may be a large increase in active membership.

The Columbian College was incorporated on November 14 under the provisions of the Act of Congress amending the charter of the George Washington University, approved March 3, 1905. The college is purely academic, and it embraces the present undergraduate work of the University in arts and pure science leading to the degrees of B.A. and B.S. The college is an organic part of the University, subject to its control in all educational aspects, but in its financial and legal matters it is an independent organization. All degrees are bestowed by the University. The highest officer is a dean. The affairs of the college are managed by a board of ten trustees, of which the President of the University is a member *ex-officio*. The first board consists of Samuel H. Greene, Samuel W. Woodward, William H. Shallenberger, whose terms expire, June, 1908; Eugene Levering, Edward M. Gallaudet, John B. Larner, whose terms expire, June, 1907; Thomas R. Jones, David A. Chambers, and Theodore W. Noyes, whose terms expire, June, 1906. At a meeting of this Board of Trustees, held November 29, 1905, the following officers were elected: Rev. Dr. Samuel H. Greene, Chairman; Dr. Edward M. Gallaudet, Vice-Chairman; John B. Larner, Secretary; John Joy Edson, Treasurer. Professor William A. Wilbur, who has been serving as Acting Dean during the last and present academic year, was elected Dean of Columbian College.

The Washington College of Engineering, created at the same time, is the second College to be incorporated under the provisions of the Act of Congress of March 3, 1905.

The members of the first Board of Trustees are the President of the University, *ex-officio*, John M. Wilson, Brigadier-General, Chief of Engineers, U. S. Army (Retired), Bernard R. Green, Superintendent of the Congressional Library, Charles Whiteside Rae, Engineer in Chief, Rear-Admiral, U. S. Navy, whose terms expire June, 1908; Thomas M. Chatard, Mining Engineer, T. Commerford Martin, Editor of *Electrical World and Engineer*, Otto H. Tittman, Superintendent of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, whose terms expire June, 1907; John B. Larner, Attorney-at-Law, Frederick H. Newell, Chief Hydrographer U. S. Geological

Survey, and Samuel W. Stratton, Director National Bureau of Standards, whose terms expire June, 1906. The Board of Trustees met on November 28, and organized by electing the following officers: Bernard R. Green, Chairman; John B. Larner, Secretary; John Joy Edson, Treasurer.

Professor Howard L. Hodgkins, formerly Dean of the Corcoran Scientific School, was elected Dean.

The College of Engineering will have charge of the courses leading to the degree of Bachelor of Science in engineering, while the advanced courses, following the Bachelor's degree and leading to the degree of Engineer will be in charge of the Faculty of Graduate Studies of the University. The charter permits courses in civil, electrical, mechanical, mining, and ordnance engineering, and in naval architecture, but at present courses for the degrees of Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering, Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering, and Bachelor of Science in Mechanical Engineering will be the only ones established. On the recommendation of the Professors of Engineering, the President's Council has adopted new requirements for admission to the engineering courses, and new programmes of courses for the degrees.

The general requirement for admission is a four-year high school course, or its equivalent, consisting usually of four or five recitations per week in each of four or five topics. For admission to the courses in engineering there is required of High School work four years in English, four years in Mathematics, four years in modern languages, one year in Physics, one year in Chemistry, and one and a half years in elective subjects.

The requirements for a degree have been greatly strengthened, especially in the requirement of much additional work in the laboratories, in the field, and in the drawing and designing rooms. Three years of shop work for mechanical engineering students, and two years for electrical engineering students have been added. On the average, nineteen "hours" a week for each of the four years will be required.

Rooms for conducting the engineering work have been provided in the Van Ness House on the new site of the University. This

building, two generations ago one of the finest residences in Washington, is a well-built structure of two stories and basement, and has been put in excellent shape for class and laboratory use, and will provide for the engineering work until the new engineering building is constructed. In the basement are rooms for direct and alternating current work, for high tension work, for a refrigerating plant, for the wood and metal-working machinery, and for testing strength of materials. On the first floor is a large laboratory for electrical measurements, a library and reading room, and two recitation rooms. On the second floor are two recitation rooms, a large room for mechanical drawing, and two rooms for engineering drawing. All of these rooms are well-lighted and properly equipped for the work assigned to them. The general studies and some of the engineering courses will still be given at the main building.

The apparatus recently donated by Mr. George Westinghouse has been installed in the Van Ness House, and forms a valuable addition to the electrical equipment. It consists of a ten horse-power, 220 volt direct-current motor; two 4 K. W., 250 volt, compound-wound direct-current motors and generators, equipped with field rheostats and automatic starting rheostats, so that many experiments involving direct-current generators and motors can be performed; one three horse-power, two-phase, sixty cycle, alternating-current motor; one two horse-power, single-phase, sixty cycle, alternating-current motor; three 3 K. W. transformers, 220 to 2200 volts; and a miscellaneous collection of armature coils, punchings, etc. For various types of motors and transformers. In the main building of the University is the 25 K. W. dynamo, directly connected to a Westinghouse gas-engine, which Mr. Westinghouse presented to the University a few years ago. This dynamo was especially constructed to adapt it to experimental requirements, generating both direct and polyphase alternating-currents. The engine is one of the latest and most improved types of gas-engines, being a two-cylinder single-acting engine, giving an explosion every revolution, and an exceptionally close regulation.

The College of Engineering of the University has been placed on the list of approved technical schools by the War Department. Hereafter a diploma in engineering will entitle a George Washington student to a minor position in the military service without examination, and at the end of a year of service, provided the required ability is shown, the recommendation of his employing officer will be sufficient to advance him to a junior engineering position in the engineering department of the Army at large.

Other institutions whose graduates enjoy similar advantages are the Worcester Polytechnic, the Harvard University Engineering School, and Lehigh University.

